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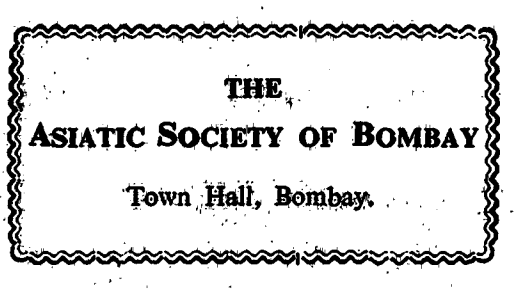

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MANUAL

ON

THE NELLORE DISTRICT

IN THE

60403

PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS.

COMPILED AND EDITED

BY JOHN A. C. BOSWELL, M.C.S.,

COLLECTOR AND MAGISTRATE OF THE KISTNA DISTRICT.

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY H. MORGAN, AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS.

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PREFACE.

THE Madras Government were pleased in Government Order, dated 5th January 1870, No. 7, Revenue Department, to accept my offer to compile a Manual of the Nellore District, a work which I had commenced sometime previously when acting for twenty months as Collector and Magistrate of Nellore during 1867-68. My absence in another district has been a considerable difficulty in completing the work, and has delayed it long.

I am much indebted to the various gentlemen who have kindly assisted me in this undertaking, whose names appear in connexion with their own contributions. My thanks are especially due, and heartily rendered, to the author of the first part of the Revenue History, who wishes his contribution to be anonymous, to Mr. C. J. Knox, C.S., Mr. J. A. Boyle, C.S., Mr. G. T. Mackenzie, C.S., Mr. E. Eyre Lloyd, Mr. Charles Rundall, Mr. A. M. Simpson, Mr. C. E. Plunkett, Rozukhirdi Venkatakrishnaravu Garu, and Bomma Teperumal Chettiar.

JOHN A. C. BOSWELL.

[redacted]

[1] This work, being published after Mr. Boswell's death, has passed through the Press without the advantage of the author's supervision.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, LOCAL DIVISIONS, AND TOPOGRAPHY.

Position. — Boundaries. — Area. — Population. — Aspect of the country — Mountains.— Rivers. — East Coast Canal. — Taluq Divisions. —Stations of public functionaries.— Police stations. — Salt stations. — Ports. — Post Offices and Travellers' Bungalows.— Physical description of the several taluqs.—Villages. — Area. — Population and revenue of the several taluqs.—Zemindaries, Shrotriams, Kandrigas.—Ports.—Estuaries and Light-houses ... ... Pages 1—25

CHAPTER II.

CLIMATE AND DISEASES.

(*Contributed by* Mr. E. EYRE LLOYD, *Zillah Surgeon.*)

Climate.—Temperature.—Winds.—Monsoons.—Rainfall.—Births.—Deaths.—Deaths from hcolera.—Deaths from small-pox.—Dispensaries.—Diseases.—Fever. — Rheumatism.— Beriberi.—Leprosy.—Diarrhœa and dysentery.—Cancer.—Caries. — Venereal diseases. —Guinea-worm. — Elephantiasis or Cochin-leg. — Small-pox. — Cholera. — Births and Deaths Registers, 1869.—Births and Deaths Registers, 1870 ... ... Pages 26—39

CHAPTER III.

GEOLOGY AND SOILS.

(*Compiled by* Mr. J. A. BOYLE, C.S., *from Notes furnished by* Mr. CHARLES OLDHAM, *of the Geological Survey : Soils, by* Mr. CHARLES RUNDALL.)

GEOLOGY.—Stratification.—Metamorphic rocks.—Gneissose and Quartzose.—Hornblende Schist.—Micaceous and Talcose Schists.—Granite.—Quartzite and altered Sand-stones.— Cuddapah Group. — Laterite. — Alluvium.—Sriharikota.—Gudur.—Nellore.—Kavali.— Kandukur. — Ongole. — Darsi. — Pŏdile.—Kanigiri.—Udayagiri.—Atmakur.—Rapur.— Venkataghiri.—Polur.—Rocks.—Igneous, Metamorphic, Aqueous, and Alluvial.—Organic remains. SOILS. — River System. — Ongole.—Darsi.—Podile.—Kandukur.—Kanigiri.— Udayagiri.—Atmakur.—Rapur.—Kavali. — Nellore.—Gudur. — Sriharikota.—Table of Classification of Soils ... ... Pages 40—59

CHAPTER IV.

MINERALOGY.

Copper ore.—Mr. Travers' Report.—Leased out by Government.—Description of localities.—Mr. Simpson's Memorandum of successive experiments and failures.—Mr. Campbell's last proposal.—Terms on which Government will grant leave for mining operations.—Iron ore.—Mr. Elton's Report.—Mr. Dykes' Report.—Manufacture of iron ore relieved from taxation.—Salt and saltpetre.—Mr. Whish's Report.— Mr. Dykes' Report. — Manufacture of saltpetre not to be taxed.— Nellore minerals in Government Central Museum.—Minerals of Madras Exhibition of 1857. — Dr. Hunter's list of sundry minerals ... ... Pages 60—72

CHAPTER V.

FAUNA.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.—Nellore breed of cattle.—Early celebrity.—Annual cattle show at Addanki.—Nellore Exhibition.—Average price of stock.—Pasturage. WILD ANIMALS.—Game.—Deaths by wild beasts.—List of mammals.—List of birds.—List of reptiles.—Animal productions that form objects of commerce ... ... Pages 73—94

CHAPTER VI.

FLORA.

General aspect.—Timber and other forest trees.—Sriharikota jungles.—System of lease.—Memorandum by Dr. Cleghorn.—Firewood reserves.—Planting and reserve experiments in Nellore.—Pasturage.—List of jungle trees.—Government topes.—Nurseries.—Avenues.—Village topes.—Private topes.—Agricultural products.—Gram, oil seeds, pulses.—Horticulture.—Horticultural Society of Nellore.—European horticulture.—Native flowers, vegetables, fruits.—Dyes.—Fibres.—Medicinal drugs.—Miscellaneous vegetable products ... ... Pages 95—145

CHAPTER VII.

ETHNOLOGY.

Aborigines.—Scythian element.—The Dravidians.—The Aryans.—Hindus.—Religion and civilization.—Solar and Lunar dynasties.—Barbarian tribes.—Telugu.—Kalinga and Andhra.—The characteristics of the people. YANADIES.—Origin.—Physique.—Sub-divisions.—Habits and means of livelihood.—Language.—Crime.—Marriage customs.—Religion.—Yanadies of Sriharikota. YERUKALAS.—Habits and means of livelihood.—Physical characteristics.—Crime.—Religion.—Marriage customs.—Institutions of family and property.—Language.—Origin.—Yerukalavandlu.—Words and phrases of the Yerukala dialect.—Cardinal numbers, Ordinals.—Nouns substantive.—Pronouns.—Phrases. SUKALIES OR SAMBADIES.—Livelihood.—Crime.—Physique.—Dress.—Marriage customs.—Language and origin. CHENCHUS.—DOMMARAS.—OTHER MINOR TRIBES.—Wuddars.—Pamulavandlu.—Muttrachavandlu.—Dasarivandlu.—Pichiguntavandlu.—Criminal propensities of the different tribes.—Statements ... ... Pages 146—170

CHAPTER VIII.

RELIGION, FESTIVALS, AND CASTES.

Dravidian and Aryan races.—Vedas and the Vedantic system.—Worship of the powers of nature.—Monotheism.—The Vedangas.—The Vedapangas.—Institutions of Menu.—The Puranas.—The Upavedas.—The Ramayanam.—The Mahabharata.—Progress of Aryan ideas.—Brahminism.—Hindu triad.—Development of mythology.—Buddhism.—Its rise and progress.—The Jains.—Buddhist remains.—Persecution of Buddhism.—Buddhists' expulsion from India.—Brahminism popularized.—Creation of a mythology.—Survey of changes in religious belief.—Vaishnuva and Shiva sects.—Sources of modern Hinduism.—Adwaitam.—Visistadwaitam.—Dwaitam.—101 sects reduced to 6.—Sankarachary and the Smartas.—Their seats.—Bashikachary and the Stri Vaishnuvas.—Tengali and Vadagali.—Mardhavachary and the Mardhavas.—Basava and the Vira Shivas.—Their seats.—Sanyasis and Vairagis.—Jogis.—Satanis.—Mahomedanism, early history.—Shiahs and

Sunnis.—Wahabees.—Hanafis.—Shafis.—Maliks.—Hanabalis.—Ghair Mohdis. FESTIVALS.—Samvatsaradi.—Rama Navumi.—NarasimhaJayenti.—Toleyekadasi.—Dukshinayanam.—Naga Panchami.—Krishna Jayenti.—Shravanala Purnavami.—Vinayakachaviti.—Rushipanchumi.—Atshatadiya.—Anantapadmanabhuni Chatardasi.—Muhalayapatshamulu.—Navaratrams.—Durgashtami.—Depavali.—Nagulu Chaviti.—Kartika Somavaralu.—Chelukudvadasi.—Kartika Puranvami.—Dhanurmasam.—Mokkotiyekadasi.—Bhogipanduga.—Magha Sankurantri.—Maghapu Audivaramulu.—Rathasaptami.—Vyasa Purnavami.—Shevaratri.—Holipunduga. LOCAL FESTIVALS.—Nellore.—Atmakur.—Gudur.—Rapur.—Kavali.—Udayagiri.—Kandukur.—Ongole.—Kanigiri.—Venkataghiri.—Polur.—Podile.—Darsi.—Principal Festivals. MAHOMEDAN FESTIVALS.—Moharram.—Akhira Chaper Shamber.—Bari Wafat.—Pir-i-dastgir.—Khadir wali Miraje-i-Mahomed.—Shah-i-Barat.—Ramjan-ka-rozah.—Idul fiti.—Charaghan-i-Baudar-Namaz.—Bakrid.—Local festivals.—Urus.—Caste.—Origin in successive conquests.—Hindus yugs.—Changes in manners and customs.—Division of Brahmins.—Kshatriyas.—Vysayas.—Sudras.—Division of Sudras.—Criminal classes.—Out-casts.—Mahomedan Divisions.. Pages 171—211

CHAPTER IX.

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS, MANNERS, AND CUSTOMS.

Dwellings.—Domestic furniture.—Dress.—Ornaments.—Music.—Physical characteristics and employments.—Moral character.—Domestic celebrations.—Punyahavachanam.—Sixteen periods of life.—Garbhadana.—Simantam.—Pumsavanam.—Jatakarona.—Navaghabadama.—Namakarma.—Totla or cradle feast.—Anaprasanam.—Chudakarma.—Choulam.—Upanayanam.—Upakarma.—Veda Chetrishtaya.—Godanam.—Snatakam.—Vivaham marriage.—Different kinds of marriages.—Marriage token.—Expense at weddings.—Brahmin marriages.—Madhuparkam.—Donation of the bride.—Talambralu.—Saptapatha.—Nayudus marriages.—Marriages of Kapus.—Ariveni.—Alaka.—Gola marriages.—Sali marriages. Chakalis marriages.—Kamasalis marriages.—Mala marriages.—Madiga marriages.—Garbhadanam.—Shristriparti.—Petru medham.—Nityakarma.—Silastapanam.—Silashakam.—Sutravisachanam.—Vapanakarma.—Shodwasanam.—Ekahvanum. — Shodasam. — Sapindikarnam. — Swagapathyam. — Mourning ceremonies performed by girls, performed by married women, performed after loss of children, in the advance of life, by the childless, by mothers. MAHOMEDAN MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.—Birth customs.—Marriage customs.—Funeral customs... Pages 212—260

CHAPTER X.

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS.

TENURES.—LANDLORD AND TENANT.—LAW OF INHERITANCE.—Earliest recognition of rights in soil.—Right acquired by reclamation.—Communal rights.—Sovereign rights.—Feudal rights.—Land taxed to support Military and Police.—Practice of Poligars.—Money and grain payments.—System of tankas.—Evasions and deductions in payment of Military and Police followers.—Amaram tenures of service.—Practice of inheritance and succession.—Kattubadi tenure.—Takavi or advances.—Katnams.—Ghair katnams.—Succession.—Mera fees.—Profits of peons.—Fiscal arrangements.—Mahomedan increase of taxation.—Vissabadi tenure.—State assumption of right on waste lands.—Proprietary rights in land.—Land revenue system.—Tirwa modes of assessment.—Money rates.—Varum division of crops.—Privileged classes.—Jodi or quit-rent.—Inams.—Devadaya.—Dharmadaya.—Panulu maniem.—Chenuvu maniem.—Amara kattubadi.—Resumptions of inams.—Imposts.—Mamul katnams.—Ghair mamul katnams.—Abkari.—Tax on trades.—Ground rent.—Sayer.—Kavali fees.—Russums.—Law of Inheritance.—Primogeniture.—Equal divisions of property.—British system of assessment and treatment of inams.—Joint renting system.—Madras Act VIII. of 1865.—Relations of landlord and tenant.—Terms used in connexion with the different tenures of land ... Pages 261—280

CHAPTER XI.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.

(*Compiled by* Messrs. A. M. Simpson *and* C. E. Plunkett.)

General trade.—Indigo.—Cotton.—Textile fabrics.—Blue salampores.—Want of carriage and communications.—Breeding cattle.—Special industries.—Number of looms.—Looms and consumption of twist throughout the Presidency.—Exports of country cloths.—Exports of raw produce.—Weaving power of the Presidency.—Quantity and rate of cotton twist imported into the Presidency for twenty years.—Cotton cultivation.—Cotton piece goods exported.—Quantity and value of raw cotton.—Land trade of Nellore.—Exports and imports for 1850.—Sea trade.—Weights and measures.—Original unit.—Goldsmith's weights.—Commercial weights.—Measures of capacity.—Village measures.—Authorized table ascending according to Mahomedan system.—Descending by Hindu system.—Linear measurement.—Superficial measurement.—Accurate table. ... ... Pages 281—373.

CHAPTER XII.

AGRICULTURE.

(*Contributed by* Mr. Charles Rundall, *Revenue Settlement.*)

Agricultural Statistics.—Acreage under the various crops.—Acreage in detail under separately cultivated and mixed crops.—Acreage under various cultivated wet crops.—Jonna kyles.—Aruga kyles.—Wet paddy kyles.—Conversion of Madras measures into pounds.—Total yield of food grains.—Consumption and surplus produce. Agricultural Implements. Seasons.—Statement showing seasons of different crops. Wet crops and their cultivation.—Paddy.—Jonna.—Gingelly and hemp.—Indigo. Dry crops and their cultivation.—Spiked millet.—Gingelly.—Cholum.—Red gram.—Green gram.—Korra.—Chama.—Aruga.—Indigo.—Cotton.—Castor oil.—Paddy.—Raggi.—Cholam.—Varigá.—Coriander.—Linseed.—Mustard seed.—Horse gram.—Black gram.—Alachanda and karámadi.—Hemp.—Bengal gram.—Castor oil. Garden crops and their cultivation.—Spiked millet.—Chillies.—Raggi.—Tobacco.—Chayroot.—Summer Jonna.—Indian corn.—Sugar-cane.—Betel vine.—Plantains.—Turmeric.—Ginger.—Onions.—Sweet potatoes.—Yams.—Arum.—Colocasia.—Brinjalls.—Bendikayi—Luffa gourds.—Snake vegetable.—Cucumber.—Gourds.—Water melons.—Greens.—Indian sorrel.—Jute.—Sour greens.—Spinach.—Fenugreek.—Manure.—Rotation of crops.—Agricultural laborers.—Pasturage of cattle ... ... Pages 374—417.

CHAPTER XIII.

ANTIQUITIES.

Fort.—Temples.—Shasanams.—Nellore Taluq—Nellore.—Tirmudikonda (Sangam).—Atmakur Taluq.—Somisilla.—Kotitirtam.—Kaluvayi.—Vadlamudipalli.—Mahimalur.—Pelur.—Perumalapad.—Chejerla.—Virur.—Pedda Badevole.—Vasili.—Kullur.—Bommavaram.—Murugulla.—Prabhagiripatnam.—Anamasamudrapett.—Anantasagaram.—Batepadu.—Aravedu.—Timayapalem.—Gudur Taluq.—Sarvepalli.—Kadivedu.—Ponavole Shrotriam.—Annambakan Shrotriam.—Chintavaram.—Rapur Taluq.—Penchalakonda.—Kalichedu.—Podalakur.—Rapur.—Vadlapudi.—Prabhagiripatnam.—Udayagiri Taluq.—Udayagiri Droog.—Nallakonda.—Gangulacheruvupalli.—Timmayapalem.—Chinna Machanur.—Kancheruvu.—Udayagiri.—Dasaripalli.—Sitarampuram.—Devammacheruvu.—Upasumudram.—Kavali Taluq.—Bitragunta.—Kavili.—Chencugaripalem.—Tumalapenta.—Shrikolam.—Eskadamirla.—Yaddavalli.—Kandukur Taluq.—Singa-

rayakonda.—Malakonda.—Chundi.—Gollapalem Shrotriem.—Somarazupalli.—Gudlur.—Kandukur.—Chinnaleturpi.—Ongole Taluq.—Ongole.—Yendlur.—Addanki.—Kanuparti. Kanigiri Taluq.—Kanigiri.—Vidur.—Gogulapalli.— Venkatagiri Division.—Venkatagiri. —Polur Division.—Pudur.— Sagatur.—Manar Polur.—Podile Division.—Ramavedu.—Charuvelapatnam.—Killapadu.—Podile.—Kocherlakota... ... ... Pages 418—434

CHAPTER XIV.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

UP TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NAWABSHIP OF THE CARNATIC.

Pre-Hindu period.—Telingana.—Yadava dynasty.—Chalukya dynasty.—Kalyana Chola Rajahs.—Yavans.—Ganapatti Rajahs of Andhra.—Earliest Nellore traditions.—Mukunti. —Siddi Raj.—Gazapattis and Narapattis.—Mahomedan invasion.—Kingdom of Bijayanaggar and Worrangul.—Bahmani dynasty.—Kutb Shah dynasty at Golcondah.—English settlement at Armegon.—Shah Jehan's invasion.—Aurungzib.—Mahrattas.—Sivaji and Sambaji.—End of the Kutb Shah dynasty.—Soubah of the Deccan.—Nawabship of the Carnatic ... ... Pages 435—444.

CHAPTER XV.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

FROM ANWAR-U-DIN TO THE CESSION OF THE JAGHIRE TO THE BRITISH BY MAHOMED ALI (1743 to 1763).

Anwar-u-din.—Labourdonnais takes Madras.—Anwar-u-din joins the English, but deserts to the French.—Peace of Aix-la-chapelle.—Mozuffir Jung and Chanda Sahib claimants for Subahdarship of Deccan and Nawabship of Arcot, *versus* Nazir Jung and Anwar-u-din. Latter killed at Ambur.—His son Mahomed Ali supported by the English and Nazir Jung.—Mahomed Ali defeated by the French and flees to Arcot.—Nazir Jung killed at Ginjee.—Mozuffir Jung proclaimed Subahdar of Deccan, but killed by Patan Chief.—His son, Salabat Jung, declared his successor by the French.—French unsuccessful in attempt to take Trichinopoly and Arnee.—Defeated at Arnee.—Mahomed Ali joined by forces from Mysore and Tanjore and the Mahrattas.—Death of Chanda Sahib.—Ghazi-u-din recognized as Subahdar of Deccan by the Mogul.—Siege of Trichinopoly.—Mahomed Komal takes Nellore.—Defeated near Tripatti and put to death.—Salabat Jung poisons his brother Ghazi-u-din.—Mahomed Ali supported by the English; is recognized by several Zemindars.—Salabat Jung makes offers to the English.—Peace between England and France.—Revolt of Nuzibulla at Nellore.—Forces sent against him under Colonel Forde.—Siege of Nellore.—English recalled by disturbances in the south. Mahratta invasion of Nellore.—Balavanta Rao is bought off.—Bussy's march through Nellore.—French besiege Madras, but have to retire.—Nuzibulla makes offers to the English, and is recognized as Governor of Nellore.—French expelled from Northern Circars.—Salabat Jung makes offers to the English and cedes to them Masulipatam, &c. —Bassalat Jung rebels and threatens Nellore.—Nuzibulla applies to the English for aid. —On their approach, Basslat Jung retires.—English besiege and take Pondicherry.—Treaty of Paris recognizes Salabut Jung as Subahdar of the Deccan and Mahomed Ali Nawab of Carnatic.—Mahomed Ali cedes certain districts to the English...Pages 445—459.

CHAPTER XVI.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

FROM THE CESSION OF THE NORTHERN CIRCARS TO THE FINAL CESSION OF THE CARNATIC (1764 to 1801).

Nizam Ali murders Salabat Jung and seizes the Subahdarship of the Deccan.—Cession of Northern Circars to the British.—Nizam Ali joins Hyder Ali in invasion of Carnatic.—Is.

defeated.—Terms arranged.—War renewed with Hyder Ali.—Military power in Carnatic given to the English.—Expedition against Tanjore.—Guntur leased by the English.—War breaks out with the French.—Hyder Ali's operations.—Death of Hyder Ali.—Guntur ceded to the English.—Mahomed Ali assigns revenue of the Carnatic to the English.—Subsequently agrees on an annual money payment.—War with Tippu.—English take the management of the Carnatic.—Opposition of Nawab's agent at Nellore.—Mr. Dighton appointed Collector of Nellore.—Mr. Erskine, Collector of Ongole.—Condition of the district.—Revenue.—Establishments.—Settlements.—Two years of British rule.—Restoration of the management of the Carnatic to the Nawab.—List of Nellore Fouzdars.—Death of Mahomed Ali.—Succession of Omdat-ul-Oomrah.—Discovery of his treasonable correspondence with Tippu Sultan.—British assume government of the Carnatic.—Death of Omdat-ul-Oomrah.—Azim-u-dowla resigns civil and military power to the British.—The Carnatic family.—Pensioners in the Nellore District.. Pages 460—474

CHAPTER XVII.

REVENUE HISTORY.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT PRIOR TO, AND ITS CONDITION AT THE TIME OF, THE ASSUMPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT BY THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

(*Contributed by* M.C.S.)

Preliminary.—Description of the district.—Land revenue.—Tenure of the cultivators.—Former revenue institutions.—Desamukhs.—Stalla curnams.—Revenue administration of the Nawabs.—Sayer and salt revenue.—Effect of the system on the Revenue Judicature and Police.—Condition of the country, trade, &c. ... ... Pages 475—495

CHAPTER XVIII.

REVENUE HISTORY.

FROM BRITISH ASSUMPTION OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT TO MR. ELTON'S COLLECTORATE (1801 TO 1858).

(*Contributed by* M.C.S., *and continued by* Mr. G. T. MACKENZIE, C.S.)

Assumption of the Government by the East India Company.—Appointment of Mr. Travers.—His first measures.—Land revenue alienations.—First settlement of land revenue, fusli 1211 (1801-2); second settlement, fusli 1212 (1802-3).—Settlement of fuslies 1213, 1214, 1215, and general character of the land revenue administration during the first five years, (1801 to 1805).—Close of Mr. Travers' administration.—Mr. W. Thackeray's investigation.—Administration of Mr. Fraser.—Administration of Mr. Smalley.—Administration of Messrs. Thompson and Whish.—Administration of Mr. Stonehouse.—Administration of subsequent Collectors ... ... Pages 496—543

CHAPTER XIX.

REVENUE HISTORY.

FROM THE COLLECTORATE OF MR. DYKES TO THE PRESENT TIME, 1859 TO 1871.

(*Contributed by* ROZUKHURDI VENKATA KISTNA RAO PANTULU GARU, *Head Serishtadar.*)

The different systems of assessment in force.—Mr. Dykes and succeeding Collectors.—Territorial changes.—Revision of Taluq and Huzur Establishments.—Introduction of the new system of police.—Revision of Village Establishments.—Reduction of assessment on well lands.—Relinquishment of certain irrigation wells to private enterprize.—Reduction of assessment on lands irrigated from dornvus in the Sriharikota Division.—Abolition of pullari or grazing tax.—Moturpha tax.—Jungle Conservancy Operations.—Road Cess.

—Poligar's russums or fees.—Inam Settlement.—Survey and settlement of the district. —Garden land.—Occupation, assessment, and yield of land and prices for 1801 and 1865 compared ... ... Pages 544—557

CHAPTER XX.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND JAILS.

(Condensed from a Paper by Mr. C. J. KNOX, C.S.)

Civil Court.—Mahomedan Administration of Justice.—Establishment of Civil Court.—Jurisdiction.—List of Judges.—Suits, original jurisdiction.—Suits, appellate jurisdiction. —Execution.—Routine of business.—Establishment.—District Munsifs.—Appointment and jurisdiction.—Number of Courts and charges.—Present territorial jurisdiction.—Number of suits.—Small Cause suits.—Details of execution.—Munsifs' establishment.—Village Munsifs' jurisdiction and number of suits.—Punchayets.—Jurisdiction.—Village and District.—General.—Aggregate suits, original jurisdiction.—Classes of suits.—Sessions Court.—Jurisdiction.—Number and description of cases.—Appeals.—Appeals to High Court.—Court establishment.—The Magistracy.—Number of Magistrates.—Magisterial Divisions. — Appellate jurisdiction. — Salaries. — Justices of Peace.—Revenue Courts.—Powers of Collectors and their subordinates under Revenue Regulations.—Regulation XII. of 1816.—Regulation IX. of 1822.—Regulation VI. of 1831.—Madras Act VIII. of 1865.—Number of suits and proceedings under the above regulations for the last eight years.—Jails.—Number and distribution.—Zillah Jail. — Dimension and capabilities.—Distribution of prisoners.—Number of prisoners during last eight years. —Births and deaths.—Lunatics.—State prisoners and civil debtors.—Escapes and pardons.—Superintendence and establishment. — Routine and labor.—Expenses of the jail.—Prisoners confined in sub-jails.—Routine labor, &c.—Mortality among prisoners. —Escapes ... ... Pages 558—587

CHAPTER XXI.

ADMINISTRATION OF POLICE.

Police under native rule.—Poligars.—Kavalgars.—Udatawar, Chittetiwar, Turrawar Adur, Pokur, Tadiboyinawar, Gangulawar Chiefs.—Kavalgars.—Darogahs.—Thanadars. —Police under the Judge.—Transferred to the Magistrate.—Introduction of Mr. Robinson's New Police.—Organization.—Distribution.—Reduction.—Village Police.—Crime. —Police buildings ... ... Pages 588—593

CHAPTER XXII.

PARTICULARS OF REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

Land Revenue.—Rates of assessment.—Salt revenue.—Establishment of the monopoly.—Previous management.—Monopoly price.—Home and inland trade.—Selling price.—Export trade.—Places of manufacture.—General mode of manufacture and season.—Details of manufacture and arrangement of pans.—Swamp salt.—Extent of land capable of yielding salt.—Area and outturn of pans.—Manufacturers, who they are, their rights, privileges, and duties.—Rates of cudivaram.—Storage.—Trade and revenue.—Home sales.—Inland sales.—Export trade.—Export depôts.—Sale of salt at the depôts.—Weighment and measurement.—Purchasers.—Consumption per head of the population.—Agency and its duties.—Salt establishment.—Transactions at depôt.—Passes.—Local measures for preventing fraud.—Wastage.—Smuggling.—Salt revenue how protected.—General remarks.—Statement showing salt establishment.—Abkari revenue.—Toddy.—Arrack.—Abkari contract.—Revenue minimum rates.—Stamp revenue.—Successive Acts of Legislature.—Licensed vendors.—Sale of stamps for ten

years.—Sea Customs revenue.—Ports.—Receipts.—Drift wood.—Boat rules.—Income tax.—License tax.—Certificate tax.—Income tax revived.—Local Funds.—District Road Fund.—Jungle Conservancy Fund.—Cattle Pound Fund.—Public Bungalow Fund.—Endowment Fund.—Expenditure of local fund for a series of years.—Registration of assurances.—Postal Department.—Telegraph Department ... ... Pages 594—641

CHAPTER XXIII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

System of Administration.—Maramat Department.—Tank Department.—Appointment of Civil Engineers.—Inspector-General of Civil Estimates.—Control of the Board of Revenue.—Revenue Surveyors.—Buildings placed under Military Board.—Also military roads and large bridges.—Chief Engineer, Member of Board of Revenue.—Secretary to Board in Public Works Department.—Civil and Military Engineers.—Re-distribution of Public Works Divisions.—Judicial buildings.—Marine buildings.—Superintendent of Roads.—Overseers.—Re-distribution of Public Works Divisions.—Repairs of Roads.—Executive and Assistant Engineers.—Annual budgets.—Revision of establishment.—Maramat Superintendent.—Re-organization of Public Works, 1854.—Inspector-General of Jails.—Estimates.—Assistant Civil Engineers under Collector.—Administration Reports.—Divisions under Deputy Chief Engineer.—Abolition of Special Road Agency.—Superintending Engineers.—District Establishment.—Telegraph.—Reduction of establishment.—Employment of Tahsildars to superintend works.—Lieutenant Mullins' opinion.—Customary labor.—Mail cart discontinued in 1859.—Re-distribution of ranges.—Another in 1861.—Maistries.—Re-organization of the department, 1863.—Present ranges.—Chief Engineer of Irrigation.—Bezwada, head-quarters of Superintending Engineer.—Statement showing expenditure on Public Works from 1801 to 1871.—Irrigation works.—River Pennar.—Nellore tank.—Pennar anicut.—Channels.—Sarvapalli tank.—Causes of success.—Old channels.—Sangam scheme.—Gaudepalem tank.—Irrigation taluqwar.—Canal navigation.—Profits of Pennar anicut.—Roads.—Northern trunk road.—Other roads.—Itinerary of roads.—Madras to Hyderabad.—Nellore to Guntur.—Nellore to Cuddapah by Dorenal Pass.—Ongole to Cumbum.—Scheme of existing and proposed roads.—Private choultries with Government grants.—Private choultries without endowments.—Halting places for troops on lines of march ... ... Pages 642—686

CHAPTER XXIV.

MUNICIPALITIES.

Nellore.—Origin of name.—Traditions.—Fort.—Position.—Siege.—Roman coins.—Ancient coffins.—Lie of town.—Cutcherry.—Court-house.—District Munsif's Court.—Jail.—Jail Hospital.—Civil Dispensary.—Branch Dispensary.—Poor House.—Lungerkhana.—European Poor Fund.—Christ's Church.—Cemetery.—Church School.—Free Church Mission Schools.—American Baptist Schools.—Residence of European community.—Establishment of Municipal Commission and subsequent operations.—Ongole.—Position.—Population.—Fort.—Dispensary.—American Baptist Mission.—Proposed Municipal Commission ... ... Pages 687—695

CHAPTER XXV.

LITERATURE AND PROGRESS OF EDUCATION.

Telugu, a Dravidian language.—Early cultivation.—Early Grammarian Kunva.—Nanniah Bhutt.—Rayalu dynasty of Bijayanuggar.—Krishna Deva Rayalu.—High dialect.—Sanskrit derivation.—Brahmin Scholars.—Ignorance of other castes.—Nellore poets and their works.—Education.—System of instruction in Pyal Schools.—Educational

Department organized, 1856.—Government Taluq Schools.—Improvement of Village Schools.—Result system.—Free Church Mission School.—Venkatagiri Rajah's Schools.—Schools under the Educational Act.—Subscription Schools.—Results of Grants-in-aid.—Rate Schools.—Yanadies' School.—Female Education.... ... Pages 696—705

CHAPTER XXVI.

ROMAN CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT MISSIONS.

The Roman Catholic Mission.—American Baptist Mission. — Free Church of Scotland Mission.—Hermansburg Lutheran Mission... ... ...Pages 706—711

CHAPTER XXVII.

HISTORIES OF THE CHIEF FAMILIES OF THE DISTRICT.

(Chiefly compiled by Mr. J. A. Boyle, *from old Family Papers and the Records of the District.)*

The Venkataghiri Rajah.—The Calastry Rajah.—The Chundi Zemindar.—The Mutiyalpad Zemindar.—The Sayidapur Zemindar.—The Jupalli Zemindars of Udayagiri.—The Udayagiri Jaghiredar.—The Vazella Zemindars of Gudur.—The Zemindars of Ongole.—The Turrawar Poligar.—The Tadeboyina Poligar.—The Chetitiwar Poligar.—The Udathawar Poligar.—The Gangulawar Poligar.—The Buchereddipalem family.Pages 712—740

CHAPTER XXVIII.

STATISTICS.

Statistics, Quinquennial, and for a series of Years.

1. Area and Population 742
Remarks on Statement No. 1 743
2. Government Ryotwary Land... 746
Remarks on Statement No. 2 747
3. Area by Revenue Survey 748
4. Number of Villages and Hamlets in Taluqs 749
Enclosure A., Villages in Zemindaries 750
5. Circar Ayakut and Cultivation 751
6. Sources of Irrigation in each Taluq 754
7. Houses and Population 755
8. Number of Ryots, &c., in each Taluq 756
9. Rent Rolls from a series of years 756
10. Demand and Collections of Revenue from 1801-02 to 1870-71 757
10A. Collections of Revenue with particulars for a series of years 761
11. Price lists from 1801-02 to 1870-71 769
12. Particulars of Cultivation for a series of years 787
13. Cultivation for a series of years including Fussel jasti and Tirva jasti 789
14. Cultivation of Sugar-cane, Cotton, and Indigo for a series of years 789
15. Value of Trade for a series of years 790
16. Value of Export Trade for a series of years 791
17. Value of Import Trade for a series of years 793
18. Number and Tonnage of Vessels arrived and departed for a series of years ... 795
19. Administration of Civil Justice for a series of years 796
20. Administration of Criminal Justice for a series of years 797
20A. Trials in Sessions Court for a series of years 798
21. Salt Sales and Revenue for a series of years 799
22. Annual Expenditure of Public Works for a series of years 807
23. Progress of Education for a series of years 809

CHAPTER XXIX.

STATISTICS ACCORDING TO FORMS OF STATISTICAL COMMITTEE.

I. STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—*Physical Geography.*

1. Area Cultivated, Uncultivated, and Communication 812
2. Character of the Surface 813
3. Climate 814

B.—*Political Relations.*—(None.)

C.—*Civil Divisions of British Territory*... 815

D.—*Population* 816

E.—*Fiscal.*

1. Survey and Settlement (not available) 817
2. Surveyed and Assessed Areas in Acres 817
3. Varieties of Tenure held direct from Government 818
4. Varieties of Tenure not held direct from Government... 819
5. Register of Transfers 819
6. Land Revenue 829

II. STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—*Legislative.*—(None.)

B.—*Judicial.*

1. Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate 821
2. Offences reported, Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted 822
3. General Result of Criminal trials... 822
4. Punishment inflicted by various Crime Tribunals 822
5. Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases 823
6. Number and description of Civil Suits 823
7. Value of Suits disposed of 825
8. Result of Trials of Civil Suits 826
9. Business of the Court and Revenue Appellate Courts... 827
10. Execution of the Decrees of the Court and Revenue Courts 827
11. Use of Juries and Assessors 828
12. Statement of Deeds registered in Registrar's Office 828

C.—*Prisons.*

1. Number and distribution of Prisoners 829
2. Sickness and Mortality, &c., of Prisoners 830
3. Employment and Earnings of Working Prisoners 831
4. Establishment and Cost of the Prisons 832
5. Sex, Age, previous Conviction, and Education of Prisoners 833
6. Religion, Races, and Classes of Prisoners 834
7. Previous Trades, Professions, and Social Relations of Prisoners 835

D.—*Police.*

1. Police Force entertained 836
2. Distribution of Regular Police Force 838
3. Religion, Races, Height, Weight, &c., of Men of Regular Police 849
4. General result of Police Operations in regard to each great class of Crime ... 842

E.—*Military.*—(None.)

F.—*Marine.*—(None.)

III. Statistics of Production and Distribution.

A.—*Finance.*

1. Gross and Net Revenue 844
2. Expenditure from Net Income 845
3. Cash Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasuries 846

B.—*Public Works.*

1. Expenditure of money in Public Works Department 846
2. Income and Expenditure of Reproductive Works 847

C.—*Railway.*—(None.)

D.—*Agriculture.*

1. Crops cultivated in acres 849
2. Stock 852
3. Rate of Rent and Produce 853

E.—*Prices of Produce and Labor.*

1. Produce 856
2. Labor 857

F.—*Mines and Quarries* 857

G.—*Manufacture* 858

I.—*Coinage and Currency.*

1. Coinage.—(None.)
2. Paper Currency.—(No Office of Issue.)

K.—*Charitable Institutions* 858

IV. Statistics of Institutions.

A.—*Ecclesiastical.*

Return of Religious Institutions 859

B.—*Education.*

1. University Examinations 859
2. Educational Institutions 860

C.—*Scientific and Literary.*

1. Scientific and Literary Societies 861
2. The Press 861

V. Statistics of Life.

1. Birth, Death, and Marriages 862
2. Diseases treated and death for each class of disease in Dispensaries and Hospitals 863
3. Vaccine operations... 863

NELLORE MANUAL.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, LOCAL DIVISIONS, AND TOPOGRAPHY.

Position.—Boundaries.—Area.—Population.—Aspect of the country.—Mountains.—Rivers.—East Coast Canal.—Taluq Divisions.—Stations of Public Functionaries.—Police Stations.—Salt Stations.—Ports.—Post Offices and Travellers' Bungalows.—Physical description of the several Taluqs.—Villages.—Area.—Population and Revenue of the several Taluqs.—Zemindaries, Shrotriums, Kandrigas.—Ports, Estuaries, and Light-houses.

Position.

THE Nellore District lies to the north of Madras, and is 170 miles long from north to south, and 70 miles broad from east to west.

Boundaries.

It is bounded on the south by Madras and North Arcot, on the east by the Bay of Bengal, on the west by Cuddapah and Kurnool, and on the north by the Kistna District. It lies between lat. 13° 25′ and 15° 55′ N., long. 79° 10′ and 80° 15′; the area is 8751·75 square miles approximately. Population 1,168,664.

Area—Population.

Aspect of the country.

The general aspect of the coast is that of a sandy plain with large tracts of jungle interspersed with cocoanut trees and palmyras. The country inland is more hilly, but few eminences have an elevation exceeding 400 feet above the level of the sea. The Udayagiri Droog is an exception, rising to about 2,000 feet. Captain A. O'H. Clay, of the Revenue Survey, in a report of 1868, writes:—"The natural features of the coast taluqs differ widely from those lying under the Eastern Ghauts. In the former there is every evidence of prosperity: the villages are of a fair size, and generally contain several tiled houses; handsome topes are planted in the neighbourhood; land available for cultivation is being eagerly taken up, and the eye ranges with pleasure over the rice plains of Nellore and Gudur (chiefly irrigated by the Pennair Anicut) and the luxuriant crops of cholum growing on the rich red soils of Kandukur and Ongole. But to the west all is changed, large tracts of low scrub jungle, diversified with rocky hills and stony plains, form the distinctive

features of the country. The villages are poor, topes rarely gladden the eye of the traveller, and pure water is almost an unknown luxury. Small tanks obtaining an uncertain supply of water from local drainage, irrigable land constantly thrown out of cultivation, and the stunted crops reared on a hungry soil mark the difficulties against which the ryot strives to gain a precarious livelihood."

Mountains.

Of the mountain ranges in the district, the Eastern Ghauts run in a north-westerly direction from the south of Venkatagiri to the north of the Kanigiri Taluq, and form the line of demarkation between this district and that of Cuddapah. The highest point, Penchalakonda, has an elevation of about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. The slopes are covered with low jungle, in some places mixed with bamboos. Towards the north the jungle is dense and heavy. In parts timber is to be found of good size, but no great value. Totally disconnected with this range rises the Udayagiri Droog about 2,000 feet high. This fortified hill was formerly held by a Mahomedan Jaghiredar, and must have been a place of great strength.

Rivers.

The principal rivers in the district are the Pennair, Suvarnamukhi, Maneru, Paleru, Musi, and Gundlakamma. The Pennair rises in the Nundidroog Hills in the Mysore territory, and enters the district through a gorge in the Eastern Ghauts at Somesila, 285 miles from its source. It runs in an irregular easterly course for 70 miles, dividing the district into two unequal portions, and falls into the Bay of Bengal in lat. N. 14° 36′ eighteen miles below the town of Nellore. It receives two unimportant feeders—the Boggeru and Biraperu—in its course through the district. The river receives its first supply of water when the rains of the south-west monsoon fall in the western districts, and is in full or partial flood on an average for 61 days in the year. There is an anicut at Nellore with two main artificial channels to Kristnapatam and to Sarvepalli in the Gudur Taluq, and branches to the numerous tanks in the neighbourhood of their course. There is another irrigation scheme under examination at Sangam, 20 miles to the west of Nellore, which is designed to supply water to the lands on the northern bank of the river. Another anicut has also been designed by the Madras Irrigation Company at Somesila across the gorge in the western hills. From this it was intended to carry an irrigating and navigable canal with branch supplying-channels through the south of the Atmakur and the north of the Rapur Taluqs, and thus bring a large area of land under irrigated rice cultivation, but the scheme is indefinitely postponed. In the lower part of its course the bed of the Pennair is sandy, but higher up rocky, with many deep pools well stocked with fish, which, being swept down the stream during inundations, find their way into the numerous extensive tanks supplied by the river, and form a considerable portion of the diet of the people

of this district. Sea fish also come up the river in flood, and are caught in the deep pools as the waters subside. For nine months annually the bed is in most places nearly dry, but during the north-east monsoon prevailing at the close of the year, in a few days it becomes filled from bank to bank, and at the town of Nellore the volume of water is 500 yards wide and 30 feet deep.

The Suvarnamukhi river rises in the Chittoor Hills and, flowing eastward, holds a course nearly parallel to the Pennair, but veering more to the north-east, and after a course of about 15 miles through the district, it falls into the Bay of Bengal, 34 miles south of the Pennair. The bed of the river is completely dry for the greater part of the year, but during the rainy season it has a large volume of water. Owing, however, to its rapid fall this river is seldom in flood for more than a few days at a time. It crosses the northern trunk road two miles from Naidupett. It has several supplying-channels which replenish the tanks, of which a great number exist in the level part of this district.

The Gundlakamma river rises in Kurnool, its source being the Cumbum tank, which is fed by numerous streams from the Nallamallay Hills.

The other rivers rise in the Eastern Ghauts and are little more than mountain torrents. Their beds lie so low beneath the adjoining lands that their water is seldom available for irrigation purposes. Wells are sunk in the beds of the streams and the water is raised by bullock pecottas at a great expenditure of time and labor.

East Coast Canal.

The East Coast Canal is being extended as far as Kristnapatam, and affords water communication with Madras. The canal is carried along the western border of the island of Sriharikota for a distance of 20 miles, when it debouches into the Pulicat lake. There are several inlets from the sea at different points along the coast, and the waters augmented during the north-east monsoon by the western drainage spread over the adjoining low-lying lands and for six months of the year a series of salt swamps are to be found along different parts of the coast from Kristnapatam northwards. The inlets to the sea being numerous, no engineering difficulties prevent these inlets being easily connected, and were this done there would be uninterrupted water communication through the district. Indeed the canal might be easily carried on to form a junction with the one from Rajahmundry to Bezwara.

Taluq Divisions, Stations of Public Functionaries, Salt Stations, Ports, Post Offices, &c.

The district of Nellore has nine Government and four Zemindari Taluqs shown below, with the stations of public functionaries, police stations, salt stations, ports, post offices, and travellers' bungalows in each.

Taluqs.	Towns.	Remarks.
Ongole ...	Ongole	Head-quarters of Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate; Station of Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate; District Munsiff's Court; Police Station; Travellers' Bungalow. Population 5,832. Post Office.
	Adanki	Station of Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate; Travellers' Bungalow; Police Station. Population 5,086. Post Office.
	Allur Kottapatnam.	Port. Superintendent of Sea Customs is also a Sub-Magistrate. Police Station. Population 6,512. Post Office.
	Itamukkala ...	Port. Population 3,203. The village belongs to the Venkatagiri Zemindari.
	Tangatur ...	Police Station; Travellers' Bungalow; Population 5,364.
	Kanuparti ...	Salt Station; Police Station. Population 2,504. District Post Office.
	Padarti	District Post Office. Gives name to Salt Station including Devarampad and Biramgunta. Population 2,623.
	Devarampad ...	Salt Station. Population 1,567.
	Biramgunta ...	Do. do. Police Station. Hamlet of Padarti.
	Velampalli ...	Travellers' Bungalow; Police Station. Population 862.
	Chilkalapad ...	Police Station. Population 704.
	Chimakurti ...	Do. Do. 3,148.
	Naguluppalapad.	Do. Do. 1,554.
	Amanabrolu ...	Do. Do. 2,007.
	Dudukur ...	Do.
	Valaparla ...	Do. Do. 1,941.
	Inamana Mellúr.	Population 2,301.
	Karavadi ...	Do. 2,260.
	Karumanchi ...	Do. 2,083.
	Santanutalapad..	Do. 3,461.
	Ponduru ...	Do. 2,474.
	Kanigiri ...	To be station of Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate as soon as Cutcherry built. Police Station. Population 2,896.
	Pamur	District Post Office. Police Station. Population 2,527. The village belongs to the Calastri Zemindari.
	Mogullur ...	Present temporary station of Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate; Police Station. Population 1,710. Post Office.
	Talakondapád ...	Police Station. Population 850.
	Pedda Irlapad ...	Do. Do. 2,884.
	Gogulapalli ...	Do. Do. 1,704.
Kanigiri...	Gummalakara ...	Do. Hamlet of Panduvanagulavaram.
	Nandanavaram...	Do. Population 1,321.
	Bettagudúr ...	Do. Do. 1,006.
	Chandrasekharapuram.	Do. Do. 939.
	Bojamadugu Kotapalli.	Do. Do. Do. 551.
	Peddu Cherlopalli.	Population 2,446.
	Garuvajipetta ...	Do. 2,045.
	Kandukur ...	Station of Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate. Police Station. Population 6,324. Post Office.
	Ramapatnam ...	Police Station; Travellers' Bungalow; District Post Office; Sea Customs' Port. Population 1,133.
	Chundi	Zemindari village. Police Station. Population 3,150.
Kandukur.	Tangella ...	Police Station. Population 1,233.
	China Kandlagunta.	Do. Do. 585.
	Ponnalúru ...	Do. Do. 1,991.
	Davagudur ...	Do. Do. 721.
	Singarayakonda..	Shrotrium village; Police Station; Travellers' Bungalow; Country Post Office. Population 793.

Taluqs.	Towns.	Remarks.
Kandukur. —(*Contd.*)	Chilamchala ...	Police Station. Population 873.
	Chinapavani ...	Zemindari Village. Police Station. Population 693.
	Lingasamudram..	Do. Do. Do. 3,769.
	Pakala	Police Station; District Post Office; Sea Customs' Port. Population 2,217.
	Karédu	Population 3,360.
	Zarugumalli ...	Do. 2,429.
	Pókúru	Do. 2,061.
	Tettu	Branch road to Ramapatam. Hamlet of Mocherla.
	Ullapálem ...	Salt Station. Hamlet of Pakala.
	Binganapalli ...	Do. Population 1,257.
Udayagiri.	Udayagiri ...	Station of Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate. Police Station. Population 3,443. Post Office.
	Lingamnénipalli.	Police Station. Population 235.
	Chinnamáchanúr.	Do. Do. 273.
	Duttalúr ...	Do. Do. 2,727.
	Sítárámpuram ...	Zemindari village. Police Station. Population 3,165.
	Tótala Cheruvupalli.	Police Station. Population 725.
	Variguntapád ...	Do. Do. 1,197.
	Doranála ...	Do. at Timmanardpalem, three miles from the Dornal Ghaut.
	Padamatinayanapalli.	Police Station. Population 1,523.
	Vinjamúr ...	Zemindari Village. Police Station. Population 5,000.
	Chákalakonda ...	Shrotrium do. Do. Do. 2,434.
	Narraváda ...	Zemindari do. Population 2,430.
Kavali ...	Kavali ...	Station of Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate; Police Station; Post Office. Population 2,800.
	Chodavaram ...	Zemindari Village. Police Station. Population 417.
	Bramanakraka...	Police Station. Population 2,084.
	Bógavólu ...	Do. Do. 588.
	Juviladinne ...	Do. Do. 2,111.
	Gudladona ...	Zemindari Village. Police Station. Population 1,482.
	Kaligiri ...	Police Station. District Post Office. Population 1,454.
	Gudavalur ...	Do. Population 961.
	Tummalapenta...	Salt Station. Police Station. Population 2,337. District Post Office.
	Chinaannalúr ...	Population 3,452.
	Pedakondúr ...	Zemindari Village. Population 2,278.
	Mamilladoruvu...	Hamlet of Tummalapenta.
Atmakur	Atmakur ...	To be station of Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate as soon as Cutcherry is built. Police Station. Population 3,424.
	Devarayapalli ...	Present Station of Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate. Police Station. Population 358. Post Office.
	Kaluvaya ...	Police Station. Population 3,493.
	AmaniCheruvélla	Do. Do. 879.
	Somisila ...	Shrotrium Village. Police Station. Population 226.
	Chijerla ...	Police Station. Population 2,266.
	Navuru	Do. Do. 1,577.
	Chiramana ...	Do. Do. 1,407.
	Darmaravuchevùpalli.	Do. Do. 869.
	Mahimalur ...	Population 2,606.
	Anantasagaram..	Do. 2,739.
Nellore ...	Nellore	Station of the Civil and Sessions Judge; Collector and Magistrate; Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate also Town Sub-Magistrate; District Munsiff's Court; Police Station; Travellers' Bungalow; Post Office; District Post Office; Telegraph Office; Population 22,851.
	Indukurpita ...	Police Station. Population 8,252.
	Mulumudi ...	Do. Do. 902.

Talaqs.	Towns.	Remarks.
Nellore. (*Contd.*)	Idúru	Police Station. Population 2,382.
	Gangapatnam ...	Salt Station. District Post Office. Population 1,493.
	Buchireddipalem	Police Station. Population 3,467.
	Dagadarti ...	Do. Do. 543.
	Sangam... ...	Do. District Post Office. Population 1,121.
	Kóvur	Do. Population 3,716.
	Racharlapad ...	Do.
	Allur ...	Station of Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate; Travellers' Bungalow; Police Station; District Post Office. Population 3,677.
	Kodavalúr ...	Police Station. Population 685.
	Alaganipad ...	Do. Do. 827.
	Isakapalli ...	Police Station; Salt Station; District Post Office; Sea Customs' Port. Population 1,649.
	Gogulapalli ...	Police Station. Salt Station. Population 835.
	Varini ...	Population 1,055.
	Utúkurú ...	Do. 2,245.
	Léburú ...	Do. 2,847.
	Kódurú ...	Do. 2,457.
	Yellayapálem ...	Do. 2,583.
	Duvvóru ...	Do. 2,477.
	Vavvóru ...	Do. 3,467.
Rápur ...	Rápúr ...	Station of Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate; Police Station; District Post Office. Population 2,809.
	Akilivalasa ...	Police Station. Population 309.
	Tegacherla ...	Do. Do. 408.
	Dásúr ...	Do. Do. 1,037.
	Marlapúdi ...	Do. Do. 448.
	Saidapuram ...	Do. Do. 1,147.
	Tummalatalu-púru.	Do. Do. 943.
	Podalabar ...	Police Station.
Gúdúr ...	Gúdúr ...	Station of Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate; District Munsiff's Court; Police Station; Travellers' Bungalow; Post Office. Population 5,123.
	Kadivédu ...	Police Station. Population 1,158.
	Ojili ...	Zemindari Village; Police Station; Travellers' Bungalow. Population 1,487.
	Vendódu ...	Police Station. Population 1,268.
	Venkata Chalam Chatram.	Do. Travellers' Bungalow. Hamlet of Kanupur.
	Kristnapatnam...	Police Station; Salt Station; District Post Office; Sea Customs' Port. Population 1,475.
	Brahmadivam ...	Police Station. Population 961.
	Kóta ...	Do. Do. 5,265.
	Jupili ...	Zemindari Village. Police Station. Population 2,473.
	Vérúr ...	Police Station. Population 1,076.
	Dugarazupatam..	Do. Salt Station; Sea Customs' Port; Travellers' Bungalow; Country Post Office. Population 1,076. District Post Office.
	Sriharikóta ...	Station of Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate; Police Station; District Post Office. Population 969.
	Reddipálem ...	Police Station. Population 1,626.
	Sarvépalli ...	Population 4,619.
	Ipúru ...	Do. 2,662.
	Chennúr ...	Do. 3,395.
	Irakam ...	Do. 2,095.
	Manubolu ...	Zemindari Village. Population 2,467.
	Armogamor Monapalem.	Light-house.
Darsi (Zemindari.)	Darsi ...	Station of Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate; Police Station; District Post Office; Population 1,831.

Taluqs.	Towns.	Remarks.
Darsi (Zemindari) (*Contd.*)	Indlacheruvu ...	Police Station. Population 432.
	Polavaram ...	Do. Do. 840.
	Púrimetla ...	Do. Do. 485.
	Kurichédu ...	Do. Do. 2,051.
	Chandalúru ...	Do. Do. 2,036.
	Kottapalli ...	Do. Do. 655.
	Potakamúru ...	Do. Do. 3,162.
	Kócherlakóta ...	Do. Do. 941.
	Náyudupálem ...	Do. Do. 279.
	Pállóru ...	Population 2,198.
	Podile ...	Station of Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate; Police Station; Post Office; Population 3,067.
Podile (Zemindari.)	Tadivaripalli ...	Police Station. Population 634.
	Talamalla ...	Do. Do. 459.
	Chimmata ...	Do. Do. 1,672.
	Garlapéta ...	Do. Do. 1,168.
	Pedárikatla ...	Do. Do. 1,781.
	Konakanametta..	Do. Do. 763.
	Tárlapád ...	Do. Do. 1,209.
	Marripúdi ...	Population 2,426.
	Kalujuvvalapád..	Police Station. Population 901.
	Ráyavaram ...	Do. do. 448.
Venkatagiri (Zemindari.)	Venkatagiri ...	Station of Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate; Police Station; Post Office. Population 6,989.
	Vembulúr ...	Police Station. Population 1,335.
	Kadagunta ...	Do. Do. 369.
	Attivaram ...	Do. Do. 576.
Polur or Sulurpeta (Zemindari.)	Sulurpétt ...	Station of Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate; Travellers' Bungalow; Police Station; Post Office. Population 637.
	Naidupétt ...	Head-quarters of the Deputy Collector and Magistrate; Police Station; Post-Office. Population 1,019.
	Naiduchatram ...	Police Station. Attached to Madras District except for salt.
	Aururu ...	Police Station. Population 414.
	Tada ...	Do. Salt Station; Post Office. Population 305.
	Bódilingampád ..	Police Station. Population 180.
	Sunnapugunta ...	Police Station; Salt Station; District Post Office, Attached to Madras District except for salt.
	Nelaballi ...	Travellers' Bungalow. Population 495.
	Arambákam ...	Do. Attached to Madras District.

Physical description of Taluqs.

For the following account of the physical peculiarities of each taluq we are chiefly indebted to a paper by Captain A. O'H. Clay.

Sriharikota.—Sriharikota, the southernmost portion of the Gudur Taluq, was transferred from the Madras District in 1865, and is a long low island. The portion belonging to Nellore is about 35 miles long and six miles broad in its widest part. It is covered with dense jungle and forms one of the chief sources of supply of firewood for the Madras market. The trees grow here with a luxuriance unknown in any other part of the district. There is but little land cultivated, and that little almost entirely with the aid of water, for the soil is almost pure sand. Along the side of the Pulicat lake a narrow strip of land is under rice

cultivation; each field contains a never failing spring of brackish water, which is, when low, raised by pecottas into the fields. Round the scattered huts of the ryots and the fishermen scanty crops of raggi and cheyroot are raised and the necessary supply of water obtained by scooping out pits in the sand or sinking chatty or earthenware wells. The climate is considered unhealthy by the natives of the other parts of the district, and a large proportion of the population is afflicted with elephantiasis. A dam has recently been thrown across the Pulicat lake from Kipakam of Atakanadibba and Venad and on to the main land, thus turning the upper portion of the lake into a sandy desert; the chief object of this has been to check the natural salt-producing tendencies of this tract, which hitherto afforded great facilities for the smuggling of salt. During the prevalence of the land wind the aspect of this salt plain is most forbidding, the air is filled with burning particles of sand, and the sun shines horridly through a dense mist. Whether the bund has answered the purpose for which it was intended or not, it is a question whether depriving the jungles on the northern portion of the island of the moist atmosphere which they enjoyed during the hottest months of the year, will not eventually conduce to their deterioration and injuriously affect the springs on which the ryots depend for the cultivation of their lands. The surface of the upper portion of the lake being now dry in the hot season the people complain that the land wind carries the fine particles of dust which form on the surface of the saltish soil on to their cultivable lands and deteriorates them at least in this way. There are several islands in the Pulicat lake, the most important of which are Venad and Irakam. From these there is a considerable export of sub-fossil chunam shells, the contract for digging which is put up to auction each year. The soil of Sriharikota is pure sand, and the island is covered with jungle. From here most of the firewood of the Presidency town is exported by boats along the canal. The jungle is divided into eight sections, and one is let out by contract to the highest bidder each year, or the wood is cut on account of Government and sold by auction.

The trees are pollarded, and to a great measure recover themselves in seven years. There is a settlement of Yanadies at this place, who number about 500. They collect the jungle produce—honey, bees' wax, gum, &c.,—for Government. The whole is sold, and one-third of the amount realized credited to Government, while two-thirds are given back to the tribe in the shape of grain and cloths. The individuals who bring in the produce are paid according to the quantity they bring in, and the rest of their two-third share is divided equally among all once in six months. Government have established a school for the Yanadi youths, who attend in number about 50. They learn here to read and write and make baskets of rattan which they collect in the

jungles. The baskets are sent to Madras and sold, and the amount realized is laid out on grain and cloths, and given to the boys attending the school, a larger share to each according to merit, but all get something. An attempt has also been made to induce the Yenadies to take to agriculture. One acre of land has been assigned for the purpose. Government defray the expenses of cultivation. The crops are sold and, after deducting the expenses and paying the laborers, the profits are credited to Government, but the experiment has not been very successful.

Gudur and Nellore.—The rest of the Gudur Taluq and the Nellore Taluq are very similar in appearance. There is comparatively but little jungle, and little cultivation in the eastern villages, but a good deal on the whole in the western. Two supplying-channels from the south side of the Nellore Anicut, one to Kristnapatam and one to Sarvepalli with numerous feeders to the different tanks, bring a large area of land under rice cultivation. All land that can be irrigated is being rapidly taken up, and the wealth and prosperity of the ryots is yearly increasing. Nellore, the chief town of the district, is situated on the south side of the Pennair, about 20 miles from its mouth. There is a very fine tank to the west of the town, and to the east are extensive rice fields. Towards the south the ground is high and covered with brushwood. Large quantities of laterite are quarried in the neighbourhood of Nellore and extensively used for building purposes and the repair of roads. There is an excellent description of building stone found at Buchireddipalem, about eight miles to the west of Nellore, which is commonly considered to be granite, but which is in reality, gneiss.

Kavali.—The greater portion of this taluq and the adjacent portion of Kandukur, south of the river Maneru, is very similar. It has numerous tanks except to the west and north-west, but they receive their water from local drainage, and the supply is, therefore, uncertain, and there is not the same amount of rice cultivation as in the more favored taluqs already mentioned. On the uplands there is a large area of land under dry cultivation, and indigo is grown to a considerable extent by the ryots, but the soil is generally poor, and large beds of laterite are frequently met with. To the west and north-west of Kavali are extensive low jungles, in some places very dense.

Kandukur—Ongole.—The natural features of these taluqs are very similar, as regards the tract to the north of the Maneru. There are very few tanks and but little jungle, and the extensive plains are devoted to unirrigated cultivation, and in consequence of the superior quality of the soil very fine crops are raised. Every village boasts of handsome topes. Garden lands extend along the banks of the rivers, and the

water is obtained from wells sunk in the beds. The cattle in these two taluqs are finer than those in any other part of the district, and are famed throughout the Presidency. In the western part of the taluq lies the Zemindari of Chundi, separated from the Kanigiri Taluq by a range of hills running north and south for about 15 miles. They are of very considerable elevation and the slopes are covered with dense jungle, and some fine trees are occasionally to be met with in the villages.

Rapur.—This is the most southerly of the inlying Government taluqs. It is watered by two small streams—the Kandleru and the Kolleru—which receive the drainage from the Eastern Ghauts, and uniting in the Manubolu valley flow into the Kristnapatam backwater. These rivers supply a few tanks in their course through the Gudur Taluq, but the area of irrigated land in the Rapur Taluq is very small. When, however, the Irrigation Company's canal, the line of which passes through the north-east of this taluq, is completed, a marked increase in this respect is to be expected. The soil is generally tolerably good in the northern part, chiefly black, and in the south red. Towards the south the face of the country is studded with low rocky hills, chiefly trap, on which garnets and other crystals are frequently found. All along the west of the taluq are dense low jungles extending from the slope of the ghauts for an average breadth of six miles. Some fine timber and bamboos of a fair size are occasionally to be met with here.

Atmakur.—This taluq is divided into two unequal portions by the river Pennair. The northern portion is watered by the Boggeru, which falls into the Pennair near Atmakur. There are several very fine tanks in this taluq, that of Anantasagaram being specially worthy of mention for its great depth. About a twentieth of the area of the taluq is under rice cultivation, principally to the south of the Pennair. There is a considerable amount of low jungle scattered over the taluq; the soil is generally fair except to the north-west, where it is of a much inferior character. In the villages near the Pennair a considerable quantity of indigo is grown, especially at the wealthy village of Kalavaya, on the south bank. In this, as in other taluqs, tracts of barren land are occasionally to be met with. The soil is impregnated with salt, which at certain seasons covers the surface with a white efflorescence.

Udayagiri.—The jungle already alluded to in the Rapur Taluq extends northwards through Atmakur, Udayagiri, and Kanigiri. In the north-west of this taluq is a detached range of hills, and the intermediate country between them and the Veligondas is of a very wild and unhealthy character, which it maintains till the termination of the ghauts. The eastern portion of this taluq is, with the exception

of the proprietary lands of Chakalakonda, &c., entirely Zemindari. This is by far the most fertile portion of the taluq. The rest, except in the vicinity of Dutalur, Udayagiri, Garimanapenta, and a few other large villages, is of a barren, uninviting description. The northern portion is stony to a degree, and seems only capable of producing Mimosa bushes and Euphorbia. In the plains hardly a tree is to be seen, and an occasional stunted tope near a village site bears further evidence to the sterile nature of the soil. There is a large indigo factory at Garimanapenta, and copper was formerly found to a small extent in the neighbourhood. In former years a very large reservoir existed in the Zemindari villages near Gandipalem. It was formed by damming the waters of the Pillaperu, an affluent of the Maneru, where it runs between two low hills, but it was breached shortly after its completion, and has never been restored. The restoration of the Gandipalem reservoir is one of the irrigation projects at present under examination. There is a very numerous Mahomedan population at Udayagiri, descendants of hangers about the court of former Nàwabs and now in a state of abject poverty.

Kanigiri.—This is by far the most barren and unproductive taluq in this district. Although intersected by two streams, the Maneru and Paleru, except in the immediate neighbourhood of each village, where gardens are irrigated from very deep wells and a small area is under unirrigated cultivation, no attempt has been made to till the land, and indeed such is the rocky nature of a great portion of the tract that the task would be fruitless. The plains are covered for miles with thin scrub jungle, affording a scanty subsistence to herds of goats, and are intersected by low rocky hills frequently destitute of verdure. The villages are generally mean, and the inhabitants appear in a state of chronic starvation, and furnish a large contingent to the criminal population of the district. There are but few villages where pure water is to be obtained, and there only at a great depth below the surface. Frequently a green stagnant pool of water serves equally for the purpose of ablution or consumption. In the north-west corner of the taluq near Nandanavaram are some remarkable sand hills from 20 to 30 feet in height and spread over a considerable area. They are probably formed of detritus from the neighbouring hills drifted by the force of the fierce land wind. Nothing similar is to be found along the range of the Eastern Ghauts. Palmyra trees are very abundant here, and drunkenness is very prevalent among all classes in all the westerly villages of the inland taluqs.

Villages, Area, Population, and Revenue.

The following statement shows the number of villages, area, population, and revenue of each of the taluqs :—

	Taluqs.	Before Survey.		No. of Survey climbed Villages.	No. of Zemindari Villages.	No. of Shrotrium Villages.	Area in Square Miles.	Population as per Census of Fusli 1276 (1866-67).	Revenue for Fusli 1280 (1870-71).
		No. of Villages.	No. of Hamlets.						
									RS.
1	Gudur	124	137	81	43	45	817·79	119,721	3,58,863
2	Rapur	90	47	52	...	72	518·36	52,268	1,33,316
3	Nellore	128	101	104	...	47	638·32	142,606	5,59,549
4	Atmakur	102	67	74	14	26	618·04	90,771	2,53,171
5	Kavali	51	79	38	24	18	548·46	65,336	1,83,472
6	Udayagiri	62	55	34	81	19	625·39	91,583	79,748
7	Kandukur ...	119	92	85	53	54	781·08	124,070	3,16,968
8	Kanigiri	78	115	34	147	23	744·40	109,065	62,957
9	Ongole	114	106	96	59	22	835·07	170,030	3,50,516
	Venkatagiri ...	...	...	...	166	...	456·25	46,305	...
	Polur	...	...	...	126	...	442	43,012	...
	Darsi	...	...	...	136	...	588	60,857	...
	Podela	...	...	...	123	...	631	53,040	...
	Unsurveyed tracts near Eastern Ghauts in Rapur, Udayagiri, and Kanigiri...	...	...	...	...	...	553·09	...	...
							8751·75	1,168,664	...

The area of the several taluqs and the Zemindari tracts cannot be given accurately. In a statement furnished by the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey, recorded in Board's Proceedings dated 15th April 1868, the total area of the district, including the estate of Venkatagiri, is given at 8,084·4 square miles. This area is said to be computed from the Sheet Atlas of India, but the details of Ryotwar, Zemindari, Shrotrium, &c., are not given.

On 24th June 1868, Major Barber, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, furnished a statement showing the area by survey in the several taluqs of the district in square miles. The total area according to this statement is 6,081·41 square miles, but this does not represent the whole area of the district, as certain jungle portions near the Eastern Ghauts and certain Zemindari tracts have not been included—(see Appendix, Statistics, 3).

In G. O. dated 23rd June 1861, No. 1,241, sanctioning the final distribution of the taluqs, the total area of the district, including the Venkatagiri Estate, is entered at 8,605·25 square miles. The Revenue Survey operations here having been extended to the whole district, there is no alternative but to assume the area as correct. Adding to this 146·50 square miles of the Sriharikota Division, which was transferred to this district from Madras subsequently, the total area of the district, as at present constituted, has been reckoned at 8,751·75 square miles, or 56,100,120 acres.

The area of the Venkatagiri Estate, exclusive of the villages scattered

in the Government taluqs, is given at 2,117·25 square miles. The area of the remaining villages of this estate, as also the area of the Mutyalapad and Chundi Zemindaries and of the Pamur Taluq, belonging to the Zemindar of Calastri, is included in the area shown for the taluqs in whose limits they are included. The Shrotrium villages and other inams are also included in the area of the taluqs in which they are situated. The area of certain Inam villages according to the registers of the Inam Department is recorded at 209,645 acres, but according to Major Barber's statement the area is given at 329,197 acres, or 514 square miles. The taluqwar details of both these statements are given below :—

Taluqs.	As per Inam Registers.	As per Traverse.	Minor.	Extent of Minor Inams in Shrotrium Villages not included in the area of Shrotrium as per Inam Register.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Gudur	36,678	44,125	7,447	1,532
Rapur	39,607	59,489	19,552	589
Nellore	27,250	57,815	30,565	386
Atmakur	19,443	27,551	8,108	343
Kavali	21,361	33,161	11,800	581
Udayagiri	15,619	30,323	14,704	837
Kandukur	24,413	29,877	5,464	2,085
Kanigiri	11,571	23,120	11,549	3,448
Ongole	13,703	23,737	10,033	1,263
Total ...	209,645	329,197	119,552	11,114

In the Shrotrium villages certain minor inams have been recognized by the Inam Commission and separate title deeds issued for them. The 284,510 acres given by the Inam Commission as the area of the Shrotriums is exclusive of those minor inams, but the traverse area of 329,197 of the Revenue Survey includes them. The extent of the minor inams in Shrotrium villages appears from the Inam Registers to be 11,114 acres. The total extent of minor inams, including Village Service Inams, is roughly given at 273,396 acres, but this is exclusive of the 11,114 acres of minor inams within the limits of Shrotrium villages. The area, 273,396, does not give the exact area, because the area according to survey is only available for the taluqs of Atmakur, Nellore, and a portion of Gudur, where the new survey areas have been introduced. For the other taluqs the area had to be entered according to old accounts as regards Service Inams, and by the Inam Registers as regards other inams. The operations of the Inam Commission have not been extended to Service Inams.

ZEMINDARIES.

Zemindaries.

There are four Zemindaries in this district: I., Venkatagiri; II., part of the Calastri Zemindari; III., Chundi; and IV., Mutyalapad.

I. *Venkatagiri.*—This Zemindari consists of two divisions in the south of the district, Venkatagiri and Polur, and two divisions in the north, Darsi and Podela. It also includes a number of villages scattered about in different taluqs. Thus the total number of villages is shown below :—

In four divisions	...	...	...	554 villages.
In Gudur Taluq	...	...	...	42 do.
In Kanigiri ...	...	...	...	75 do.
In Ongole ...	...	...	...	59 do.
				730, besides 617 hamlets.

There is also the village of Swarna, in the Kistna District, which belongs to the Rajah.

The extent of the four divisions is 2,117¼ square miles = 1,354,040 acres, but the extent of the villages scattered in the taluqs is unknown, as they have been excluded from the Revenue Survey.

The population is shown below :—

	Adults.		Children.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
In four divisions	70,349	66,955	35,042	30,868	203,214
In Government taluqs ...	34,024	32,178	16,663	14,541	97,406
In Zemindari villages ...	...	...	...	...	...
					300,620

The beriz of the Venkatagiri Estate has been estimated at Rupees 7,80,457, on which a road cess of Rupees 24,389 was calculated, but a composition was entered into for Rupees 20,000 (Board's Proceedings dated 2nd October 1868, No. 6,989). The annual peishcush paid by the Rajah is Rupees 4,03,901-7-1.

II. *Calastri Zemindari.*—The Pamur Taluq of this Zemindari has its villages scattered in five revenue taluqs :—

In Atmakur,	7 villages.	In Kandukur,	7 villages.
In Kavali,	24 do.	In Kanigiri,	71 do.
In Udayagiri,	81 do.	Total ...	190 do.

The Zemindar gives the extent of the taluq at 415 square miles = 265,600 acres. Cultivation 121,327 acres. Waste 144,273 acres.

Population.				
Adults.		Children.		Total.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
32,313	29,346	14,609	12,763	89,051

The beriz of Pamur is given as Rupees 1,69,884-7-9, on which a road cess of Rupees 4,700 has been imposed. The peishcush of the Zemindar of Calastri is Rupees 1,89,999, paid in North Arcot on his whole estate.

III. *Chundi.*—This Zemindari consists of 44 villages and 40 hamlets in Kandukur Taluq. Extent 124⅜ miles = 79,600 acres. Cultivation 13,126 acres. Waste 66,474 acres, of which 13,126 are described as cultivable.

Population.				
Adults.		Children.		Total.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
7,121	6,670	3,244	2,929	19,964

The beriz of the cultivated lands is given as Rupees 54,444, on which a road cess of Rupees 1,531-5-0 per acre has been imposed.

The peishcush of the Zemindar is Rupees 18,722 per annum.

The sunnud was confirmed by Lord Elphinstone in 1842.

IV. *Mutyalapad.*—This Zemindari consists of three villages and 10 hamlets in the Kandukur Taluq. The extent is about 20 miles = 12,800 acres. Cultivation 7,725 acres. Waste 5,075 acres, of which 350 are said to be cultivable.

Population.				
Adults.		Children.		Total.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1,291	1,195	658	580	3,724

The beriz of the estate is given at Rupees 11,907, on which a road cess of Rupees 334-14-3 has been imposed.

The annual peishcush of the Zemindari is Rupees 2,000 (*vide* G. O., No. 3,403, dated 17th December 1866), but a sunnud has not yet been granted.

Shrotriums.

There are 326 shrotriums or rent-free villages in the district, as well as many kandrigas or rent-free portions of villages. These have all been enfranchised by the Inam Commission, and an annual quit-rent fixed upon them.

PORTS, ESTUARIES, AND LIGHT-HOUSES.

(*Contributed by* Mr. CHARLES E. PLUNKETT.)

Ports.

By a Notification published in the *Fort Saint George Gazette* of the 7th September 1865, the under-mentioned places were declared, under Section 10 of Act No. VI. of 1863, by His Excellency the Governor in Council, to be the only places for the shipment and landing of goods in the Nellore District:—

	North Latitude.	East Longitude.	Officer in charge of Sea Customs.
1. *Kottapatnam*	15° 24′ 45″	80° 14′ 42″ ...	Superintendent.
2. Itamukkala	15° 22′ 28″	80° 11′ ...	Asst. Superintendent.
3. *Pakala*	15° 16′ 50″	80° 8′ 40″ ...	Do.
4. *Ramapatam*	15° 2′ 30″	80° 5′ 42″ ...	Do.
5. Chennayapalem	.....	....	
6. Tummalapenta	.....	....	
7. Zuvvuludinne	.....	....	Do.
8. *Isakapalli*	14° 44′ 27″	80° 10′ 35″ ...	
9. Ponnapudi	.....	....	
10. Mayipadu	.....	....	Do.
11. *Kristnapatnam*	14° 15′ 55″	80° 12′ ...	
12. Pamanji	.....	....	
13. Pupili	.....	....	Do.
14. *Dugarazupatnam*	13° 58′ 48″	80° 13′ 40″ ...	
15. Pudi	.....	....	

Of the 15 places above mentioned those italicised are recognized as principal, and the others as subordinate, ports. The brackets in the last column signify to which principal port each subordinate one is attached, and the Officer in charge of the Sea Customs is, as a rule, located at the principal port and is designated as the Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Sea Customs of the principal port under his charge, but of course he is bound to visit and have as much regard with the trade of the subordinate ports under him as for the principal one.

The port of Itamukkala is, however, treated exceptionally, and though, as indicated in the foregoing list, it is recognized as subordinate to Kottapatnam, owing to the rising trade and growing importance of the port, an Assistant Superintendent has recently been located there with power to grant ships' papers, which hitherto had to be sent to Kottapatnam for the Superintendent's signature and often caused much delay and inconvenience to vessels. Its subordination, however, to the port of Kottapatnam is still maintained.

The amended Boat Rules of the 30th September 1867 were originally extended to the ports of Kottapatnam, Itamukkala, and Isaka-

palli, but, by order of Government of the 8th February 1868, their introduction at present at Isakapalli was interdicted. At Kottapatnam and Itamukkala the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Sea Customs, respectively, are Registrars of Boats also.

Estuaries and Light-houses.

Subjoined is a brief account of the ports, estuaries, and the light-house in this district, arranged in order from the northern boundary of the district southward, and it may be added here, once for all, that none of the ports are under the operation of Act No. XXII. of 1855, an Act for the regulation of ports and port dues.

Peddarevu Channel.—This, the northernmost arm of the sea in this district, is an unimportant channel, and disembogues to the north of the village of Kanuparti and not far from the No. 1, or Uttarapu platform of the Kanuparti salt station. It is stated to be open only for about a month during the monsoons, when it is about 25 yards wide and two deep at high tide on special occasions, such as the new moon, &c.; the ordinary depth is ¾ yard. When the flood waters are dammed up by the bar of this channel, the bar is sometimes cut open by the villagers, and, in the event of a deficiency of salt water for making salt, the bar is sometimes cut also in the hot season to carry sea water to the pans. No change in the course of the channel has of late years been observed.

Gundlakamma River.—This is a river of some importance, and the mouth is stated to have altered of late years, and to have considerably increased both in width and depth. The old mouth, or as it is locally termed "Pata Gundlakamma," is about two miles south of the Peddarevu channel; it is stated to be open only during the monsoons, and to be then a hundred yards wide and two yards deep at the bar.

The present mouth of the river is always open, and its width is given as 602 yards during the monsoons and 256 in the hot season, the depth at the two seasons being respectively four and two yards. At high tide the depth of water in the bar is 1½ yards, and the river may be used for navigation for about two miles inland. The mouth is stated to shift in the hot weather a little northward of its position during the monsoons. The present mouth is about a mile to the south of the old mouth, or "Pata Gundlakamma," and not far from the villages of Gundayapalem and Nakkavaripalem, hamlets of Devarampadu.

Gundamorla Bar.—This opening into the sea is on the north side of the village of Gundamorla, whence it takes its name, and about two miles south of the mouth of the Gundlakamma river. It is stated to be open throughout the year, but to have considerably diminished in size of late years. Vessels used to resort to it in former years as an anchorage during the monsoons. The present dimensions of the channel are said to be during the monsoons 325 yards wide and 2½ yards

deep, and in the hot season 227 yards wide and 1⅛ deep. At high tide the depth of water in the bar is given as 2¼ yards. It is supposed to be the same channel as that mentioned by Mr. Elton in 1859 in his report on the estuaries as the "Tonderu" channel.

Kottapatnam.—This, the northernmost port in the district, is also the largest port and carries an extensive trade by sea in grain, oil seeds, and other produce of the Cumbum and Doopaud tracts. It is connected with the town of Ongole and thence on to Cumbum by a good road, and has a population of more than 5,000 souls, chiefly of the Komate or merchant class. This port is under the charge of a Superintendent of Sea Customs on Rupees 70 per mensem, who is also invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class. It is a large emporium of trade, and is resorted to by both English and native sailing vessels. The erection of a flagstaff would be a great advantage.

Itamukkala.—This port is six or seven miles to the south, and is subordinate to Kottapatnam. It is a place of some importance and stands second to Kottapatnam among the ports of the district in point of trade. It is resorted to chiefly by native craft and dhonies, and the anchorage is good.

Paleru and Yinagaleru Rivers.—These two streams unite close to the coast and discharge into the sea by one mouth, which is generally open throughout the year, but, in the event of the failure of the monsoons or in seasons of drought, the mouth is sometimes closed in the months of April and May. The width is given at 900 cubits, and the depth when the tide flows five cubits, and when it ebbs 2½ cubits. At high tide the depth of the bar at new moon, &c., special occasions, is six cubits. During the monsoons the two rivers sometimes divide when the floods are high, and each finds its own mouth, but they unite again as the water subsides. This mouth is about three miles north of Pakala.

Pakala Parra.—This is a backwater, about half a mile north of Pakala. There is no mouth generally, and the bar between the surf and the backwater is 120 cubits wide. In the monsoons when the backwater fills by the surplus water from the Pakala tank calingulah, a small channel is opened across the bar, which silts up again as soon as the floods subside. This channel has, however, not been opened for the last five years, and the ordinary period at which it does remain open in any year is said to be about a month.

Pakala.—This is comparatively a small port, and the trade consists chiefly of exports in grain. It is not frequented by large vessels, though some years ago a small quantity of salt was shipped from this port. It is connected with the interior by a good metalled road. The anchorage is supposed to be good. Its being treated as a principal port is owing to its distance from any other port, or it might with advantage have been attached as a subordinate port of Ramapatam, the port next south of it, and fourteen miles distant.

Pakala Otirevu Kalava.—This is an unimportant channel, about a mile south of Pakala port, and it is closed for the greater part of the year. The bar is 116 cubits wide, and is cut every year by the ryots in October or November to form an outlet for the land floods and keep their fields from submersion. The mouth thus cut annually remains open for about two months and silts up again.

Vullapalem Parra and Binginapalli Parra.—These two swamps which join near the shore and ordinarily flow into the Maneru form a mouth for themselves east of the village of Binginapalli during the monsoons and run into the sea. The mouth thus formed is at times of heavy flood five to six feet deep, and remains open for about two months and silts up again as soon as the south wind turns.

Maneru River.—This river forks into two mouths; the larger or northern mouth of which is close to the village of Binginapalli and is open throughout the year, and may be used by boats; the smaller mouth is a mile south of the large one, and is not open the whole year, but closes up generally from April or May till the rains set in. The large mouth at the entrance is 121 cubits wide and three cubits deep when the tide ebbs and 5½ deep when the tide flows. At high tide, new moon, &c., the depth is seven cubits. During the hot months the width and depth decrease.

The small mouth is 100 cubits wide; depth when the tide ebbs 1½ cubits, when it flows three cubits. At high tide four cubits. It is sometimes wider and deeper after rain.

Tiya Vagu.—This is an unimportant channel, about five miles south of the smaller mouth of the Maneru. It is open during the monsoons only when they have been heavy. It remains open two or three months and silts up again about March. The channel mouth is said to be 17 yards wide and one deep.

Yelikeru.—This river disembogues about two miles north of Ramapatam, and the entrance is open only during the rains when the bar is cut by the ryots to prevent submersion of their fields, and the channel thus formed is at the mouth 30 yards wide and three deep; at high tide the depth is four yards. It is three miles south of the Tiya Vagu.

Ramapatam.—This is itself a small fishing village, but at the port there used in former years to be a fair coasting trade in grain and firewood. It is not resorted to by large vessels, but dhonies and native craft frequent it. The trade latterly has gone down considerably since the imposition of a duty on firewood and the restriction to the indiscriminate cutting of the jungles recently introduced. The trade of the port now hardly warrants its being regarded as a principal port. There are some granaries standing on the beach.

Ramapatam Pedda Yeru.—This backwater is immediately south of the port of Ramapatam and is supposed to be the same as the "Chilla-

lakalava" mentioned by Mr. Elton in 1859. It is open only during the rains when the bar is cut, and the channel thus formed is 47 yards wide and 2½ deep. At high tide the depth is 3½ yards.

Chennayapalem.—This is a subordinate port to Ramapatam and about five miles south of it. The chief export used to be firewood, but for the reasons given for Ramapatam the trade at this port also has dwindled down of late years to almost nothing. It is only resorted to by dhonies and native craft.

Tummalapenta.—This is a subordinate port of Isakapalli, and there is hardly any trade now carried on here. There was a small export depôt for salt formerly, but this has been abolished.

Chippileru.—This is a stream of some importance, and is generally open throughout the year, but occasionally it has been known to fill up in May and June and become deep again during the rains. The width of the mouth is 200 yards and the depth during the rains four yards, when boats pass up and down. In the hot months the depth at the bar is ordinarily one yard. It is close to the port of Zuvvaladinne.

Zuvvaladinne.—This is also a subordinate port to Isakapalli, and is of little importance as a place of trade. The chief export is grain, and it is only resorted to by dhonies and native craft.

Isakapalli.—This port had formerly a very large trade in salt, but during the last few years, or since salt has been made in Chittagong and the other agencies at the head of the Bay, the trade in salt has rapidly fallen, and is now next to nothing. The quantity exported in 1867 was only 1,800 maunds. Grain and other produce is also largely exported here, and there are some granaries and godowns on the beach. There is also a bungalow maintained by Government for the accommodation of captains of ships. The port is frequented by large sailing vessels and occasionally by steamers; the anchorage is good, and boats are easily procurable. It is connected with the interior and with Nellore, from which it is 23 miles distant, by a good metalled road. There was a flagstaff formerly, but it was broken down in 1854, and only the mast was standing for some years, when it also was taken down and sold.

Isakapalli Salt Water Channel.—The bar of this channel is in the middle of the port. The granaries stand, and exports of grain, &c., are made on the north side of the bar, and the bungalow for ship captains and shipment of salt on the south side. The bar has been closed since 1863, and there is consequently some difficulty in getting pure salt water for the salt manufacture. In 1867 the surf washed over into the channel a little, but the bar was not opened. When it does open the mouth of the channel is said to be 300 yards wide and three deep. Boats pass upon it.

Ponnapudi Salt Water Channel.—This channel disembogues into the sea near Currupalem, and is not open throughout the year. It silts up

in the months of May and June, and is cleared again by the freshes during the rains. It is about two miles south of the Isakapalli bar, and the mouth when open is ordinarily 200 yards wide and 2½ deep; at high tide the depth is three yards.

Ponnapudi Port.—This is also a subordinate port attached to Isakapalli and carries on a large coasting trade principally in grain. There are some granaries on the beach, and it is resorted to only by native craft and dhonies.

Ramatirtam Bar.—This is the mouth of the stream which is known more inland as the Payideru river. It is called the Ramatirtam bar, because on the north bank of the channel on the beach there is a pagoda known as the "Ramatirtam Temple." The mouth silts up generally in May and June, and is cleared again by the freshes during the rains. The ordinary width is 100 yards and depth two yards. It is five miles south of the mouth of the Ponnapudi salt water channel.

Vutukuru Salt Water Channel.—This is a branch of the Pennair river, and is closed during the hot season. The position of the mouth shifts, and the ordinary breadth is stated to be ten yards and depth one yard; at high tide the depth is four feet. There is a fork to this branch channel, but it is so small as to be of but trifling importance; it is seldom open except in cases of heavy freshes, when it is seven yards wide. At present it is closed.

Pennair River.—This is the largest river in the district, which it enters near Someswaram through the Eastern Ghauts. The Madras Irrigation Company undertook to build an anicut across the river at the gorge, but work has been stopped. It passes close by the town of Nellore on the north side, where there is an anicut across it. There are several irrigation channels along the whole length of the river from Someswaram to the anicut at Nellore, and the benefits conferred by them is extensive. An attempt was made to navigate the river some years ago, and a steamer brought up the mouth as far as Nellore, but the result was a failure. The mouth of the main channel into the sea is 200 yards wide and seven feet deep; at high tide the depth is nine feet, and this mouth is open throughout the year, and it might be used for trade, but the river is not navigable to any great distance. In the freshes the width and depth of the mouths are considerably larger and the dimensions here given are for the channel ordinarily open throughout the year.

Gaddala Kalava.—This is an unimportant channel near Gangapatnam and it is only open during the rains, when it is stated to be 88 yards wide. It is six miles south of the mouth of the Pennair river.

Mayipadu Gadala Kalava.—This is also a minor channel, open only during the rains, and the breadth is stated to be five yards. It as well as the previous channel are mouths of the Gangapatnam backwater, and form the vents for the land floods of that neighbourhood.

Mayipadu Port.—This is a subordinate port attached to Kristnapatnam, which is about 18 miles to the south. Formerly there used to be a great trade in cloths, &c., at this port, but grain is the chief article of export at present. It is the market for grain grown in the Pennair delta. It is about 15 miles from Nellore, with which it is connected by a good road.

Mayipadu and Koraturu Salt Water Channels.—These are two unimportant channels, about 1½ miles apart from one another, and they form the outlets for the surplus water of the tanks in that neighbourhood. Their width is given at 12 and 20 yards respectively at their mouths, and ordinary depth of each one foot; at high tide the depth is stated to be one yard. They are closed except during the rains and when the tanks overflow.

Koraturu, Venkanapalem, and Koduru Surplus Water Channels.—These are small channels forming the outlets for the drainage of that part of the country, and as their name implies, they have neither course nor mouth except after heavy rains and floods when their dimensions vary, but are never of importance.

Koduru Salt Water Channel.—This is a small stream and the mouth fills up in the hot season and is cleared again during the rains. The breadth is stated to be 12 yards and depth two feet; at high tide the depth is four feet.

Nelaturu Salt Water Channel.—This is similar to the Koduru channel, and the breadth is stated to be 10 yards and ordinary depth a foot; at high tide the depth is two feet.

Kristnapatnam Port and Backwater.—The anchorage at this port outside the bar is deemed to be unsafe, not being a good holding ground; but within the bar there is a fine backwater, with great depth of water, where there are many advantages for forming an excellent harbour and place of refuge for ships of moderate tonnage. The entrance to the backwater is always open and the channel by which ships come in is stated to be 40 yards wide, and on the bar ordinarily nine feet deep at mean tide; at high tide the depth is eleven feet. The whole width of the mouth is five or six hundred yards, but the depth is less on either side of the channel, which shifts its position in accordance with the season of the year, but is always available. It is now a place of shelter for dhonies and native craft during the monsoons and in the stormy months of April and May. Dhonies are sometimes taken into dock and repaired at this port, and it is capable of being considerably improved and rendered available for ships in distress. There used to be a large trade in salt from this port when large English vessels resorted to it, but this has ceased with the abolition of the salt export depôt, and the chief trade now is in grain, for the export of which from its position it is particularly convenient. It is connected with Nellore, from which it is 17 miles distant, by a good

metalled road, and it is proposed to make the present irrigation canal from Nellore to Kristnapatnam navigable. Boats drawing nine feet of water can go up the stream, which is navigable for 18 miles, to a distance of 10 miles, and those drawing six feet of water can go eight miles further inland, and it is proposed to extend this navigation eight or 10 miles more, or up to near Guduru on trunk road No. 6. The East Coast canal from Madras is now being extended from Dugarazupatnam to this port.

Suvarnamukhi River.—This, though a considerable river in point of size, does not appear capable of being much used, as there is no great depth of water at the mouth. In the vicinity of Kota, or about 12 or 14 miles up the river from the sea, there is a small dam or anicut across it, from which one or two important irrigation channels take off and afford much benefit to the rice cultivation in that locality. The fall in the river is very considerable, and the highest fresh seldom lasts more than 24 or 48 hours. The East Coast canal crosses the river within the influence of tidal water and about five or six furlongs from the beach. During the rains and in heavy freshes the river has two mouths, but at other times only one, the ordinary width of which is 240 yards and depth one yard. This mouth is sometimes closed in the hot season. It is about 12 miles south of the Kristnapatnam backwater.

Pamanji Yeru.—This is an unimportant channel, about two miles south of the Suvarnamukhi river and close to the port of Pamanji. It is closed during the hot weather and opens again during the rains or in times of heavy flood. The ordinary width of the mouth at such times is 50 yards and depth one yard. In extraordinary flood the dimensions increase, and the depth is sometimes three or four yards.

Pamanji Port.—This is comparatively an important port, and, though attached to Dugarazupatnam as a subordinate port, it is in point of trade the chief port of the four forming the group to which it belongs. It exports native ornaments (bangles, &c.,) and grain in large quantities, but is not resorted to by large vessels. A road to the port is much needed.

Tupili Port.—This is a port of little importance and also attached to Dugarazupatnam as a subordinate port. The trade is scanty and of the same nature as at Pamanji, but the Madras trade of this port, as well as of the two next south of it—Dugarazupatnam and Pudi—is now chiefly taken by the East Coast canal, which was hitherto up to Dugarazupatnam, but is now under extension to Kristnapatnam.

Kondurupalem Bar.—This mouth or bar is opposite to the Dugarazupetnam travellers' bungalow, and is the southernmost entrance from the sea in the coast of this district. It shifts its position according to the time of the year, and the current in a length of about five or six furlongs. The mouth is closed in the hot season

and opens again during the rains or in times of heavy fresh, when the ordinary width is stated to be a hundred yards and depth one yard. When the floods are heavy the size of the mouth is proportionately larger.

Dugarazupatnam Port.—This place is of but little importance as a port, though noted as the principal port of the group to which it belongs. The chief export was grain, and since the opening in 1858-59 of the East Coast canal as far as this place, the trade by sea has rapidly gone down and the entire trade with Madras is now carried on by boats on the canal, and consists almost wholly of grain and firewood and sometimes cured fish. Dhonies and native craft do not resort to the port now for the reasons given. The canal is under extension as far as Kristnapatnam, and it is hoped eventually to connect it with Nellore and with the Kistna canals, which now come as far as the northern boundaries of this district. It is connected by a metalled road through Guduru on the northern trunk road with Nellore from which it is 48 miles by the road and 40 *vid* Kristnapatnam. It is 72 miles to Madras by the canal. There is a fine bungalow maintained by Government for the accommodation of travellers at the terminus of the canal, and the Armeghon light-house is about five or six miles south of it. There is a salt depôt about a mile south of the village, which is now chiefly occupied by salt manufacturers, and is often mentioned by the early historians of British India, as Armeghon being our first settlement on the Coromandel Coast. At present it is seldom heard of except in connexion with the Armeghon light-house and shoal. Reference is made to the place in the political history of the district. There is but little left of the old fort.

Armeghon Light-house.—This is the only light-house in the district. It is situated close to the fishing village of Monapalem and about five or six miles south of Dugarazupatnam in north latitude 13° 58′ 48″ and east longitude 80° 16′ 28″. The object of the light is to keep vessels clear of the Armeghon shoal, whence it takes its name, and, being 95 feet high, the light is visible from the poop of a 700 tons ship 15 miles out at sea. The light is a fixed one and does not revolve, and the light-house itself is close to the shore. It is in charge of a Superintendent with three lascars or light-keepers, whose chief business it is to keep the lantern clean and the flame bright and steady nightly from 6 P.M. to 6 A.M.

The Armeghon shoal is about 10 miles long; the shallowest part is $1\frac{3}{4}$ fathoms; and it lies from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. by N. of the light-house.

About the beginning of this century Colonel de Haviland, an able Engineer, drew attention to the extensive anchorage at the rear of the Armeghon shoal, and suggested a scheme for improving it and converting it into a harbour for ships resorting to Madras and the Coromandel

Coast. At the southern part of the shoal the entrance passage between it and the mainland is a mile broad of deep water caused by the set of the current past Pudi spit, which juts into the sea and is formed of stiff tenacious clay. The entrance in the north is three miles broad, and the shoal itself is of great length. Sir Henry Blackwood, then Admiral on the station, had a complete chart of the whole harbour's soundings prepared, showing that a large number of vessels of large tonnage could lie there securely. During the time he was there, there were ten days on which the surf was so high at Madras that communication from the shore with the shipping could not be carried on even by Masula boats, and yet inside the backwater of the Armeghon shoal the frigate boats were able to land on the beach without difficulty. The boats in ordinary use here are much weaker and lighter than those employed on other parts of the coast.

Colonel de Haviland's proposals were first to erect a light-house at Pudi spit; secondly, to have a beam light at the end of the shoal to guide vessels entering from the southward; and, thirdly, to raise the height of the shoal by stones thrown upon it, so as even more effectually to stay any action of the waves upon the still-water behind. The present light-house is about the middle of the shoal and 65 miles from Madras, and this shoal presents a natural harbour which might be made exceedingly beneficial at a small outlay. The East Coast canal passes about half a mile west of the present light-house, and there is water communication by it and the Pulicat lake to Madras.

Pudi spit is about three miles wide, and a railway might easily be constructed running down the spit and crossing the upper part of the Pulicat lake a little above Sriharikota, where an annual bund is now raised to keep out the salt water from the upper and shallower portions of the lake and so prevent the formation of spontaneous salt. The maintenance of the present bund costs about Rupees 1,000 a year, and a permanent bund is estimated to cost from Rupees 65,000 to Rupees 80,000.

Pudi Port.—This is also a small port of little importance attached to Dugarazupatnam as a subordinate port, and its trade has likewise gone down considerably since the opening out of the East Coast canal. The anchorage is about four miles south of the Armeghon light-house and opposite the village of Royadoruvu, so that the port is better known among the natives of the neighbourhood as "Pudi Royadoruvu." There is a chuttrum on the beach built for the convenience of travellers and people resorting to the port by a wealthy Brahmin, and the Zemindar of Venkatagiri has a small hall or building on the beach, which he sometimes makes a place of resort in the hot season, or at other times when the Hindu doctrines require ablutions of sea water and such like religious ceremonies.

CHAPTER II.

CLIMATE AND DISEASES.

(Contributed by Mr. E. EYRE LLOYD, *Zillah Surgeon.)*

Climate.—Temperature.—Winds.—Monsoons.—Rainfall.—Births.—Deaths.—Deaths from Cholera.—Deaths from Small-pox.—Dispensaries.—Diseases.—Fever.—Rheumatism.—Beri-beri.—Leprosy.—Diarrhœa and Dysentery.—Cancer.—Caries.—Venereal Diseases.—Guinea-worm.—Elephantiasis or Cochin-leg.—Small-pox.—Cholera.—Births and Deaths Registers, 1869.—Births and Deaths Registers, 1870.

Climate.

THE climate of the Nellore District is generally dry and salubrious, being subject to no sudden transition from extreme heat to cold; but to the European constitution it is trying and exhausting, more especially during the latter end of April to September, when the westerly or land wind prevails, for the first eight or ten weeks of which it is accompanied by a fierce burning heat like a blast from a furnace: these hot winds last generally to the end of June, though in 1866 they continued night and day till nearly the beginning of October—a very unusual occurrence. The period, though somewhat enervating and exhausting during the time it lasts, is not what may be considered unhealthy.

Temperature.

The average temperature of each month in the year may be put down thus:—

In January	76	In July	84
„ February	77	„ August	83
„ March	80	„ September... ...	82
„ April	84	„ October	81
„ May	90	„ November	77
„ June	89	„ December	74

The usual difference in the temperature in each month varies about 20 degrees.

Winds.

The winds prevailing during each month may generally be put down as follows:—

January	North-east and east.
February	Do. do.
March	North-east and east, south-east.
April	South-east and east, and south-west.
May	South-east, and south-west, and west.
June	South-west and west, south-east and east.
July	Do. do. do. do.
August	South-east and west, and north-west.
September	Do. do. do.
October	South-west, north-west, and north and east.
November	Do. do. do. do.
December	North-west, north-east and east.

Monsoons.

The monsoons are generally looked for in June and October: the south-west setting in about the middle of June and the north-east about the same time in October; but latterly they have been very irregular, the south-west almost failing entirely. The northern part of the district is chiefly dependent on the north-east monsoon, but it also gets the tail-end of the south-west, while the southern portion gets the burst of the south-west and a portion of the north-east.

Rainfall.

The accompanying table gives the downfall of rain for the whole of the various taluqs of the district during the last 19 years, from which it will be seen that for the last ten the average has been only 25·51 inches, whereas during the preceding nine it ranged 31·97—a great difference, though even this is said to have been a smaller average than obtained in former years, when 35 inches were said to be the usual amount expected; but, as the measurement by gauges was only introduced in 1852, the former measurements were only conjectural, and, therefore, most probably incorrect. I am inclined to account for this great change from the felling of the trees and jungle in the district, which have not until very recently been replaced by fresh growths. Much more care and attention are now being bestowed upon the growth and protection of the jungles and forests throughout the district, large tracts having been taken up as Government jungle reserve.

The downpour during the past year, viz., 1870, has greatly exceeded any since 1859, the general average in the district having been 35·45; the greatest quantity fell in Kavali, viz., 48·90, and the smallest, viz., 17·85, in the Udayagiri Taluq.

Table of Rainfall for the past 19 *years.*

Years.	Gudur.	Rapur.	Nellore.	Atmakur.	Kavali.	Udayagiri.	Kandukur.	Kanigiri.	Ongole.	Total.	Average.
1852 ...	63·75	59·43	59·48	58·19	62·53	54·34	44·38	...	42·34	444·44	49·38
1853 ...	33·90	27·28	31·92	21·65	23·09	31·71	24·30	...	17·43	211·28	23·47
1854 ...	23·09	25·35	27·23	30·85	21·60	24·14	31·19	...	28·75	212·29	23·57
1855 ...	21·60	31·05	38·38	25·67	54·42	26·56	18·94	...	30·81	247·43	27·49
1856 ...	27·18	37·61	49·85	27·78	39·41	26·62	28·92	...	29·56	266·93	29·65
1857 ...	34·16	31·04	44·93	33·78	39·84	30·70	35·46	...	35·82	285·73	31·74
1858 ...	42·48	30·58	40·34	38·35	41·01	36·30	43·64	...	32·71	305·41	33·93
1859 ...	61·11	55·44	62·71	51·36	45·14	66·01	48·36	...	28·45	418·58	46·50
1860 ...	25·53	27·04	28·04	21·28	24·02	25·07	26·12	...	21·56	198·66	22·07
1861 ...	19·65	21·42	23·13	20·12	25·72	22·37	22·86	14·39	25·92	195·58	21·73
1862 ..	26·52	26·55	29·25	20·96	18·19	27·21	23·08	15·15	13·35	200·26	22·25
1863 ...	33·72	27·03	31·99	21·75	22·41	18·80	20·04	12·59	12·68	201·01	22·33
1864 ...	32·68	27·65	34·21	17·03	23·52	26·16	22·30	8·73	13·43	205·71	33·96
1865 ...	24·65	22·46	20·15	25·03	16·60	25·90	23·97	20·30	7·74	186·80	20·75
1866 ...	32·17	38·77	34·66	27·69	27·45	33·14	28·27	22·05	11·62	255·82	28·43
1867 ...	23·45	16·91	23·29	12·22	26·41	12·55	32·78	13·77	14·20	175·58	19·51
1868 ...	23·83	28·0	29·82	30·75	25·16	23·45	23·76	7·25	13·20	205·22	22·80
1869 ...	31·19	32·64	25·63	30·97	37·35	18·0	30·30	26·30	19·50	251·88	27·98
1870 ...	33·80	40·70	43·77	30·60	48·90	17·85	37·85	24·75	40·90	319·12	35·45

It will be observed that during this period the rainfall in Nellore has been, as a rule, greater than in any of the other taluqs; the former averaging during the 19 years 35·72 inches, the latter 27·99; but, if this period of time be divided as above, the downfall in the principal taluq for the first nine years will be seen to have averaged 42·54 inches, and for the last 10 years 29·59, as compared with the district 33·21 and 24·18 respectively.

The district, in the registering of the rain, is sub-divided into inland taluqs, coast taluqs, and the line of coast as follows:—

- Inland Taluqs.
  - North.
    - Darsi.
    - Kanigiri.
    - Udayagiri.
  - South.
    - Atmakur.
    - Rapur.
    - Venkatagiri.
- Coast Taluqs.
  - North.
    - Ongole.
    - Kandukur.
    - Kavali.
  - South.
    - Nellore.
    - Gudur.
    - Tada.
- Line of Coast.
  - North.
    - Padarti.
    - Pakala.
    - Ramayapatam.
  - South.
    - Isakapalli.
    - Kristnapatam.
    - Monapalem.

The coast taluqs, as a rule, receive the largest quantity of rain. The difference in the fall of rain as noted between the district generally and the town of Nellore may be worthy of mention.

Years.	District. Inches.	Town of Nellore. Inches.	Years.	District. Inches.	Town of Nellore. Inches.
1852	49·38	59·48	1862	22·25	29·25
1853	23·47	31·92	1863	22·33	31·99
1854	23·57	27·23	1864	33·96	34·21
1855	27·49	38·38	1865	20·75	20·15
1856	29·65	49·85	1866	28·43	34·66
1857	31·74	44·93	1867	19·51	23·29
1858	33·93	40·34	1868	22·80	29·82
1859	46·50	62·71	1869	27·98	25·63
1860	22·07	28·04	1870	35·45	43·77
1861	21·73	23·13			

The rains occur principally in the months of June, July, October, November, and December; at other seasons light showers may fall, and some are usually looked for in the months of April, August, and September. From the above statement it will be seen that the largest fall

of rain in that series of years took place in 1852, the first year of the introduction of the present system, and 1859, viz., 49·38 and 46·50 respectively, and the smallest in 1867, when only 19·51 inches were marked off, not including Kanigiri, the measurements in this taluq not having been taken till 1861. It will be seen that the smallest quantity of rain fell in Ongole, though one of the coast taluqs, which only averaged 23·15 inches.

Births.

A register of births was commenced in the middle of 1868, so I am able to give particulars so far as they are to be considered trustworthy for the two following years, viz., 1869 and 1870. On reference to the register it will be observed that from the last census taken in July 1867 the population of the whole district amounted to 1,168,664, of which number 562,051 were females, or 480·93 per 1,000. The different classes are numbered as follows :—

1,110,941 Hindus, or 950·60 per 1,000 of population.
56,419 Mahomedans, or 48·27 per do.
1,304 Christians, or 1·11 per do.

The number of births amounted in 1869 to 17,145, or 14·67 per 1,000 of population, the proportion of girls to boys being 482·70 per 1,000. Of the different classes there were 9·17 births per 1,000 among the Hindus, 10·22 among the Mahomedans, and 1·53 among the Christians.

In 1870 the number of births amounted to 14,146, or 12·1 per 1,000. The proportion of girls to boys 478·10. Of the different castes there were 12·29 births per 1,000 among the Hindus, 8·47 among the Mahomedans, and 11·50 among the Christians.

	1869.	1870.
Births	17,145	14,146
Proportion of boys to girls per 1,000... ...	482·70	478·10
Proportion of Hindus per 1,000	9·17	12·29
Proportion of Mahomedans per 1,000 ...	10·22	8·47
Proportion of Christians per 1,000	1·53	11·50
Ratio of births per 1,000 of population ...	14·67	12·1

Deaths.

A register of deaths having been kept in this district for a longer period than that of births, I am able to go back a year or two more. It appears that for the last five years, viz., from 1866 to 1870, the deaths from all causes have been thus :—

Years.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1000.
1866...	16,234	16·56
1867...	25,551	26·07
1868...	18,682	15·98
1869...	21,246	18·18
1870...	15,564	13·31

From the above it will be seen that the mortality was highest in 1867 (when as many as 7,337 deaths occurred from cholera alone), being

26·07 per 1,000 of population. For the same period is annexed a table showing the deaths of each sex and the proportion of females to males.*

Years.	Males.	Females.	Proportion of Females to Males per 1,000.
1866	8,651	7,583	467·10
1867	13,776	11,775	460·84
1868	9,938	8,744	467·04
1869	11,333	9,913	466·58

The next point to bring forward is the ratio of deaths among the different classes, which I find to be as follows :—

——	Hindus per 1,000 of Total Deaths.	Mahomedans per 1,000 of Total Deaths.	Christians per 1,000 of Total Deaths.
1869	964·13	35·006	·144
1870	965·49	33·47	1·02

The principal diseases in which deaths have occurred are cholera, small-pox, and fever. I will not further allude to the latter, beyond saying that whatever may be the nature of the illness among the natives, if fever form, however, a small portion, death is put down to that and that alone, which shows the fallacy of this heading. The same might almost be said of cholera, for many natives are under the impression they are suffering from cholera when they have diarrhœa or dyspepsia more or less aggravated.

Deaths from Cholera.

Years.	Total Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 to Deaths of all Causes.	Ratio per 1,000 to Population.
1866	1,535	94·55	1·56
1867	7,337	287·15	7·48
1868	6	·32	·005
1869	1,054	49·60	·900
1870	610	39·19	·530

Deaths from Small-pox.

Years.	Total Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 to Deaths of all Causes.	Ratio per 1,000 to Popuati on.
1866	539	33·20	·550
1867	631	24·69	·664
1868	2,164	115·77	1·84
1869	1,715	80·72	1·46
1870	1,020	65·53	·87

*That for 1870 cannot be given. A change having been made in the working of the returns, the males and females are not given separately.

From the above two tables it will be seen that the district has within the four last years suffered much, and in the year 1868 when cholera very slightly affected the inhabitants they suffered all the more from small-pox. A District Superintendent, with his staff of 10 vaccinators, has been at work for the last three or four years, but it seems that they still have no little work before them. A vaccinator is also employed by the Municipal Commissioners to work within the Municipal limits of the town of Nellore. He seems to be an active man, but his exertions do not appear to have shown much fruit, for Nellore still has a very large number of deaths against it from small-pox. Two others are retained by the Rajah of Venkatagiri. A glance at the deaths from violence shows that there are many both from accident and suicide, particularly from the former, when drowning and death from snake-bite greatly preponderate.

In comparing the births with the deaths of the years 1869 and 1870, it will be seen that the total number of births registered in 1869 amounted to 17,145, or 14·67 per 1,000 of population, and in 1870 the number of births was 14,146, or 12·1 per 1,000. The total number of deaths for the same period amounted to 21,246, or 18·18 per 1,000 in 1869, and 15,564, or 13·31 in 1870, being 3·51 in 1869 and 1·21 in 1870 in excess of the births, which does not show a very satisfactory state of things if the returns for the district giving these statements are to be depended upon.

Dispensaries.

There are three Government dispensaries in the district—a civil and branch dispensary in Nellore town; the former in charge of the Zillah Surgeon, the latter in charge of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, and one at Ongole opened in 1867 under the charge of an Hospital Assistant. The number of patients treated in the two institutions in Nellore itself amounts to almost 12,000 per annum. The civil dispensary at Nellore is situated north-west of the town, standing on a piece of ground isolated as it were, being some distance from any bazaar or populated part, facing the south, being bounded on the north by the river Pennair. It was rebuilt in 1850 on the site of an old building used for that purpose since 1844. It is a well constructed solid brick and chunam building with a pent-roof and a ridge ventilator running its whole length; it has two large wards, one for males having a superficial area of 828 square feet, giving accommodation at 60 square feet to each patient to fourteen, and one for females of 432 square feet, giving accommodation to seven patients. In addition to these there are two small wards for patients requiring segregation. There is also a surgery or dispensing-room and office. An operating theatre and the requisite out-offices adjoining, the whole enclosed by a suitable wall, the front part of which is more ornamental, being of solid masonry, at either extremity of which there is a handsome iron gateway entrance.

Diseases.

The principal diseases to be met with in the district are :—

Fever.

Intermittent Fever.—This is generally mild in character and readily amenable to treatment.

Rheumatism.

Rheumatism.—This is commonly met with more often in the chronic than acute form; the cases generally remain long under treatment, and are very subject to relapse.

Beri-beri.

Beri-beri.—Though this is occasionally met with in this, it is not of so frequent occurrence as in the neighbouring districts; but when met with a change of climate is generally looked upon as the best treatment.

Leprosy.

Leprosy.—This seems very common, but whether inherited or acquired in this district is not ascertained. There are the same symptoms to be met with as in other districts, and of course little to be expected from treatment, more especially in cases of long standing.

Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

Diarrhœa and Dysentery.—Both of these diseases are of common occurrence both in the acute and chronic form, but both stages yield generally to treatment.

Cancer.

Cancer.—Especially that affecting the face is not at all an unfrequent disease, and on questioning those affected it generally turns out that they have been victims to mercury in large quantities; the treatment, as a rule, can only be palliative.

Caries.

Caries.—This is a disease of the bones of the foot having various synonyms; it has been named differently by different medical officers who have met with this peculiar disease, Morbus Eutophyticus pedis, &c. Dr. Carter has written on this disease in Bombay, and Dr. Bidie in this Presidency when Civil Surgeon of Guntur, where he frequently saw such cases. The cases that generally come to Nellore for treatment for the most part are from the northern taluqs and adjoining the district from which Dr. Bidie wrote. It in most cases attacks the foot, but about six years ago a case was admitted into the dispensary with the disease presenting the very same symptoms in the hand and arm, the only case recorded. The patients seldom appear until after three or four years' suffering, when they are seldom able to give much account of the commencement of the disease. The affected limb is always more or less swollen, and enlarged sometimes to three or four times the size of the healthy one; the toes are generally proportionately increased in size, and in some are found quite out of their natural position.

The skin is thickened, hard and indurated, spotted over with numerous warty-like eminences of a higher color than the surrounding

cuticle, which exude a glairy viscous discharge, and small black granules at the top of these eminences are patulous orifices burrowing beneath the skin and leading to neighbouring bones which are in a state of necrosis, soft and spongy. The only treatment for this is amputation, which is readily acceded to, for, besides the inconvenience of carrying about such a heavy diseased mass, there is a good deal of pain which sometimes reduces the patients very considerably. On examination of the diseased parts after amputation, there is generally found a carious state of the bones, the bone hollowed out and the cavities filled up with a cheesy matter of soft material.

Venereal diseases.

Venereal Diseases.—This abounds in both varieties, together with the other consecutive diseases arising therefrom. A native official reporting on some of the villages of Atmakur Taluq some few years back stated that it was almost unsafe to send men of the Police there; for, as certain as any single man went, so sure was he to return diseased, and a late Superintendent took the precaution of sending to that range none but married men, and with a good result; for the women there are said to be the most demoralized and unfaithful of any in the district.

Guinea-worm.

Guinea-worm.—There appear to be seasons when cases of this are more frequently to be met with than at others. Many cases may be under treatment at one particular time, generally speaking during the hot season, and then it altogether disappears for some months, when others will appear. The lower extremities are the parts most frequently affected, or in other words the parasite most frequently makes its exit there. They have been known also to appear in various parts of the body, such as in the upper extremities and trunk, in the eye, mouth, cheeks, and below the tongue; also from the nose, ears, and eyelids, and from beneath the scalp; but for the most part these latter are of very rare occurrence. The average length of these worms is 25 inches. The period of incubation after the embryo has entered the system is generally fixed at about 12 months. The worm is to be met with in certain conditions of moist earth and stagnant water. The germ becomes deposited beneath the skin, working its way into one of the many sudoriparous ducts of its victim while standing or bathing in the water stirring up the mud as they do so, and consequently putting these little animals into activity, and there they remain until they have attained maturity.

Elephantiasis.

Elephantiasis, or "Cochin-leg" as it is often termed, is frequently to be met with in this as in other districts, more especially in the southern part of Sriharikota, where almost one in every three people one meets appears to be a victim to it. There do not appear to be any symptoms peculiar to this part. It begins with fever and pain in the leg, extending as high up as

the thigh, which gradually subside, but leave a thickening of the cuticle, which remains and continues to increase in size and in induration with every attack of this peculiar fever. Placing a permanent ligature round the artery of the thigh is said to be of much benefit in the treatment of this disease, but this is doubtful.

Small-pox.

Small-pox.—This disease has for many years past been prevalent in most of the taluqs of the district. A Superintendent of Vaccination, with his staff of vaccinators, pays visits to the various taluqs as their services are required.

Cholera.

Cholera.—This district has of late suffered severely from the visitation, from time to time, of this disease, more especially within the last three or four years. On referring to mortuary registers, 10,542 deaths will be seen to have taken place from cholera alone since 1866.

It always seems to make its appearance when the rains have failed, and consequently when it is very dry, crops deficient, and supplies bad and high priced, when many of the poorer classes are much pinched for food and are in a half-starved condition, consequently just in the state to imbibe the poison of cholera or any other infectious disorder they may be predisposed to. It generally puts on a very virulent type, and, unless the cases are seen and attended to at the first approach of the disorder, collapse quickly sets in and the sufferers die. No special treatment has succeeded in this district; what may have been considered to answer in one season has altogether failed the next. The average mortality is little under 50 per cent. of those attacked.

Register of Births in the District of Nellore for 1869.

No.	Names of Taluqs.	Population.							Total Births.									Ratio per 1,000 calculated on Columns 9 and 18.
		Hindus.		Mahomedans.		Christians.			Hindus.		Mahomedens.		Christians.					
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total Males.	Total Females.	Grand Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Gudur	46,838	43,810	2,125	2,011	...	...	94,784	460	447	19	7	...	...	479	454	933	9·84
2	Rapur	26,417	23,786	1,049	1,016	...	...	52,268	531	494	35	25	...	...	566	519	1,085	20·75
3	Nellore	59,163	55,510	2,637	2,409	19	17	119,755	882	802	49	45	...	...	931	847	1,778	14·84
4	Atmakur	42,157	38,894	2,909	2,596	154	134	86,844	693	648	47	38	2	...	742	686	1,428	16·44
5	Kavali	26,107	24,039	1,121	977	...	1	52,245	258	285	9	9	...	...	267	294	561	10·73
6	Udayagiri	23,619	21,350	1,987	1,729	4	5	48,694	440	364	30	26	...	...	470	390	860	17·66
7	Kandukur	46,568	43,638	1,798	1,720	15	14	93,753	592	535	9	11	...	...	601	546	1,147	12·23
8	Kanigiri	25,935	22,434	1,273	1,124	5	7	50,778	313	255	11	6	...	...	324	261	585	11·52
9	Ongole	66,101	62,331	2,493	2,169	126	113	133,333	1,128	1,067	29	36	...	...	1,157	1,103	2,260	16·95
	Total ...	362,905	335,792	17,392	15,751	323	291	732,454	5,297	4,897	238	203	2	...	5,537	5,100	10,637	14·52
10	Nellore Town Municipality...	7,901	8,445	2,662	3,596	115	132	22,851	33	24	2	2	...	...	35	26	61	2·66
11	Venkatagiri Zemindari ...	149,698	138,670	6,171	5,669	211	201	300,620	2,455	2,404	98	79	...	...	2,553	2,483	5,036	16·75
12	Toundi do. ...	9,947	9,186	418	413	...	...	19,964	114	111	5	1	...	...	119	112	231	11·57
13	Mutyalpad do. ...	2,823	1,654	126	121	...	...	3,724	11	14	...	...	...	...	11	14	25	6·71
14	Portion of Calastri do. ...	44,752	40,168	2,152	1,948	18	13	89,051	582	524	32	17	...	...	614	541	1,155	12·97
	Grand Total ...	577,026	533,915	28,921	27,498	667	637	1,168,664	8,492	7,974	375	302	2	...	8,869	8,276	17,145	14·67

Mortuary Register for 1869, *from January* 1*st to December* 31*st.*

No.	Names of Taluqs.	Population.							Total Deaths.								
		Hindus.		Mahomedans.		Christians.			Hindus.		Mahomedans.		Christians.				
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total Males.	Total Females.	Grand Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Gudur	46,838	43,810	2,125	2,011	...	...	94,784	874	754	20	17	...	...	894	771	1,665
2	Rapur	26,417	23,786	1,049	1,016	...	...	52,268	554	464	26	26	...	...	580	490	1,070
3	Nellore	59,163	55,510	2,637	2,409	19	17	119,755	1,386	1,234	48	38	...	...	1,434	1,272	2,706
4	Atmakur	42,157	38,894	2,909	2,596	154	134	86,844	1,083	929	61	44	1	1	1,145	974	2,119
5	Kavali	26,107	24,039	1,121	977	...	1	52,245	395	370	15	7	...	...	410	377	787
6	Udayagiri...	23,619	21,350	1,987	1,729	4	5	48,694	392	333	31	18	...	...	423	351	774
7	Kandukur...	46,568	43,638	1,798	1,720	15	14	93,753	828	687	29	12	...	...	857	699	1,556
8	Kanigiri	25,935	22,434	1,273	1,124	5	7	50,778	322	308	10	11	...	...	332	319	651
9	Ongole	66,101	62,331	2,493	2,169	126	113	133,333	1,276	1,182	35	38	...	...	1,311	1,220	2,531
	Total ...	362,905	335,792	17,392	15,751	323	291	732,454	7,110	6,261	275	211	1	1	7,386	6,473	13,859
10	Nellore Town Municipality ...	7,901	8,445	2,662	3,596	115	132	22,851	145	84	21	17	...	1	166	102	268
11	Venkatagiri Zemindari	149,698	138,670	6,171	5,669	211	201	300,620	2,823	2,569	112	73	...	...	2,935	2,642	5,577
12	Tsundi do.	9,947	9,186	418	413	...	...	19,964	136	111	2	3	...	...	138	114	252
13	Mntyalpad do.	1,823	1,654	126	121	...	...	3,724	25	19	1	...	...	...	26	19	45
14	Portion of Calastri Zemindari ...	44,752	40,168	2,152	1,948	18	13	89,051	655	546	26	17	1	...	682	563	1,245
	Grand Total ...	577,026	533,915	28,921	27,498	667	637	1,168,664	10,894	9,590	437	321	2	2	11,333	9,913	21,246

Mortuary Register for 1869, *from January* 1*st to December* 31*st.*—(Continued.)

No.	Names of Taluqs.	Details of Deaths.																	
		From Disease.					From Violence.												
							Accidents.				Suicides.								
		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Age.	Other Diseases.	Drowning.	Snake-bite.	Wild Beasts.	Other Accidents.	Hanging.	Drowning.	Poison.	Other Suicides.	Murders.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 from all Causes, calculated on Columns 9 and, 18.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 from Cholera, calculated on Columns 9 and 19.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 from Small-pox, calculated on Columns 9 and 20.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Males to Total Deaths, calculated on Columns 16 and 18.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Females to Total Deaths, calculated on Columns 17 and 18.
		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
1	Gudur	180	112	245	351	723	33	8	1	6	2	4	...	...	...	17·56	1·89	1·18	537·93	463·06
2	Rapur	34	19	145	161	680	13	6	3	5	...	3	...	...	1	20·47	·65	·36	542·05	484·11
3	*Nellore ... ...*	*248*	*299*	*186*	*466*	*1,441*	*43*	*17*	*...*	*4*	*...*	*...*	*...*	*...*	*2*	*22·59*	*2·7*	*2·49*	*529·96*	*470·06*
4	Atmakur	321	183	235	254	1,091	23	5	...	4	...	2	...	...	1	24·40	3·69	2·1	540·34	459·65
5	Kavali	6	53	80	160	464	17	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	15·06	·11	1·01	520·96	479·03
6	Udayagiri	58	14	117	120	443	10	6	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	15·89	1·19	·28	546·48	453·48
7	Kandukur	2	138	174	283	920	23	10	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	16·59	·02	1·47	550·77	449·22
8	Kanigiri	1	71	56	126	380	8	3	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	12·82	·01	1·39	509·98	490·01
9	Ongole	1	302	193	371	1,622	20	11	1	5	2	...	...	...	3	18·98	...	2·26	517·97	482·02
	Total ...	851	1,191	1,431	2,292	7,764	190	72	10	32	5	13	...	1	7	18·92	1·62	1·62	532·95	467·06
10	Nellore Town Municipality ...	64	10	44	10	124	11	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	11·72	2·8	·43	619·4	380·59
11	Venkatagiri Zemindari	112	413	549	756	3,635	66	25	2	15	1	1	...	...	2	18·55	·37	1·37	526·26	473·73
12	Toundi do. ...	...	8	30	42	163	6	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	12·62	...	·4	547·61	455·5
13	Mutyalpad do. ...	...	2	...	9	30	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·08	...	·53	577·7	422·2
14	Portion of Calastri Zemindari ...	27	91	264	203	629	18	6	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	13·98	·3	1·02	547·79	452·21
	Grand Total ...	1,054	1,715	2,318	3,312	12,345	293	105	17	53	8	14	...	1	11	18·18	·94	1·46	533·41	466·58

No.	Names of Taluqs.	Population.							Total Births.							Ratio per 1,000 calculated on Columns 9 and 16.
		Hindus.		Mahomedans.		Christians.		Total.	Hindus.		Mahomedans.		Christians.		Grand Total.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Gudur	46,838	43,810	2,125	2,011	...	...	94,784	367	315	7	9	...	...	698	7·36
2	Rapur	26,417	23,786	1,049	1,016	...	...	52,268	458	418	19	19	...	...	914	17·48
3	Nellore	59,163	55,510	2,637	2,409	19	17	119,755	747	689	34	30	1	1	1,502	12·54
4	Atmakur	42,157	38,894	2,909	2,596	154	134	86,844	572	527	54	28	4	...	1,185	13·64
5	Kavali	26,107	24,039	1,121	977	...	1	52,245	239	237	5	5	...	...	486	9·3
6	Udayagiri...	23,619	21,350	1,987	1,729	4	5	48,694	335	359	21	28	...	...	743	15·25
7	Kandukur...	46,568	43,638	1,798	1,720	15	14	93,753	531	495	12	12	...	...	1,050	11·19
8	Kanigiri	25,935	22,434	1,273	1,124	5	7	50,778	279	241	11	9	1	1	542	10·67
9	Ongole	66,101	62,331	2,493	2,169	126	113	133,333	1,068	1,004	28	13	...	1	2,114	15·85
	Total ...	362,905	335,792	17,392	15,751	323	291	732,454	4,596	4,285	191	153	6	3	9,234	12·6
10	Nellore Municipality ...	7,901	8,445	2,662	3,596	115	132	22,851	25	16	3	...	...	...	44	1·92
11	Venkatagiri Zemindari ...	149,698	138,670	6,171	5,669	211	201	300,620	1,889	1,722	49	46	4	1	3,711	12·34
12	Teundi do. ...	9,947	9,186	418	413	...	...	19,964	100	84	3	1	...	...	188	9·41
13	Mutyalpad do. ...	1,823	1,654	126	121	...	...	3,724	17	13	...	...	...	...	30	8·05
14	Portion of Calastri do. ...	44,752	40,168	2,152	1,948	18	13	89,051	495	412	14	17	1	...	939	10·54
	Grand Total ...	577,026	533,915	28,921	27,498	667	637	1,168,664	7,122	6,532	260	217	11	4	14,146	12·1

Mortuary Register for 1870, *from January* 1*st to December* 31*st.*

No.	Names of Taluqs.	Population.							Total Deaths.				Details of Deaths.							Grand Total.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 from all Causes, calculated on Columns 9 and 13.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 from Cholera, calculated on Columns 9 and 14.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 from Small-pox, calculated on Columns 9 and 15.
		Hindus.		Mahomedans.		Christians.							From Disease.				From Violence.						
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Other diseases.	Accidental.	Suicides.	Other Causes.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Gudur	46,838	43,810	2,125	2,011	...	...	94,784	967	31	3	1,001	141	22	298	343	43	3	151	1,001	10·56	1·48	·23
2	Rapur	26,417	23,786	1,049	1,016	...	...	52,268	841	27	...	868	8	16	237	464	39	2	102	868	16·6	·15	·3
3	Nellore	59,163	55,510	2,637	2,409	19	17	119,755	1,785	43	2	1,830	59	100	429	751	54	15	422	1,830	15·28	·49	·83
4	Atmakur	42,157	38,894	2,909	2,596	154	134	86,844	1,352	77	...	1,429	107	56	354	593	40	7	272	1,429	16·45	1·23	·64
5	Kavali	26,107	24,039	1,121	977	...	1	52,245	681	12	...	693	24	114	136	252	25	...	142	693	13·26	·45	2·18
6	Udayagiri	23,619	21,350	1,987	1,729	4	5	48,694	575	42	...	617	8	17	193	214	13	...	172	617	12·67	·16	·34
7	Kandukur	46,568	43,638	1,798	1,720	15	14	93,753	1,369	26	2	1,397	10	178	387	515	43	13	251	1,397	14·9	·1	1·89
8	Kanigiri	25,935	22,434	1,273	1,124	5	7	50,778	486	17	...	503	7	31	148	235	9	5	68	503	9·9	·13	·61
9	Ongole	66,101	62,331	2,493	2,169	126	113	133,333	2,120	54	1	2,175	68	315	425	775	43	11	538	2,175	16·31	·51	2·36
	Total ...	362,905	335,792	17,392	15,751	323	291	732,454	10,176	329	8	10,513	432	849	2,607	4,142	309	56	2,118	10,513	14·35	·58	1·15
10	Nellore Town ...	7,901	8,445	2,662	3,596	115	132	22,851	149	31	1	181	64	3	30	43	14	3	24	181	7·92	2·8	·13
11	Venkatagiri Zeminri.	149,698	138,670	6,171	5,669	211	201	300,620	3,526	112	7	3,645	93	127	1,037	1,634	123	30	601	3,645	12·12	·3	·42
12	Toundi do....	9,947	9,186	418	413	...	...	19,964	232	6	...	238	...	23	73	87	5	2	48	238	11·92	...	1·15
13	Mutyalpad do....	1,823	1,654	126	121	...	...	3,724	33	1	...	34	...	2	8	18	...	2	4	34	9·13	...	·53
14	Portion of Calastri Zemindari ...	44,752	40,168	2,152	1,948	18	13	89,051	911	42	...	953	21	16	378	327	41	8	162	953	10·7	·23	·17
	Grand Total ...	577,026	533,915	28,921	27,498	667	637	1,168,664	15,027	521	16	15,564	610	1,020	4,133	6,251	492	101	2,957	15,564	13·31	·52	·87

CHAPTER III.

GEOLOGY AND SOILS.

(Compiled by Mr. J. A. BOYLE, C.S., *from Notes furnished by* Mr. CHARLES OLDHAM, *of the Geological Survey : Soils by* Mr. CHARLES RUNDALL.)

GEOLOGY.—Stratification.—Metamorphic rocks.—Gneissose and Quartzose.—Hornblende Schist.—Micaceous and Talcose Schists.—Granite.—Quartzite and altered Sand-stones.—Cuddapah Group.—Laterite.—Alluvium.—Sriharikota.—Gudur.—Nellore.—Kavali.—Kandukur.—Ongole.—Darsi.—Podile.—Kanigiri.—Udayagiri.—Atmakur.—Rapur.—Venkatagiri.—Polur.—Rocks.—Igneous, Metamorphic, Aqueous, and Alluvial.—Organic remains. SOILS.—River System.—Ongole.—Darsi.—Podile.—Kandukur.—Kanigiri.—Udayagiri.—Atmakur.—Rapur.—Kavali.—Nellore.—Gudur.—Sriharikota.—Table of Classification of soils.

Stratification.

To the general observer the geological and mineralogical features of the district do not present much of special interest. Generally speaking the district of Nellore, like the greater part of Southern India, may be said to be one of which the underlying rocks are of the class called by geologists the metamorphic or gneissose rocks. Of these, however, there is a great variety: gneiss properly so called in one place, and in others various forms of the different schistose rocks, which constitute the other varieties of the metamorphic rocks, such as hornblende schist, micaceous and talcose schists, and not unfrequently bands of almost purely quartzose composition which may be called quartz-rock. These varieties alternate in bands, very frequently narrow bands, and with many alternations; but more commonly one or other variety prevails over a considerable area, giving to it its general character, and thus roughly the district may be divided into geological areas or broad longitudinal bands, characterised by the variety of rock more prevalent, as bands of hornblendic gneiss, of hornblende schist, micaceous schist, and so on, the bands or beds of quartz-rock being generally very subordinate to the other types, and occurring only as narrow belts in them, not giving a general character to any wide area. Much of the gneiss, and particularly in the southern parts of the district, is very granite like; and in small masses could scarcely be called anything else but granite, although, even then, a tendency to lamination or a general arrangement of its constituent mineral in lines more or less distinctly marked is commonly traceable. The schistose varieties exhibit this much more distinctly, and indeed present exactly the appearance of having been definitely bedded rocks,

Metamorphic rocks.

Gneissose and quartzose.

Hornblende schist—Micaceous and talcose schists.

Granite.

the intensely quartzose bands in particular often showing as well defined beds lying between others of different composition and character.

All these rocks are locally intersected by veins and dykes of quartz and of volcanic rocks. While, however, as I have said, the district generally may be called one of metamorphic rocks, these are by no means the only class of rocks represented.

Quartzite and altered sand-stone.

Among the lines of hills which form the western boundary of the district, where it adjoins Cuddapah, we find a very different series of rocks evidently of sedimentary origin. These are the quartzites (or altered sand-stones) and slates which cap this range of hills and exhibit the fine precipitous cliffs or scarps facing eastwards towards the sea, which cannot fail to strike any one travelling in the western parts of the district. Some few outlying hills in the Nellore District, as for example Udayagiri hill and some others, are also capped by some of these beds. No traveller by the road from Nellore to Cuddapah can fail to be struck by the remarkably fine bold bluffs and steep cliffs.

Cuddapah group.

Shown on some of these outliers, and on some of the projecting spurs of the hills, near where the road crosses the range, this series of quartzites and slates which is very largely seen in the Cuddapah District has been called by the Geological Survey the "Cuddapah group." No fossil remains have as yet been discovered in any of them, and their geological age is thus undecided; and as these cannot, therefore, as yet, be referred with any certainty to any of the recognized divisions of European geology, they have been provisionally named after the district, Cuddapah, in which they are best seen. The district, however, is not entirely devoid of rocks containing organic remains, as a series of slates and sand-stones containing rather poorly preserved remains of fern-like plants has been found in several places. These were first noticed by Mr. Oldham, District Superintendent, in the neighbourhood of some villages north of Nellore about 30 to 40 miles, and were afterwards found to appear in other localities further north. These beds are supposed to be of the same age as somewhat similar sand-stones and slates containing similar plant remains, which have been found in the Trichinopoly, South and North Arcot, and the Madras Districts; and Mr. Oldham tells me he has noticed similar beds locally between Ongole and Guntur, which he has little doubt are the same, and thinks it probable that hereafter these may be found to extend at intervals much further north than they have yet been traced.

Laterite.

Laterite is very abundant in the district and extends almost all along the sea coast, commonly a few miles from the coast in a broad band, varying greatly in width. This band is not continuous, but broken through in many places by denu-

dation; it is largely quarried, being a convenient and useful building stone, hardening on exposure. It is evidently a sedimentary deposit containing pebbles of quartz, &c.

Alluvium.

Large tracts near the coast are covered by the alluvium of the various streams and rivers, of which the most noticeable is the Pennair. On the coast there is much blown sand, in ridges or dunes in two and three parallel lines.

The above remarks furnish a clear and almost exhaustive summary of the rock formations in the district. But on examining the district in detail it will be found a help if we consider it under two heads corresponding to the two great physical divisions which will strike the most superficial observer of the scenery of the district. This division is based on the contrast to be noticed between the taluqs fringing the coast line and those which have the Veligonda hills for their western boundary.

The former, the littoral taluqs, are remarkable for the tameness of their scenery, unrelieved for the most part by hills of any size, while the upland taluqs are, with little exception, distinguished throughout by the bold character of the ranges which form their western boundary, and the number of single outliers which break their surface. Starting from the south-east limits of the district and keeping along the coast line, we pass the long low island of Sriharikota, washed on the east by the sea and on the west side by the Pulicat lake. This is nothing more than a bank of alluvial and marine deposits rising only some few feet above the water level throughout. It stretches from Coromandel on the south to Dugarazupatnam on the north, where it is separated from the mainland by a narrow channel. On the opposite side of the Pulicat lake to Sriharikota the same alluvial soil stretches away from Tada nearly to the foot of the range of Veligonda hills, which at this extreme end of the district lose their former bold and striking character and trend away in two divergent lines south and south-west.

Sriharikota.

Gudur.

Along the coast line north of Dugarazupatnam and throughout the Gudur Taluq the low-lying alluvial lands stretch inland for an average distance of 10 or 15 miles, broken only by the sandy bed of the Suvarnamukhi river and the backwaters which, as at Kristnapatam, fringe the coast line.

Little or no rising ground breaks this dead level, until crossing the high road to Madras we find ourselves among low conical hills of quartzite and felspathic rock; thickly wooded, but for the most part quite isolated. But within the range of the alluvial belt which fringes the coast, the only eminences that break the level are a conical hill at Kota near Dugarazupatnam (which is mainly composed of gneiss, but is capped by a thin bed of laterite—evidence of the denudation of

the latter rock far over the surrounding plain,) and a table-land of laterite, which rises between Gudur and Sarvepalli; at a varying depth however below the surface of the alluvial soil laterite is the rock most commonly met with, and to this may be attributed the red tinge which is so prevalent in the soil. The immediate coast line is throughout the district marked by dunes of blown and shifting sand, which sometimes stretch inland for the distance of more than a mile. Of the west side of the Gudur Taluq there is little to be said. As the level gradually rises the ground becomes more broken and stony: the fragments which strew the surface being very generally quartz pebbles, or *débris* of gneiss and felspathic rock, more or less water-worn. On the road between Gudur and Ojili the character of the soil for some distance changes. The prevalent laterite is replaced by a band of granitic rock, the *débris* of felspar, quartz, and mica strewing the surface, and here, as elsewhere, the change seems to be marked by a more vigorous growth of trees and all hardy vegetation. The Nellore Taluq is marked more than any other part of the district by the prevalence of alluvial deposits. The whole stretch of country between the town and the sea is the delta of the Pennair river, and has been gradually formed by the successive deposits of the river in time of flood. An arc of slightly raised ground may be observed to extend from Iskapalli, having Nellore for its centre and touching the old coast line again near Gudur; the Pennair has gradually reclaimed from the sea the whole area included within this semicircle. But it is not only at its mouth that the river has formed this alluvial deposit: all along its banks, as far as the Someswaram ghaut, successive accumulations have covered the surface of the country for a breadth varying from 5 to 10 miles. Thus at Sangam, where the junction of the Pennair with the Boggeru takes place, the alluvial soil spreads over a wide area on each bank, lapping the Sangam hill on the north side.

Nellore.

The high ground which stands east of the Nellore tank is a plateau of laterite, but a section carried below that formation gives a succession of older metamorphic rocks, with occasional dykes of granite, which have been now and again excavated for the sake of the large plates of mica found there.

To the west of Nellore town extensive denudation has removed all traces of the laterite or more recent formations, leaving the inferior rocks exposed. Gneiss is throughout the most prevalent rock, and from the termination of the belt of laterite on which Nellore stands, this series stretches away to the west as far as the spurs and base of the Veligonda hills. Gneiss is the constituent rock of Narasimhakonda: it is also found in compact beds at Buchireddipalem, and there quarried for building purposes; and the highly granitic character of the strata

makes the distinction of the rock from pure granite a matter of great difficulty, unless examined *in situ* and on a large scale.

The Sangam hill in the Nellore Taluq is a very typical representative of what has been called the newer metamorphic series in the district. The most conspicuous formation is that of compact beds of quartzite, but mica is very prevalent in bands of varying extent, and seams of chlorite and felspar are common.

Kavali.

The Kavali Taluq is so essentially similar to the other littoral districts already described, that there is little call for remark.

The coast line is fringed throughout by the same line of backwaters that mark the taluq already mentioned, and the only other noteworthy feature is a belt of rich alluvial soil stretching for a breadth of some five miles over the low-lying tract known as the Musunur valley. On the north side of this valley the ground rises at a considerable slope to the plateau on which stands the village of Kavali, and from thence to the limits of Kandukur Taluq laterite is the prevalent superficial rock formation.

Kandukur.

The taluq of Kandukur sees the end of the backwater system which is not continued to the north of Ramapatnam, but with this slight difference the country in appearance and in rock formation remains unchanged. Laterite is still the constituent of the low hills or plateau which immediately succeed the coast, amongst which the steeply scarped rock, on which stands the pagoda at Singarayakonda, is of remarkable prominence ; and only in the western extremity of the taluq is the surface varied, as at Chundi, by the presence of larger hills and of older rock formations. The taluq is intersected by the Paleru and Maneru rivers and other smaller streams, and these so far differ in character from the rivers of the more southern taluqs that they are confined by steep and solid banks within more or less narrow channels.

Crossing from the Kandukur into the Ongole Taluq no changes in the surface of the country present themselves until we pass Ongole and its girdle of laterite hills, behind which towers the peak of Kanigiri, and keeping along the northern road over the Gundlakamma we find ourselves, as we approach Adanki, among a low and irregular range of hills differing from the laterite plateaux of the more southern taluqs both in character and formation. They belong to a series of slates and sand-stones, which make their appearance at great intervals from Trichinopoly on the south to Guntur (and are believed to extend still further) on the north. This formation is remarkable as the only beds which have been found, within the Nellore District, to contain organic remains, traces of fern-like plants having been found in several instances in these strata. On the sea side Ongole is as fully

provided as any taluq with sand dunes and low plains of arenaceous formation, extensively devoted to the manufacture of salt, as at Padurti, near Kottapatnam, and Kanuparti on the north bank of the Gundlakamma.

Ongole—Darsi.

The limits of Ongole Taluq are the limits of the Nellore District on the north, and here we leave the littoral taluqs, and turning westwards into the Zemindari tracts of Darsi and Podile, travel southward along the line of the Veligonda hills. This range does not spread as far north as Darsi, and this division is not marked by any prominent geological feature, although series of the metamorphic rocks which constitute the Veligonda hills crop up very generally above the surface. But as we continue southwards the country is soon changed in the Podile division by the first spurs of the Eastern Ghauts, of which the northern extremity trends much to the east and lacks to a great extent the bold character which distinguishes the range further south. At this point the constituent rocks of the group are not so much the compact beds of gneiss, quartzite, and hornblendic gneiss which are so plentiful in the southern taluqs, as contorted strata of talcose and micaceous schists, intersected, however, very generally by dykes and veins of the more compact rocks.

Podile.

Kanigiri.

The taluq of Kanigiri, lying south of Podile and south-west of Ongole, is remarkable for its rocky and consequently barren character. Not only do the Eastern Ghauts fringe the taluq on the west side, and repeat the prevalent characteristics found in Podile, but here we meet the first of those great outliers which, as again at Chundi, at Udayagiri, and at Sangam, point to a time long since when the beds which form the outliers ran uninterruptedly westwards to the Veligondas, and to a process by which denudation has taken place over the whole of the intervening district. Kanigiri droog, the first of these peaks, rises to a height of some 2,000 feet out of a rocky plain: the rocks of which it is composed are remarkably colored by abundant presence of iron, but the droog is very similar in composition to the main range of the Eastern Ghauts, beds of gneiss and quartzite with seams of highly granitic rock being the typical beds, while a granular dark colored lime-stone is also found. The whole taluq with little exception, and only along the courses of the intersecting streams, is rocky and barren; but no other hills of any size require separate mention. Udayagiri Taluq repeats on its north and western sides the wild and sterile characteristics of Kanigiri; it is flanked on its western side by the ghauts and thickly dotted with hills, amongst which rises conspicuously the lofty Udayagiri droog, the second of the series of great outliers from the Veligonda range.

Udayagiri.

As that range has been fully described as a whole in a former passage, we may safely confine ourselves at present to some notice of the other geological features of the country; amongst these Udayagiri droog stands conspicuous. It rises to a height of 3,000 feet; at the south-west end the face of the droog is abrupt and steeply scarped, but the main portion of the hill has not this precipitous character, and its height is far less than at the south-west end. Though separated by a distance of about eight miles from its parent chain, its constituent rocks are essentially the same in formation and character with those of the western hills. As we found further north, so in Udayagiri droog the shales and schists are the most typical rock formation, and in this group many varieties will be noticed. Talcose schists are perhaps the most prevalent; but in the regularity or contortions of the strata, in the compactness or fissility of the rocks, in the proportion of talc present in any given specimen, a thousand variations present themselves over a very small area. Some specimens of this group are so regularly stratified on the one hand, and so fissile on the other, as to be found available for use in roofing houses, while others will be either curved in stratification or so highly talcose in composition (and consequently soft) as to be useless. This group, however, does not monopolize the droog, beds of compact gneiss and bands of quartz of varying thickness and purity break up into the softer schistose strata.

As a whole the Udayagiri Taluq is only less barren and rocky than the Kanigiri District: water is scarce, and the Boggeru is the only stream of any size which irrigates the taluq.

It is in these mica and talcose schists that garnets are plentifully found; but for the most part they are impure and valueless.

It is conjectured also that Udayagiri would be found to contain diamonds, as it is partly composed of similar rocks to those in the Cuddapah District, from which diamonds are gleaned, but their value would probably not suffice to remunerate labor expended on the search.

Atmakur.

The taluq of Atmakur is more varied in character than perhaps any other division of the district. Flanked by the range of the Eastern Ghauts, which here present the geological peculiarities of formation which have earned for the group to which the constituent rocks belong the name of the Cuddapah group, the western portion of the taluq is remarkable for the bold and picturesque nature of its scenery.

Among the more noteworthy peaks in the range should be mentioned that of Penchalakonda, which towers over the village of Kaluvaya on the south bank of the Pennair marked by a curious furrow down its scarped face (the lasting evidence of the might of Deva Penchelu); it is also distinguished geologically as the site of some

interesting ripple marks, or indentations denoting the line of an ancient sea beach which were noticed by Mr. King of the G. S. in the semi-metamorphosed quartzite near the summit.

As we recede eastwards from the range the country quickly changes; on either bank of the river Pennair a belt of alluvial soil stretches away, often for a distance of some miles from the sandy river bed, either covering the level ground to a great depth, or rising in a gentle slope over the low hills which run from the river, or where it meets some steeper incline, lopping round the base and sides of a hill and leaving the rest exposed.

Beyond the reach of this river deposit in the north-east and south-west corners of the district low hills are irregularly dotted over the country, the rocks of which belong for the most part to the quartzites of the newer metamorphic series. On the right bank of the river Pennair, near Kaluvaya, an inferior range of hills, separated from the Eastern Ghauts by a narrow valley of alluvial soil trends away in a south-easterly direction into the taluq of Rapur. These hills are of little height, and for the most part so rounded as to present no picturesque outlines. So many are the breaks in the chain that the secondary line of hills may be rather considered as a succession of outliers than a continuous range; but they are interesting for the reason that their internal evidence points to a time when their rock beds were continuous throughout the tract which now separates them from the loftier Veligondas, their constituent rocks belonging to the group of quartzite or metamorphosed sand-stones which form the base of the Eastern Ghauts.

Rapur.

Of the taluq of Rapur and the Zemindari tract of Venkatagiri the geological features are closely similar; the surface of the country immediately below the Veligonda hills is throughout rocky with hardly a superficial sprinkling of soil. Even where the rock strata do not actually crop above the surface, the ground is strewed with the *débris* of subjacent beds. The result is that the cultivable area is very small, and the tracts of unreclaimed jungle are broad and dense. In Rapur the strata most commonly exposed at the surface are compact hornblendic gneiss and hornblende schists, the latter especially being very frequent and always in a vertical position. Through the taluq of Rapur runs the continuation of the range, or rather succession of outlying hills, which takes its start near Kaluvaya, and this line with constant breaks may be traced in a south-easterly direction through Rapur, Venkatagiri, and the Polur divisions at varying distances from, but practically in a parallel line with, the main range of the Eastern Ghauts. As has been before stated quartzite and gneiss are the most commonly constituent rocks of this group of hills.

Venkatagiri—Polur.

The Venkatagiri division is intersected by the Suvarnamukhi and the river of Venkatagiri. Rapur has no streams of any consequence. The Polur division, which contains the termination of the Eastern Ghauts, shares the characteristics of the littoral districts on its eastern side, while on the west it repeats the geological features of Venkatagiri and Rapur, almost the only noteworthy formation being the beds of felspathic rock, which occur very commonly and are often superficially visible.

This account of Nellore geology may thus be epitomised.

Rocks—Igneous, Metamorphic.

The district exhibits four distinct series of rock formation:—I. *Igneous,* represented sparsely by granite as at Ojili, and by trap found in dykes among the Veligonda hills; II. *Metamorphic,* the series which includes the whole of the range of the Eastern Ghauts in the gneiss, hornblende, and quartzite, which are so prevalent in that range and throughout the succession of lofty outliers which form a supplementary range throughout the whole length of the district;

Aqueous.

III. *Aqueous* rocks as represented by the laterite of the secondary period which succeeds, and is usually superimposed on the metamorphic rocks;

Alluvial.

IV. The *alluvial* beds of soil formed by fluviatile and lacustrine deposits along the course of the various rivers and in their deltas, and along the line of backwaters which fringe the coast line. These successive formations are seldom found together; more commonly they are arranged in parallel belts of varying breadth; thus the immediate coast line is occupied by alluvial deposits: to this succeeds a belt of laterite of varying thickness, and the laterite having been denuded over almost the whole of the western half of the district, the older metamorphic rocks are everywhere superficially visible.

Organic remains.

Organic remains have hardly anywhere been detected, a fact which makes the assimilation of the rock formations of Nellore to those of other districts a matter of much difficulty. The shell beds found in the post-tertiary alluvial soil on the shores of the Pulicat lake and indications of vegetable remains detected in some metamorphosed sand-stones mentioned by Mr. Oldham are the only fossil remains that have been met with; but the information collected and the search made cannot as yet be considered complete and satisfactory.

SOILS.

Soils—River System.

The following account of the soils of the Nellore District has been furnished by Mr. Charles Rundall, Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement:—

The soils of the different taluqs of the district vary according to the geological formation and position with reference to the coast-board and

the Eastern Ghauts, which respectively form the eastern and western boundaries of the district; likewise in respect to proximity to hills and rivers, &c. To the north, or in the Ongole Taluq, the same heavy regada soils that form the distinguishing feature of the Guntur Taluqs of the Kistna District prevail and extend throughout some portion of the taluq adjoining thereto (Kandukur) as well. The soils of both the Ongole and the Kandukur Taluqs may be described as consisting of the several varieties of the regada and tuvva soils for the most part, and likewise of the red series of soils, but in respect only to the more westerly villages of both taluqs.

Ongole.

The Ongole Taluq is intersected by the Gundlakamma and the Musi rivers and by several minor and local streams, viz., the "Koniki Vagu," Mudigondi, and Inagaleru. Throughout the centre and eastern portion of the taluq the soil is, therefore, more or less of an alluvial description, and stretches away from the southern bank of the Gundlakamma to the Musi, which borders the taluq for a considerable distance along its southern extremity. In parts of this tract the regada soil is very superior and rich. To the north of the Gundlakamma, regada of a more ordinary quality predominates; and to the east thereof, and of the tract above described, soils of a littoral nature are met with and prevail along the line of sea coast, the breadth of the tract varying considerably; for, whilst to the north and south of the coast line of the taluq the regada soils abut within a line of little more than a mile from the beach, the salt swamps about Kottapatnam, Biramgunta, and Allur extend some four or five miles in from the coast. In the western part of the taluq the red and stony soils crop up between breaks in the poorer descriptions of the regada soils; more particularly so towards the Chimmakurti hill in the extreme west. The western part of the taluq is rather hilly, some of the hills being of fair size. The Zemindari divisions of Darsi and Podile form the western limit of the taluq. The streams above referred to are not made use of for purposes of irrigation, and, save on the banks and in the vicinity of them, there are but few wells throughout the taluq. The water-supply of the taluq in the hot season is scanty in the extreme, the wells being, as a rule, indifferent soon fail, and in times of drought the people at a distance from the rivers suffer much from scarcity of water, both for themselves and for their cattle.

Darsi—Podile.

Kandukur.

The Kandukur Taluq is similarly intersected by the Paleru and Maneru rivers and by a minor stream, the Yelikeru, to the south of the latter river, falling into the sea just north of Ramapatam. The tract lying between the lower reach of the Musi and Paleru rivers, in the centre of the taluq, exhibits but little variation of soil, being principally regada of an alluvial nature and superior description. To the east, in the villages along the

line of the coast, the soil resembles that of the more northerly coast villages of the Ongole Taluq. Westward the soil deteriorates in quality, the farther removed inland, and in the north-west and extreme west it is in a great measure stony and sterile, and very different from the most part of the taluq, assimilating very closely with the soil of the adjoining villages of the Kanigiri Taluq. Large tracts of chavati and unprofitable soil are met with. South of the Maneru, and in the villages separated thereby from the other portion of the taluq, there is a marked change of soil. The heavy regada is hardly met with, and laterite forming the sub-soil, the red or ferruginous series of soils predominate. Along the banks of the rivers and minor streams, and in tracts adjoining thereto, tuvva soil of a very fine description exists as in the Ongole Taluq. The Chundi Zemindari estate occupies the west and south-west part of the taluq, the prevailing soils of which are tuvva of a light description, and others belonging to the red series. To the south of Kandukur lies the Kavali Taluq.

The Paleru is not made use of for irrigation, but the Maneru is to a slight extent. Wells exist along the banks of each, and they are more numerous throughout the Kandukur than the Ongole Taluq. Water may be said to be pretty readily met with in Kandukur.

Kanigiri.

Kanigiri is separated from the Kandukur Taluq by the Chundi range of hills along the greater portion of the line of boundary, and from the Cumbum Taluq of the Kurnool District by the Veligonda range, or extreme northern end of the line of the Eastern Ghauts. The Zemindari Taluq of Podile, belonging to the Venkatagiri estate, skirts the taluq on its northern boundary, and to the south it is bordered by the Government Taluq of Udayagiri. The Paleru and Maneru, and their affluents rising amongst the ranges of hills and the ghauts to the west of the taluq, form the drainages thereof. The beds of these streams are deep, and are of no avail for irrigation, save as regards wells along their course, which are influenced thereby considerably.

The north-west corner of the taluq may be described as somewhat fertile, and very ordinary regada soil is met with throughout the northern part of the same. With some few exceptions the red and stony soils predominate everywhere. In parts no depth of soil whatever is apparent, only stones. It needs to be generally described, for the most part, as a very sterile and unprofitable tract of country. Water is struck at a great depth; the wells are fair, though not very numerous, but the quality of the water is indifferent. Hills from the Durgam at Kanigiri to those of the smallest size somewhat diversify the appearance of the country; but the hills ever being bare in the extreme, there is consequently no approach to grandeur, and but little that is imposing in the general appearance of the taluq.

The preponderance, almost everywhere, of rock and stone, and the apparent absence of soil to a great degree in so many parts is certainly its most noticeable characteristic. The soil here and there of the watershed, and that along the banks of the streams, may be set down as the most favorable.

A very extensive portion of the taluq belongs to the Zemindari estates of Venkatagiri and Calastri, respectively, and the villages thereof are interspersed throughout all parts and directions of the taluq.

Udayagiri.

The Udayagiri Taluq lies to the south of Kanigiri, and is similarly bordered by the Eastern Ghauts on its western limits. It is skirted by Atmakur to the south and by Kavali to the east. The northern part of the taluq very strongly resembles Kanigiri; is intersected by an affluent of the Maneru; and is of the same stony and sterile description of soil for the most part. It is equally as unpromising and unprofitable in appearance. Vegetation is perhaps not quite so sparse. A great portion of the villages similarly belong to the Calastri estate, and are in like manner interspersed amongst the tracts of Government villages. The extreme north-west corner is exclusively part of the above Zemindari. The soil of the western villages, or those in the valley between the Udayagiri Durgam and Eastern Ghauts, may be described as approaching very closely to that of the northern part of the taluq; likewise the tract of villages immediately adjoining the Durgam and the Eastern Ghauts. The northern part, or tract of country to the north of the Durgam, is drained by the Maneru and its affluents. The other river of the taluq is Boggeru, which, rising amongst the ghauts at Bogu Venkatapuram, drains the country west and south of the Durgam, and east as well by means of minor streams, influents thereof, that carry off the rainfall of the centre part of the taluq, which, having joined the Boggeru, flow on through Atmakur into the Pennair. Though rock and stony deposits are met with throughout the taluq in the eastern, centre, and southern portions, extensive plains of regada of a fair depth of soil and quality exist. Hills being prevalent in all parts of the taluq, the red soils crop up and vary the nature of the soil. In many parts iron is met with and smelted, but the operation is not carried on to any great extent. Works of irrigation are slight, shallow, and small. The beds of the rivers are deep. It is, therefore, a dry and parched land, depending in the hot weather almost entirely on the wells which are numerous in most villages, and, as a rule, of considerable magnitude and depth. The cost of these is often excessive, and many unprofitable and unsuccessful attempts in useless or abandoned wells are to be observed. The wells are, however, the main stay of the ryots in that locality in most seasons.

On the whole the soils of the taluq generally may be deemed of varying descriptions, part being decidedly unfavorable, part being fair.

More jungle is met with in the centre, southern, and western parts of the taluq than in the other portions or the Kanigiri Taluq. It is equally diversified with hills, which, for the most part being fairly covered with wood, often present an appearance that is pleasing to behold and contrasting strongly with those of Kanigiri.

Atmakur.

The Atmakur Taluq lies south of Udayagiri, and is similarly bordered by the Eastern Ghauts to the westward. Rapur bounds the taluq on the southern side, and Nellore and Kavali on the east and the north-east side respectively. There is considerable variety of soil in this taluq, the course of the Pennair through the length of the same changing the condition and appearance of the country from the more northerly taluq last described. The country undulates much more. Irrigation is more plentiful throughout: there are two tanks of considerable magnitude—Anantasagaram and Kaluvaya—and several certain sources of supply in the river-fed channels. North of the Pennair the Kedamaneru throws the drainage of the valley under the ghauts into the Anantasagaram tank; the Boggeru flows on through the centre of the taluq, supplying some of the tanks in its course, and enters the Pennair near the eastern limit of the taluq. Another stream, the Biraperu, carries off the rainfall of the north-east portion of the taluq, and of a small part of the Udayagiri and Kavali Taluqs as well, and falls into the Pennair just within the limits of the Nellore Taluq. South of the Pennair there is only one drainage of any extent, the Nalla Vagu. Another, the Luddum Vagu, is of slight capacity, but of much use for irrigation along its course. It carries off the surplus of many tanks, and consequently is soon in heavy flood and forms one of the sources of supply to the Nellore tank, the surplus water only flowing into the Pennair. Being thus so variously intersected, the soils of the taluq are extremely heterogeneous. The northern part resembles closely the adjoining tract of the Udayagiri villages. There is a good deal of regada land, that is poor and indifferent for the most part, especially towards the centre and north-east corner of the taluq. In the extreme east the red series is principally met with, and of its kind is a poor description of soil. Westward much jungle prevails in parts, and in the valley under the ghauts the soil is almost entirely of the red series. Nearer and along both banks of the Pennair the regada soil is heavy and fairly productive, and within the influence of the rivers and streams falling into the Pennair it is rich and of a superior quality. The portion of the taluq south of the Pennair is even more favorable and productive than that to the north. The area under cultivation is proportionately larger, and the regada predominates to some extent over the red soil. A stony soil is, however, the rule, and otherwise the exception throughout the whole taluq; but the north-western portion is the worst in this respect, being excessively

stony in parts. There are as well throughout the taluq tracts of the worst of the chavati soils, particularly in the centre of the taluq about Atmakur. In most villages there are ordinary or minor tanks, and wells are numerous, and fairly supplied in most parts.

Rapur.

Rapur bounds the Atmakur Taluq on its southern limit, and, like it, has the Eastern Ghauts for its western boundary. On the southern side it is bordered by the Venkatagiri Zemindari division, and on the eastern side has the Gudur Taluq for its limit, the Nellore Taluq abutting as well on the north-eastern portion of the taluq boundary. The Kandleru drains almost the whole of the taluq; and, running through the centre, passes on through Gudur and flows into the sea at Kristnapatam, being joined by the Venkatagiri river about the centre of its course through Gudur. This latter river drains the south-west corner of the Rapur Taluq, the only other important drainage being the Potelu Kalava which leads drainage of the north-eastern corner of the taluq into the tanks of the adjoining villages of Gudur.

In villages north of the main branch of the Kandleru the open tracts are chiefly regada, corresponding to the soil of the villages of Atmakur south of the Pennair, the description being heavy and favorable for the most part. Near the hills and in parts red soil is met with. Almost everywhere it is a stony description of soil, and there are considerable tracts of waste and jungle. Along the banks of the Kandleru and its affluent, the Maleru, there is a considerable extent of tuvva soil.

In the centre and southern part of the taluq the red and stony soils are mostly met with, and form exclusively the soil of the western tract of villages. In the latter tract cultivation is very sparse, and the jungle extensive, dense, and heavy all along under the line of ghauts. The greater proportion of each of the southern villages is jungle waste, and the extent of cultivation is inconsiderable. The depth of the red soil in many parts of the tract is but slight, and the soil unpromising. Tracts of chavati soil are met with throughout the taluq, and are often extensive. The area under irrigation is inconsiderable on the whole taluq; there are only a few ordinary sized tanks, and numerous petty ones of slight capacity; these are more numerous in the southern villages. There are a fair number of wells, but many of a really good supply are not met with; the water of the taluq is of an indifferent quality.

Kavali.

The Kavali Taluq lies to the south of Kandukur; has Udayagiri as its western limit, Nellore as its southern, and is bordered by the sea to the east. The Kanigiri Taluq abuts on the north-west corner of its boundary, and the Atmakur on the south-west corner. The north-west corner is drained by the Upputeru, an affluent of the Maneru. Ubbale Vagu, with its numerous feeders, forms the drainage of the rest of the taluq and passes

into the sea through the salt creek at Zuvvaladinne. The north-east corner of the taluq assimilates very closely with the adjoining part of the Kandukur Taluq, the sub-soil being laterite, and the whole appertaining to that description of soil for the most part. As far as this extends, there is a considerable proportion under jungle waste, which mostly grows vigorously and well. In the north-west and western part of the taluq the laterite soil almost entirely disappears, regada soils prevailing on the watershed between the various streams, and red soils mostly in other parts. The western part is a more open country, and less jungle is met with. In parts of the north-west tracts the soils are heavy and of good quality; but the best are met with along the course of Ubbale Vagu drainages through the centre of the taluq, some of the tracts being of a very superior and fine quality of regada. Along the southern extremity of the taluq laterite is again struck, and much of the area is of the same description of jungle waste as particularized for the north-east portion of the taluq. The tract of country along the coast comprizes the ordinary soils of the arenaceous series. Irrigation abounds throughout the taluq, especially in the western and central parts. There are many tanks of fair size and capacity, and the drainages above specified are to some extent utilized for their supply. The laterite sub-soil is favorable for wells; they exist in fair numbers throught the taluq, and are mostly well supplied. There are a few very small hills towards the southern and western parts of the taluq.

Nellore.

The Nellore Taluq is bounded by Kavali to the north, Atmakur to the west, Gudur to the south, and has the sea coast as its eastern limit. It abuts as well on the Rapur Taluq at the south-west corner of its boundary. The laterite soils particularized for the southern extremity of Kavali stretch into the Nellore Taluq for some distance, and run right across the central part and north-west corner of the taluq. As the Pennair is approached a great change of soil is apparent; for the most part in the eastern portion of the taluq sandy sub-soil exists, the nature of which is often more or less changed by deposits from floods and irrigation. Extensive tracts of heavy regada and tuvva soils have been deposited along the course of the river, and streams emptying themselves thereinto, and the channels leading the water off for irrigation purposes therefrom. Laterite predominates along the south and west extremities of the taluq: and in the extreme east the usual arenaceous soils exist all along the line of coast.

The Pennair separates the taluq into two portions, and there are besides the Paideru and the Maldevi local drainages for the northern or larger portion of the taluq. South of the Pennair the drainage of the western part is conveyed into the Pennair by the Luddum; that of the eastern tract either finds its way into the backwaters along the coast,

or else into the river opening into the sea at Kristnapatam in the Gudur Taluq. The cultivation of the eastern villages is mostly wet, and a good proportion of that of the more westerly villages also. Tanks of all sizes abound in every part of the taluq, being chiefly fed from the river. Water, therefore, is generally very plentiful throughout the taluq, and there are numerous wells in the sandy and laterite soils.

Both north and south of the river there are a few hills of moderate size.

Gudur.

The Gudur Taluq lies to the south of the Nellore and to the east of the Rapur Taluq. With it is incorporated the villages of the Sriharikota division formerly appertaining to the Madras District. The Venkatagiri Zemindari division abuts on the south-west corner of Gudur, and it is bounded to the south in part by the Polur Zemindari division, which also forms the eastern boundary of the Sriharikota portion thereof. The extreme south borders with the Madras District.

The laterite soils specified in Nellore are met with in the northern and north-western part of the taluq. They crop up as well between the Kandleru and Suvarnamukhi, the two chief rivers of the taluq, and again in the southern part, south of the latter river. Quartz as well is met with in the central and western part of the taluq.

The soil in the eastern part runs much the same as through the Nellore Taluq; a sandy sub-soil with more or less clay or regada in the surface soil, according to the influence of floods and irrigation, being the ordinary description of soil observable. Where the deposit has been extensive very heavy regada soils exist. The two rivers mentioned above with the Venkatagiri or Sydapur river which falls into and joins the first named river, or Kandleru, in its course through the taluq; together with the Mamidi Kalava which falls into the Suvarnamukhi and the Salla Kalava, a separate branch of the latter river, form the chief drainages of the taluq. Along the course of these heavy and light tuvva soils and heavy regada soils are met with of very fair and good quality in many parts. The western part of the taluq is for the most part greatly influenced by these streams, the floods of which are ordinarily excessive; the same description of soil appertains principally to that part of the taluq, but red soils occasionally crop up to a fair extent. The extreme south-west of the taluq is chiefly red soil or regada of an ordinary and stony description, and it is rather a hilly tract of country. The Kandleru being influenced by the tide for several miles up, the low-lying land or parras in that direction are often swamped and flooded. In the centre of the taluqs as well, large tracts of heavy soil, strongly impregnated with saline matter, are met with, and are of a very inferior description.

Sriharikota.

Along the coast line of the taluq, and throughout the Sriharikota villages in the Pulicat lake, soils of the arenaceous series exist.

Classification of soils.

The ordinary nomenclature of the natural soils of the district, as ascertained and recorded during general classification operations, are given in the annexed statement, together with the particulars of their classification according to the system of the Revenue Settlement Department; a brief description of their nature and characteristics; and finally, details as to the extent to which generally prevalent, and the taluqs in which observed.

Table of General Nomenclature of Soils in ordinary use, as ascertained and recorded during the General Classification Operations of the Nellore District.	Classification appertaining to the several Soils according to the System of the Revenue Settlement Department.	Brief Description of the Nature and Characteristics of the Soils.	Details of the Taluqs in which the Soils exist, and extent to which prevalent.
1. Nalla regada ...	Pure regar, Class III....	A black, heavy, strong clay	Ongole and Kandukur to a fair extent; very slight in all other taluqs.
2. Tella do. ...	Do. do. ...	A lightish colored free clay	All eastern taluqs and Atmakur; a slight extent except in Ongole.
3. Masara do. ...	Do. do. ...	A strong mixed soil of a light or red tinge, blended with black.	All eastern and western taluqs to a slight extent.
4. Tuvva banka regada.	Do. do. ...	A strong clay soil with admixture of tuvva loam ...	All eastern taluqs and Atmakur; Rapur to a small extent.
5. Vandali regada ...	Do. do. ...	An alluvial soil or deposit of pure heavy clay ...	All eastern taluqs and Atmakur; Rapur to a small extent.
6. Gulla do. ...	Do. do. ...	A dark, heavy, spongy clay	To all taluqs, but very little extent, save in Ongole and Kandukur.
7. Banka do. ...	Do. do. ...	A darkish stiff set and tenacious clayey soil ...	In eastern and western taluqs to a fair extent.
8. Guvva mukka regada.	Do. do. ... Loamy regar, do. IV.	A dark colored heavy close soil, with fine minute round stones and gravel prevalent throughout.	Chiefly in the Ongole and Kandukur Taluqs, and to no great extent.
9. Gulaka regada ...	Pure regar, do. III. Loamy regar, do. IV.	A soil of dark dull color with stones or gravel more or less prevalent throughout. Often a loamy description of soil.	In all taluqs to a great extent in the black soils, save Kandukur and Ongole.
10. Chavati banka regada.	Pure regar, do. III. Arenaceous, loamy, Class XII.	A dull stiff close clay, having a considerable admixture of chavudu.	In coast taluqs to a considerable, and western taluqs to a slight extent.
11. Chavati tuvva banka regada,	Pure regar, Class III. Loamy do. do. IV.	A loamy clay of lightish color with tuvva prevalent, and strongly impregnated with chavudu.	In Kavali, Nellore, and Gudur mostly to a large extent, and in other taluqs to a slight extent.
12. Chavati banka nela.	Pure do. do. III. Loamy do. do. IV. Arenaceous, loamy, Class XII.	A dull close slushy soil, having its saline properties strongly developed.	In all taluqs, but only in the coast taluqs to a considerable extent.
13. Tuvva regada ...	Loamy regar, Class IV.	A free loamy clay of light color	In most taluqs to a considerable extent.
14. Palachavati regada.	Do. do. ...	A free clay, rather loamy and white on the surface, palachavudu being very prevalent.	To slight extent, and in the eastern taluqs mostly.
15. Isuka regada ...	Do. do. ...	A rather stiff clayey soil, having a fair amount of coarse sand mixed throughout.	In Ongole, Kandukur, and Kavali to a slight extent.
16. Garapa do. ...	Do. do. ...	A brownish dull colored free clay, having a good quantity of sand or gravel.	To a slight extent only, and mostly in Ongole, Kandukur, and Kavali.

Table of General Nomenclature of Soils in ordinary use, as ascertained and recorded during the General Classification Operations of the Nellore District.	Classification appertaining to the several Soils according to the System of the Revenue Settlement Department.	Brief Description of the Nature and Characteristics of the Soils.	Details of the Taluqs in which the Soils exist, and extent to which prevalent.
17. Morasa regada ...	Loamy regar, Class IV.	A light colored poor clay of slight depth of soil, and stone always very prevalent.	To a slight extent only, and mostly in Ongole, Kandukur, and Kanigiri.
18. Tuvva banka nela...	Do. do. ...	A free loamy clay of dark color	In the eastern taluqs to a fair, and western taluqs to a slight extent.
19. Isuka do. do...	Do. do. ...	A dark colored free loamy clay with a fair admixture of sand.	In the eastern taluqs to a fair, and western taluqs to a slight extent.
20. Tuvva banka tella nela.	Do. do. ...	A light loamy soil of very light color, with a slight admixture of alluvium.	In the eastern taluqs and Atmakur to a slight extent.
21. Palachavati nela...	Do. do. ...	A light colored loamy hard setting soil, white on the surface, palachavudu being strongly developed.	In all to a slight extent, but mostly in the eastern taluqs.
22. Chavati isuka banka nela.	Loamy regar, Class IV. Arenaceous, loamy, Class XII. Arenaceous,sandy, ClassXIII.	A slightly stiff and tenacious loamy clay with much chavudu and a good deal of coarse sand.	In Kavali, Nellore, and Gudur to a fair, and other taluqs to a slight extent.
23. Chavati tuvva banka nela.	Loamy regar, Class IV.	A slightly stiff and hard setting loamy clay with much fine sand of a palachavati description.	In the Kavali, Nellore, and Gudur Taluqs to a considerable, and othor taluqs to a slight extent.
24. Tuvva tella nela ...	Do. do.	A slight loamy or sandy loam soil with slight admixture of alluvium.	In all taluqs to a slight extent.
25. Chavati tuvva nela.	Sandy regar, do. V. Loamy do. do. IV. Sandy do. do. V. Arenaceous,sandy,Class XIII.	A fine firm setting sandy loam of white color due to the presence of palachavudu.	In Kavali, Nellore, and Gudur to a large extent, and slight in other taluqs.
26. Isuka tella nela ...	Sandy regar, Class V...	A light sandy loam of light color with slight admixture of alluvium.	In all taluqs to a slight extent.
27. Tuvva nela ...	Do. do. ...	A very fine light sandy loam	In all taluqs to a fair extent.
28. Chavati isuka nela..	Do. do. ... Arenaceous sandy,Class XIII.	A firm setting coarse sandy loam of light color due to the palachavati ingredients.	In Kavali, Nellore, and Gudur to a large extent, and slightly in other taluqs.
29. Tuvva isuka nela...	Sandy regar, Class V...	A rather fine drifting sandy soil	More or less in all taluqs, but mostly in the eastern taluqs.
30. Gulaka rati nela ...	Do. do. ...	A very stony unprofitable soil	In slight patches in all taluqs, mostly in the western.
31. Gulaka rati garuvu.	Do. do. ...	A very stony and sandy poor soil	In eastern taluqs to a slight, and western to a moderate extent.

32. Kallu isuka ...	Sandy regar, Class V... Arenaceous, heavy, sandy, Class XIV.	Rather coarse sand	Along the course of rivers in all taluqs and on the coast.
33. Yerra regada ...	Pure red clay, Class VI.	A strong heavy red clay	Mostly in the western taluqs, and to a slight extent only.
34. Yerra banka nela..	Do. do. ...	A stiff dense red clay	In the western taluqs; Kavali, Nellore, and Gudur to a slight extent.
35. Yerra chavati banka nela.	Do. do. ... Loamy red clay, Class VII.	A stiff tenacious clayey red soil, having much chavudu.	In all taluqs, and to a moderate extent.
36. Yerra nela ...	Loamy red clay, Class VII.	A red loamy soil with more or less sand and stone prevailing.	In all taluqs, and in the western there is an extensive area.
37. Tuvva yerra nela...	Loamy red clay, Class VII. Sandy red clay, Class VIII.	A red loamy soil of very fine sand and with a little stone.	In all, but mostly in the western taluqs.
38. Gulaka rati yerra nela.	Loamy red clay, Class VII.	A red loamy soil with stone and gravel very prevalent.	To a considerable extent in western, but slight in eastern taluqs.
39. Yerra isuka banka nela.	Loamy red clay, Class VII.	A light loamy red clay with strong admixture of sand.	To a fair extent in western, and slight in eastern taluqs.
40. Bonta rati morapa nela.	Loamy red clay, Class VII. Sandy red clay, Class VIII.	A gravelly loam of laterite	Principally in Kandukur, Kavali, Nellore, and Gudur, and to a fair extent.
41. Morasa yerra nela.	Loamy red clay, Class VII. Sandy red clay, Class VIII.	A red loamy and stony soil of light depth	Mostly in the western taluqs, and chiefly in Kanigiri.
42. Yerra chavati tuvva nela.	Loamy red clay, Class VII. Sandy red clay, Class VIII.	A very fine red sandy loam set firmly with chavudu..	In all the southern and western, but mostly in the latter taluqs.
43. Yerra garuvu ...	Sandy red clay, Class VIII.	A coarse red sandy soil	In the eastern taluqs to a slight, and western to a fair extent.
44. Gulaka rati yerra garuvu.	Sandy red clay, Class VIII.	A coarse red sandy soil with an admixture of gravel and stones.	In eastern taluqs to a slight, and western to a good extent.
45. Kondu rati yerra garuvu.	Sandy red clay, Class VIII.	A coarse red sandy soil of slight depth, and stony sub-soil met with at the foot of hills.	Mostly in the western taluqs, and to a slight extent only.
46. Yerra isuka nela...	Sandy red clay, Class VIII.	Ordinary fine red sand	Mostly in the western taluqs, and to a slight extent only.
47. Sanna isuka ...	Arenaceous, heavy, sandy, Class XIV.	Ordinary fine sand	On the coast to a considerable extent.
48. Gandu isuka ...	Arenaceous, heavy, sandy, Class XIV.	Very coarse coast sand	On the coast to a considerable extent.

CHAPTER IV.

MINERALOGY.

Copper ore.—Mr. Travers' Report.—Leased out by Government.—Description of localities.—Mr. Simpson's Memorandum of successive experiments and failures.—Mr. Campbell's last proposal.—Terms on which Government will grant leave for mining operations.—Iron ore.—Mr. Elton's Report.—Mr. Dykes' Report.—Manufacture of iron ore relieved from taxation.—Salt and Saltpetre.—Mr. Whish's Report.—Mr. Dykes' Report.—Manufacture of saltpetre not to be taxed.—Nellore minerals in Government Central Museum.—Minerals of Madras Exhibition of 1857.—Dr. Hunter's list of sundry minerals.

Copper ore—Mr. Travers' Report.

IN 1801 copper ore was discovered in this district. Mr. J. B. Travers, Collector, in letter to Board, dated 7th January 1803, submitted proposals from Captain Ashton for working the copper ore then lately discovered in the western pollums. The vein first discovered was near a village (Yerrapilly), and appeared to have been exhausted from excavations in the vicinity. The inhabitants said that copper had been made there in former times, they knew from tradition, but nothing more.

Subsequently very extensive veins were found in the neighbourhood of Gurmanipenta, four miles west of Yerrapilly. Mr. Travers opened two veins, which he followed about 20 or 30 feet. The openings were about four feet in diameter, and ran into the earth at about an angle of 45 degrees. The ore was found in masses, breaking off for two or three feet and again appearing. The veins ran obliquely towards the beds of the deep rivulets. The ore found at Gurmanipenta had a different appearance from that found at Yerrapilly, the latter not being so blended with spar as the former. Among the specimens were some very beautiful and perfect crystallizations and some pieces of a very dark iron appearance and a very black green, which two descriptions upon experiment with the blow pipe and a piece of charcoal were found to yield 75 per cent. of copper without the aid of any flux. Other specimens of ore by experiment by fire and acids were found to yield from 20 to 70 per cent. of metal. Specimens of the copper were sent home and assayed. Although not equally rich in the metal, they were found to be remarkably fusible, very free from iron, and consequently well adapted for sheathing. These mines were in consequence leased to a contractor for five years by the Government. It was thought that the direct interests of a speculator would naturally stimulate to greater exertion and a more economical expenditure in effecting the object than could be expected

Leased out by Government.

from the employment of a Government agent, the latter having an immediate reward for his labor in a competent salary, whatever his success might be, whereas the speculator would be compelled to complete his purpose on the most prudent plan and least loss of time, as he would depend on its accomplishment for his reimbursement. One specimen of the ore weighing 20 cwt. yielded nine cwt. one quarter (Madras Road Book, 1839).

Description of localities.

The principal places where the copper ore was found were about 50 miles north-west from Nellore, 30 from the sea, and about 40 north-east from Cuddapah. Several streams traverse this portion of country on their way to the sea, and the junction of two of them forms a considerable river at Gurmanipenta, although not navigable. The general aspect of the country is barren, large trees being only found near large villages, while the wide-extending plains on both sides of the river present nothing to the eye but an occasional thorny shrub. The grass, which during the rainy season everywhere else covers the country, is here scanty and of the poorest kind and mere compound of long beards and bristles, and on the surface much salt is spontaneously generated. To the eastward the country is only partially open, and a few low hills are to be seen; but to the westward are ranges of hills, the nearest being about 10 miles due west. The Udayagiri mountains are to the south-west, distant about ten miles and of great elevation, the highest point having been estimated at 3,000 feet above the level of the low country. Among the valleys wood of a large size grows abundantly, and in the direction of Ramapatam there are extensive jungles.

Geologically the country is of a primary formation, and the general rock formation is a mica slate of different colors and consistency.

Mr. Simpson's memorandum of successive experiments and failures.

We have been favored by Mr. A. M. Simpson, a long resident in the district, with the following memorandum on the attempts that have been made hitherto to work the copper ore:—

"In and about the jaghire of Gurmanipenta, which lies about 15 miles to the north-east of Udayagiri, copper ore in abundance is to be found on or near the surface of the ground.

"The ore is rich in metal, some specimens having yielded 75 per cent., but imbedded in a very hard matrix difficult to be worked. It is found in large and small masses of quartz, and, so far as I have been informed, no continuous vein has ever been discovered. All the specimens that I have seen have had a more or less rounded surface, indicating their having been subjected to the action of water, and rolled possibly in former times from a considerable distance. Possibly a careful examination by excavations of the country to the west of Gurmanipenta and towards the range of mountains which run from south to north from

Udayagiri, the source from whence the specimens now lying on or near the surface might be discovered, and then mining operations, if carried on under skilful superintendence, might be attended with success.

"Deceived by the abundance of the ore lying on or near the surface, and by old excavations and the traditions of natives that at some former period copper mines had been worked, several enterprizing individuals during the first half of the present century expended a great deal of money in preliminary mining operations, but do not seem to have carried them on on a very extensive scale, or to have brought much scientific knowledge to bear upon them. Mr. Ashton, Captain Kerr, and Mr. Fondclair, I believe, ruined themselves in their vain search, and Mr. Hart at a later date expended upwards of a lakh of rupees with a similar result. Mr. James Ouchterlony in or about the year 1840, under the superintendence of an experienced Cornish miner, whom he brought out to the country for the purpose, sank one or more shafts near the river at Gurramkonda, but he met with no more success than his predecessors. Mr. Ouchterlony's brother (the late Colonel Ouchterlony of the Madras Engineers) in 1841 or 1842 printed for private circulation a pamphlet illustrated by drawings of various specimens of ore that have been found. In it he gave a detailed account of what had been done by his brother and his predecessors, and I believe he arrived at the conclusion that further explorations would be a vain waste of money and inevitably lead to disappointment. Since then Mr. Wall, the Government Mineral Surveyor, and Mr. King, the Geological Surveyor, with other scientific individuals have visited the district, and, without an exception, they have all expressed themselves to the same effect."

Mr. Campbell's last proposal.

In 1867 Mr. J. Campbell presented a petition to the Madras Government, stating that in 1834 a lease of certain waste land in the districts of Cuddapah and Nellore for the purposes of working some ground supposed to contain copper ore had been granted to himself, Mr. Kove, Mr. Moorat, and Mr. Faure de Fondclair; that the other three parties being now dead, he, the survivor, was desirous of obtaining a lease of the said lands and working the said mines.

Terms on which Government will grant leave for mining operations.

In G. O., dated 23rd January 1868, No. 195, Government declined to entertain any application based on terms offered 30 or 34 years ago in a resolution which was allowed to become inoperative, and stated that they were not now disposed to concede to any individual or body of individuals the exclusive privilege of working the copper ores in Government waste throughout an *extended* range, but that they would be prepared to consider any definite application to raise and smelt the ores *in a particular limited locality* on being satisfied of the competency of the

applicants to bring the scheme to a successful issue, so far as sufficient capital will insure success.

Government do not undertake to oust any occupying ryots to make way for mining operations; any such removal must be matter of private arrangements between the parties.

Iron ore.

Iron ore is found in several localities in this district, and is smelted and worked up into tools to some extent, but steel is not manufactured. The following is extracted from a report of Mr. F. B. Elton, late Collector, dated 27th March 1856:—

Mr. Elton's Report.

"*Ongole Taluq.*—There is no place in the Ongole Taluq in which iron sand is found, but mines of iron ore exist north of the village of Kandulur and south of the hill of the same name. The site covers an area of about 150 acres of land, but the ore exists only in particular spots. One man can dig about four maunds of ore a day; six persons are generally employed on the work, and these can collect about 40 candies of ore in the space of a month and a half. The ore is extracted by crowbars, and is sent to be smelted to Tadivaripalli in Kucherla Kota and to other places in the Nellore and Cuddapah Districts. Iron ore used to be brought here from Kandulur and smelted, but steel was never made. The cost of working is stated to have been about 53 rupees a month. None of these furnaces are, however, at present in blast, and iron is brought into this part of the Nellore District from villages beyond Cumbum and sold at from 2 to 2½ rupees a maund. It is generally made into ploughs, &c. While the furnaces were in blast, charcoal was brought from a short distance and sold at Rupees 12 the tum, but the jungles are not extensive now, having diminished considerably. The blacksmiths prefer Indian iron. The English does not answer their purpose well. The daily wages of a smith varies from 2 to 8 annas.

"The iron imported into Madras and Masulipatam from Europe and America finds its way into this part of the district, and is used for bars, for windows, and other articles. Bolts, hinges, &c., are also imported. The merchants sell the iron, &c., at the rate of Rupees 2 to 2½ per maund. Implements of husbandry are also stated to be imported from other places in India and sold at the rate of 1¾ or 2½ rupees per maund.

"*Udayagiri Taluq.*—Iron ore has been mined in a village called Yerkollu in this taluq in the vicinity of Palampati Kondu, where the process of collecting it is simply by digging, sifting, and washing. There were 14 villages in this taluq where furnaces were reported to be in blast. The estimate for erecting a furnace is about 3½ rupees. These furnaces produce about 5,000 maunds of iron a year, selling at the rate of about 24 viss a pagoda. Steel is not manufactured here, and iron is not imported. The iron manufactured is

used for making agricultural implements only: jungles are extensive and near to the villages where the ore is smelted; they soon spring up after being cut down, and one man can make about 2 tums of charcoal a day. The blacksmiths prefer Indian iron, as they are able with facility to make it up into the tools used among them. The wages of a smith is about 4 annas a day. In making bar iron the loss is about half of the entire quantity employed.

"*Kavali Taluq.*—Iron ore or iron sand is not found in the Kavali Taluq, the people of which purchase their iron in the Kanigiri Taluq at the rate of from 16 to 20 viss per pagoda, and make it up into ploughs, hatchets, &c. The country iron is liked, because the tools made of it are supposed to be more lasting than those made of the softer English iron. Four annas are paid to a blacksmith a day.

"*Kanigiri Taluq.*—There are no places in the Kanigiri Taluq where iron ore is known to exist, but there are two villages in it where iron is occasionally manufactured, the parties erecting furnaces once every three or four years. The cost of working them for a year is estimated at about Rupees 333, and the produce amounts to about 14¾ candies, which is sold at 40 rupees the candy, and is all bought up by the neighbouring villagers. Iron was always manufactured to some extent here, and the practice is still continued. The jungles are not extensive, for those that did exist have been mostly cut down for fuel. One man can make a basket of 2½ tums of charcoal per day, which he sells for two annas the tum. The blacksmiths prefer Indian iron, finding it easy to work and more suitable for tools. The wages of a smith are from 2 to 4 annas per day. 22 lbs. of iron are produced from 100 lbs. of ore, and there is a loss of 4 lbs. on every 10 lbs. in preparing bar iron.

"A hill formed of sand stone impregnated with iron has, however, recently, I understand, been discovered.

"Iron ore is said to exist, or to be smelted also in the following divisions in the estate of the Rajah of Venkatagiri:—

"*Tada Division.*—Tada is the southern extremity of the Venkatagiri Rajah's property, and embraces a considerable extent of country round Sulurpett and extending towards Madras. Iron ore is procured from a place called Vamibank Konda in the Naidupett Division noticed below and at Serasinamaty in the Calastri Zemindari, but is smelted in this division. There is one furnace in the village of Yakulu and two in the village of Vudipudy. The estimate for erecting a furnace is one rupee, and the cost for working each is about 75 rupees a year. One furnace will contain about 40 seers of ore. The iron produced is suitable for making ploughs, &c. About three bandy loads of the first quality are produced of the value of five

pagodas for 20 maunds, and about six bandy loads of the second quality which sells at 15 pagodas for 20 maunds. Iron is exported to other markets, but about 400 maunds of iron are brought from Madras in bars, &c., and sold at the rate of 20 maunds for Rupees 21-2-8. The tools and implements sell according to weight. Charcoal is brought from a distance of four or five miles, and is sold at 8 pice the basket. The jungles are small, and are diminishing in extent. One man can, however, make about three baskets of charcoal a day.

"The blacksmiths prefer Indian iron, not knowing how to work the English. The daily wages of a blacksmith varies from 4 to 8 annas.

"From 40 to 60 lbs. of iron are obtained from every 100 lbs. of ore. In the process of preparing bar iron, the loss in every 100 lbs. is estimated at about half.

"*Naidupett Division.*—There is a hillock within the limits of this division called Vanubanka Konda in the vicinity of the village of Rasanur, which contains iron stone in great abundance. Three furnaces are said to be in blast in different villages and produce a quantity of about 216 candies of iron during eight months in the year.

"*Chundi Division.*—In the Chundi Police Division (which comprises a tract of land on the western frontier of the Nellore Collectorate and west of the taluq of Buddepudi in the sub-division) there are two villages—Ramalingapuram and Iyavaripalli—where iron ore exists, though it is not supposed to be abundant. One man by taking a quantity of the sand and washing it repeatedly could collect about a tum of ore in a day. It used to be smelted in those villages, and was sometimes also taken to a distance, but the work is now altogether stopped: the expenses for erecting a furnace amounted to 6 rupees, and the cost of work to about 60 rupees for a year. The furnaces alluded to produced about 800 maunds of iron, selling for about 1 rupee 6 annas the maund, and it was exported to Cuddapah, where it was worked up into agricultural implements. Any iron now imported is brought from the Gogulapalli Division. Charcoal is brought from the jungles in the neighbourhood, but they are not so extensive now as they formerly were. The blacksmiths, whose wages are 4 annas a day, prefer Indian iron, not knowing how to work that of English manufacture.

"*Gogulapalli Division.*—There is only one spot within the limits of this division where a small quantity of iron ore is known to be procurable. The manufacture of iron was carried on sometime since in four different villages, the ore being brought from other places at a considerable cost; but, owing to the difficulty experienced in procuring charcoal, the work is said to have been discontinued.

"*Pamur Division.*—The following is given as the process of manufacturing iron at Guttipalli and Ayenakota in the Rajah of Venkatagiri's property and at Matlavaripalem adjoining Irlapad:—

"The ore is procurable near a hill south of Vutukur in the Pamur Division. When the miners have been paid in advance it costs about 4 rupees a candy, but in cash transactions 5 or 6 rupees are paid, and it is brought to the furnaces on bullocks for Rupees 1-10-8 per candy. It is cleaned at the furnace, and in this process the impurities, which form about a fourth part, are removed. The smelters form a party of 6 or 12 men; arrange themselves into two sets, exclusive of two ironsmiths; and the whole are paid in shares, the headman of the set getting two shares, and one share being allotted to each of the others and to each of the smiths, though these last also receive two additional shares each for their tools. The usual proceeds from each share amount to about Rupees 32, and, as the preparation for the work begins in November and the whole process ends in August, the receipts on each share are about Rupees 3¼ a month. This amount, however, is clear, because the shares are allotted after deducting the expenses and repaying with interest the money borrowed. Of the ten months in which they are employed, the first five are occupied in making charcoal and the remainder in smelting. The manufacturers have a house to hold their tools in, with a thatched building adjoining it for the forge. About four baskets of charcoal are required to smelt half a ton of ore, and from this quantity about eight viss of iron is produced, which is sold for Rupees 1-5-4. Thirty such lumps are obtained from one candy of ore."

Mr. Dykes' Report.

Mr. J. W. B. Dykes, Collector, writing 17th January 1863, thus describes the general process adopted in this district of working iron sand:—

"The iron sand is washed in large troughs or *jadis*, and thence lifted into store places called '*banams*,' where it is kept till sold to the smelters at present at the rate of Rupees 5 the putti, or four Wudder carts full. The sand is carried in these carts to the villages where charcoal can be got conveniently, and there smelted in furnaces or *kolimis*. Under the old moturpha rules there was a tax of Rupees 12 and upwards on *jadis* and Rupees 4 and upwards on *kolimis*, without reference to the quantity of sand washed, or the quantity of ore smelted, or the quantity of wood used for charcoal in smelting."

Mr. J. W. B. Dykes, in a letter to the Board of Revenue, dated 22nd May 1863, gives the following particulars with regard to this branch of industry:—In the taluq of Gudur there were originally seven forges that paid at the rate of Rupees 4 each for moturpha, and, when the moturpha was abolished, ceased to work. The iron ore they used was brought from a hill in the Venkatagiri Zemindari. In the Atmakur Taluq there were two forges rated according to the number of men employed. Twelve men and an overlooker paid Rupees 12 for fire-

wood and Rupee 1 for the forge, whilst half that number of men paid Rupees 7. These forges were used to smelt sand brought from the Calastri Zemindari. Smelting was carried on in a couple of villages in the Kavali Taluq, where the rate was Rupees 12 for wood and Rupees 4 for the forge, or Rupees 16 in all, while half a forge paid Rupees 8.

In the taluq of Udayagiri the iron sand is found in the sides of the hills and in the villages of Yerrukollu and Gundemadakala brought down by floods. In Yerrukollu there used to be 12 men attached to the washing troughs; in Gundemadakala 14. It is reported that 60 or 70 *putties* of sand were prepared at each trough and sold to the proprietors of the forges at Rupees 5 per *putti*. The troughs were assessed at Rupees 12 and Rupees 14 respectively, whilst on the forges a tax was levied according to the number of workmen employed, Rupees 12 for wood and Rupees 4 on the forge. These taxes were all entered as moturpha. In the taluq of Ongole there were no forges, but there was ore found, and up to 1859-60 applications used to be received for this ore at the rate of Rupees 4 per putti to be worked in a forge in the Podile Division of the Venkatagiri Zemindari.

Relieved from taxation.

The Collector proposed to receive offers to wash sand as for other farms, but the Board of Revenue in Proceedings, No. 3,528, dated 16th June 1863, decided that it was undesirable to tax this petty branch of industry.

Salt.

Culinary salt is extracted either from the soil or from the salt water. Its manufacture is a Government monopoly, and the history and statistics of this source of revenue will be treated of elsewhere.

Saltpetre.

With regard to the manufacture of saltpetre, Mr. J. C. Whish, Collector of Nellore, in a letter to the Military Secretary to Government, dated 24th July 1833, gives the following particulars :—

Mr. Whish's Report.

"Nitrous earth from which saltpetre is extracted is gathered in the months of January and February. It is then thrown into a deep vat built on a high mound having a vent below. Water being poured on the earth it washes the nitre from the earth and runs through into certain shallow pans made on purpose to receive it, where it is left to evaporate by the sun. The nitre thus formed is what is called crude saltpetre, which is then refined by boiling, an operation performed once and sometimes twice, the latter being called the double-refined and the best description of the article produced in this district. A quantity of 200 candies of double-refined saltpetre can be made in the whole of this district. The price paid to the manufacturers for single-refined saltpetre is Rupees 24 per

candy, and, inclusive of the hire of conveyance from the interior to the coast, it amounts to Rupees 26. The cost of a candy of double-refined saltpetre is ascertained as Rupees 32."

Saltpetre of a superior quality is manufactured at Itamukula, and specimens of it exhibited at the Guntur and Nellore Exhibitions obtained prizes.

Mr. Dykes' Report.

With regard to the manufacture of saltpetre in this district, Mr. J. W. B. Dykes furnished the following particulars in his letter to the Board of Revenue, dated 24th June 1863:—In Gudur Taluq it was made in seven villages; no tax was paid to Government, but the manufacturers contributed a small portion of their manufacture for the use of the village temples as a sort of fee to the villagers for scraping the salt mud in the streets. In Rapur Taluq the manufacture was only carried on in one village. In Nellore Taluq no collections appeared to have been made on this account under moturpha during the previous ten years, the manufacture being confined to four villages. In Atmakur Taluq it is stated to have been carried on in three villages and formerly in two others also. No tax was collected upon it in the village of Atmakur, but the manufacturers paid an assessment in 1858-59 and 1859-60 for half a gorru of land occupied by the pans. In the village of Vassili a tax of Rupees 8 was collected in Fuslies 1260-61 and 1261-62. In Virur Rupees 6 were charged on the dowle in 1862-63, but remitted, and in Mahimalur Rupees 4 were collected in 1860-61. In Kavali Taluq saltpetre was made in three villages, but no charge was made on account of moturpha. In Kandukur Taluq it was manufactured in six villages without being taxed. In Ongole Taluq the manufacture was not regular, but occasional, and not taxed. In Udayagiri and Kanigiri Taluqs no saltpetre was manufactured. Mr. Dykes estimated that 556 maunds or 13,544 lbs. avoirdupois might be the quantity that could be manufactured in the district within one year. As a rule he stated that the pans where saltpetre is manufactured would not be liable for assessment in respect to land-tax, being among the Asalminaha lands as village sites, and that, when assessed lands were so occupied, the occupant would be liable to assessment in the same way as if he built a house thereon. With regard to the source from which saltpetre is drawn, he added that it is generally from the streets and immediate neighbourhood of the villages where the manufacture is carried on.

Saltpetre not to be taxed.

The Board of Revenue, in their Proceedings, dated 14th September, No. 5,772, decided that this manufacture should not be taxed in future.

The present selling price of saltpetre is for single-refined 3 rupees a maund and for double-refined 4 rupees a maund.

Nellore minerals in Government Central Museum.

In the Catalogue of the Indian Geographical Collection of Rocks in the Government Central Museum, Madras, published 1867, appear the following specimens from Nellore :—

No. of Specimens.	Rock.	Locality.	Donor.
	Igneous Rocks and their Associates.		
...	.....	.....	.....
	Aqueous Rocks and their Associates.		
241	Calcareous grit (with recent shells) ...	Hydur Shikarkota ...	Captain Cellyer, R.E.
	Metamorphic Rocks and their Associates.		
242	Quartzite sand-stone	Nellore District, west...	Rev. S. S. Day.
243	Quartzite sand-stone (with strings of specular iron ore).	Udayagiri	.....
244	Quartzite sand-stone	Revur Taluq	D. White, Esq.
245	Do. do.	Darsi Division... ...	Do.
246	Shaley quartzite (talcose)	Nellore	Rev. S. S. Day.
247	Quartz rock (with laminæ of silvery mica).	Do. District ...	.....
248	Quartz rock (approaching quartzose gneiss).	Venkatagiri Division...	.....
249	Quartzose gneiss (with laminæ of specular iron ore).	Revur Taluq	D. White, Esq.
250	Gneiss (of quartz, felspar, and mica)...	Darsi Division ...	Do.
251	Do. (schorlaceous)	Singarayakonda ...	H. Young, Esq.
252	Hornblende schist (with garnets) ...	Probably from Gudur Taluq.	H. Newill, Esq.
253	Do. do. (with chlorite and mica).	Nellore District ...	.....
254	Chloritic schist	Revur Taluq	D. White, Esq.
255	Talcose schist	Nellore District ...	Do.
256	Do.	Udayagiri	Do.
257	Quartz schist (with mica)	Nellore District ...	Do.
258	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
259	Quartz schist (granular approaching quartzose gneiss with mica).	Do.	Do.
260	Quartz schist (perhaps weathered quartzite).	Darsi Division.	Do.
261, 262, 263	Copper ore (green carbonate and grey copper ore).	Nellore District.	.....

Minerals at Madras Exhibition of 1857.

In the Classified Catalogue of the Raw Produce exhibited at the Madras Exhibition of 1857 appear the following lists of minerals from Nellore District :—

Sent by Mr. F. H. Crozer.

Yellow and red ochre	...	...	... Durgarajapatam.
Red ochre	...	...	... Udayagiri.
Lavender colored ochre	...	...	... Do.

Dodecahedral garnet ... ... Udayagiri droog.
Chert ... ... Do. hills.
Pot-stone, a coarse soap-stone from ... ... Sydapur.
Dodecahedral garnet in large crystals from ... Do.
Heavy spar or sulphate of baryta ... ... Yanamadala, Revur.
Brown heavy spar do. ... ... Do.
Horn-stone, a very useful grind-stone ... Varuguntapad, Revur.
Aplome garnet used as emery ... ... Kaligiri.
Dark grey chert ... ... Sangam.
Calcareous or rhombs spar ... . Darsi, Chendalur.
Compact chlorite ... ... Narasimha Kondah.
Dark greenstone ... ... ——
Granular emery of good quality ... ... Sydapur.
Yellow calcareous spar ... ... Udayagiri.
Heavy spar containing copper ... ... Yenamudula.
Black chert from ... ... Bandarapalli.
Sand-stone containing emery ... ... Kaligiri.
Chlorite traversed by a vein of quartz ... ——
Pink felspar ... ... Ambapur channel.
Dull yellow ochre ... ... Yenamudula.
Calcareous spar in large crystals ... ... Duttalur, Udayagiri.
Hornblende in quartz ... ... ——
Green stone containing garnets ... ... Sydapur.

Sent by Mr. G. POWELL.

Compact sand-stone ... ... Nellore.
Black mica and grey quartz.
Decaying sienite, improperly called sand-stone.
Chlorite and mica schist.
Pitch stone found with laterite.
Decaying mica or abracum with aplome garnet.
Green earth called fuller's earth.
Coarse yellow earthy kaolin or decaying granite.
Grey micaceous sand containing hæmatite in small nodules.
Massive and tabular schorl, called first-class coal.
Massive schorl in crystals embedded in grey quartz.
Schorl and decaying hornblende, called second-class coal.
Foliated hornblende.
Decaying hornblende resembling coal.
Do. schorl with lime, called coal in powder third-class coal.
Do. do. in large masses amongst quartz, felspar, and mica, called first-class coal.
Micaceous sand-stone, called seam coal.
Fossil silicified wood.
Coarse sand-stone with black bands of iron.
Red conglomerate like the plum pudding stone of the old red sand-stone series.
Micaceous sand-stone.

Nodular lime-stone or kunkur of three kinds.
Decaying felspar with mica.
Iron ore and mica.
Do. glance rich in the metal apparently containing antimony.

Dr. Hunter's list of sundry minerals.

Dr. Alexander Hunter, in a letter to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 1st November 1856, No. 347, published in the correspondence on the subject of the Geological Map of India, gives the following list of minerals as sent from Nellore by Mr. F. H. Crozer :—

Red ochrey micaceous earth used as a varnish with wood-oil.
Mica schist.
Limpid quartz, amethystine do., rock crystal.
Buff or cream colored ochre.
Tripoli, red and lavender colored sand-stone.
Polier slate resembles the sand-stone from Alam Bay, Isle of Wight.
Fine grained green sand-stone, a whetstone that accompanies corrundum.
Kaolin.
Nodular blue lime-stone (hydraulic).
Decaying granites.
Earthy lime-stone and coarse concrete.
Crystalline agate.
Calcareous spar.
Garnet aplome spar.
Emery crystalline and tabular.
Iron ore, specular do.
Schorl massive.
Grey steel sand.
Black sand-stone impregnated with iron, makes good steel.
Jet black sand containing iron and manganese.
Granites pale grey or sienite, composed of quartz, felspar, and mica.
Do. yellowish pegmatite, composed of quartz and felspar.
Lepidelite, composed of mica and quartz, of quartz, felspar, mica, and hornblende.
Lepidolite gneiss.
Heavy spar.
Fibrous gypsium.
Chert or horn-stone from Sydapur.
Mica slate and schist from Udayagiri.
Earthy chlorite.
Chlorite slate.
Compact sand-stone.
Copper ore from Tada.

Dr. A. Hunter also enumerates the following specimens sent by Mr. D. White from Podile in the Nellore District:—

Sand-stones.
Fireclay.
Clay iron stone.
Slaty black shale.
Black sand-stone.

Also the following minerals sent by Mr. F. Nelson from Ongole:—

Iron ore magnetic.
Brown hæmatite.

Dr. A. Hunter sums up as follows:—

Locality.	Class of Formation.	Remarks.
Nellore	Primitive	Materials for porcelain.
	Decaying do.	Sand-stone.
	Transition	Whet stones and polishing slates.
	Alluvial deposits ...	Emery and garnets.
		Colored granites.
		Iron and copper ores.
Ongole	Do. do.	Do. ores and hæmatites.

CHAPTER V.

FAUNA.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.—Nellore breed of cattle.—Early celebrity.—Annual Cattle Show at Addanki, Nellore Exhibition.—Average price of stock.—Pasturage. WILD ANIMALS.—Game.—Deaths by wild beasts.—List of mammals.—List of birds.—List of reptiles.—Animal productions that form objects of commerce.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

Nellore breed of cattle.

THE Nellore breed of cattle have a wide reputation throughout India, but they are to be found in perfection only in the Ongole and Kandukur Taluqs of this district, and the Rajapett and Vinukonda Taluqs of Kistna. These cattle are found to degenerate very rapidly when removed to other parts of the country unless particularly well fed.

It has been remarked that cattle breeding generally receives most attention in those countries where circumstances of one kind or another are adverse to the extensive prosecution of agriculture. Mr. Travers in the first settlement report of this district for fusli 1211 (1801-2) remarks the superior quality of the cattle and thus accounts for it :—

Early celebrity.

"Having been repeatedly deprived of their cultivation when brought to maturity, experience pointed out to the inhabitants of these districts the want of security for the fruits of their labor : as a substitute affording them this advantage, their attention and labor has been given to the rearing of large herds of black cattle of a superior breed much in demand, which they secured from the grasp of renters by moving them from their villages to those neighbouring ; that from the system of petty renters were generally under a separate authority.

"From this cause a large portion of their cultivated lands have been appropriated to pasture, and the fear of my interference therein is one cause to which I ascribe their anxiety to keep me ignorant of their extent, as also a supposition that by my immediately forming rents upon such accounts as I could obtain, they would embrace this favorite pursuit with other advantages resulting from my ignorance in this respect."

From a return sent by Mr. Travers to the Board of Revenue on 16th June 1803 the number of horned cattle were stated to be :—

Nellore	237,931
Ongole	54,474
	292,405

Used for Tillage.

Nellore ...	60,789
Ongole ...	11,192
	71,981

Employed in carrying grains, &c.

Nellore ...	1,789
Ongole ...	318
	2,107

Of the remaining—

Nellore ...	175,353
Ongole ...	42,964
	218,317

There were—

	Bulls.	Cows.	Bullocks.	Calves.
Nellore ...	488	161,432	302	13,081
Ongole ...	63	39,567	47	3,287
	551	201,049	349	16,338

Total cattle fit for draught or carriage (*i.e.*, grain carriers, bulls, and bullocks)—

Nellore ...	2,579
Ongole ...	428
	3,007

The great apparent preponderance of female stock is probably to be accounted for by supposing the villagers to have given false returns of ploughing cattle and bullocks, in order to conceal their resources for cultivation. In fact, all the totals are probably under the mark.

Cattle Show at Addanki.

With the view to encourage the breeding of good stock an annual cattle show has been established by Government, held every year in January at Addanki, though one year it was removed to Ongole. There is also another cattle show with an exhibition of district products, such as indigo, salt, cotton, saltpetre, and agricultural implements held about a month later at Nellore.

The Addanki cattle show was established in 1859 when Mr. Elton was Collector, but the uniform success of the shows as observed by Government (G. O., 19th March 1869, No. 765,) has been chiefly owing to the personal energy and attention of Mr. Dykes, who lost no opportunity of rendering the exhibitions as attractive as possible to the ryots of his own and the neighbouring district. In 1859 prizes were given to the amount of Rupees 665, and the committee drew attention to the fact that, though the appearance of the animals showed that the people had generally produced the finest specimens of the breed of the two districts (Nellore and Kistna), there was an exception in the case of cows, and the full prize allotted in the programme was with-

held, as no specimens of "the old breed of heavy cows for which both districts were once celebrated had been brought forward." There was, in fact, "some doubt whether this class of animals is still to be found among the people, owing partly to fine cows being so generally purchased to send away from the district, and partly, as stated by the ryots, to a succession of bad grazing seasons in recent years."

In 1860 the prize list, with other expenses, amounted to Rupees 900, and it was remarked that the finest animals shown were "among the two year old, which had certainly been bred since these shows commenced."

In 1861 Mr. Dykes brought to notice various superstitions in relation to the evil eye (*drishti*), which made the ryots unwilling to exhibit their best cows, expressing his opinion that the heavy cows for which the district was once famous were still in existence.

In 1862 steps having been taken, calculated to overcome the scruples of the ryots in exhibiting their cows, a recommendation was submitted for additional prizes for heifers. The committee who adjudged the prizes this year remarked on the progress that had been made in breaking through prejudices that had hitherto interfered with the show, and they observed that it was "a fundamental principle with the breeders of stock that the improvement of cattle depends as much, if not more, in the amount of care bestowed on the rearing of the cows as of the bulls." In forwarding to Government a recommendation on the part of the committee that an additional sum of Rupees 200 should be granted as prizes for the furtherance of this important object, Mr. Dykes brought to notice that the Nellore cow is usually four years old when she gives her first calf.

In 1863 Rupees 1,250 were allotted for prizes, and a gold ring was given by the Governor, Sir William Denison. A true direction was marked out for the efforts of the exhibitors, and in 1864 good progress was made.

In 1865 Sir William Denison himself attended the show at Addanki. It was remarked that the number of cows and heifers was particularly satisfactory, though relatively they were greatly inferior in size and appearance to bulls of all ages. Special encouragement, it was, therefore, determined by Government, should be given to the rearing and feeding of cows and heifers (G. O., 1st March 1865, No. 531).

In 1866 the prize list was raised to Rupees 1,600, of which nearly one half was for cows and heifers, Rupees 700 against Rupees 200 previously, and in this year so satisfactorily were the prejudices of the ryots overcome, that the cows and heifers formed the greater proportion of the animals exhibited.

In 1867 the committee remarked on the four year old heifers being a remarkably fine show.

In 1868, though there was a falling off in the total number of animals exhibited, the committee commented on the marked increase in the number of the younger stock brought forward to compete, and the progressive improvement of the heifers.

The show of 1869 was particularly good. The following remarks of the Board of Revenue in Proceedings, dated 11th February 1869, were made upon the report of the committee :—" The display of cattle, especially of young stock, was very good, and the exhibition, like its predecessors, was eminently successful. It is especially gratifying to find that these exhibitions are exercising a permanent influence in the district. Every year has shown increasing attention devoted to the care of breeding cattle, and whereas at first but few cows, and these of inferior description, were brought forward, the main feature of the exhibition now is the superior well-fed and well-cared for cows, heifers, and calves. Till recently the attention of the local breeders seems to have been concentrated on their male stock, and the contrast at the early shows between the magnificent bulls of all ages and the puny cows from which they sprung was most striking. One most important result of the care which since the institution of these shows has been taken of breeding stock is the earlier age at which the cows begin to bear."

In 1870 the cattle show was held experimentally at Ongole instead of Addanki. In consequence of the change fewer cattle than usual were brought from the Kistna District to compete. The committee stated in their report their belief that the show of cows and heifers was superior to any previous collection. A special prize of Rupees 50 was offered by Mr. Dykes, who had left the district, for the youngest well-bred cow under four years of age with calf at heel, but no *cows* of three and four years old were exhibited, though there were 27 heifers of this age brought to the show stated to be in calf. The committee remarked : " In the number and quality of young bulls there has also been a marked improvement year by year. In the classes of full grown bulls and four and five year old bulls, if there has been any change within the last two or three years, it would seem to be a falling off. The committee have also doubts as to whether there has been a great improvement in the class of working bullocks. With regard to the number of cattle exhibited of all kinds, there has been a gradual increase annually, and this year upwards of 300 were on the ground—a total much in excess of any previous gathering." The sum expended in prizes was Rupees 1,650, the chief change in the prize list being that ponies are excluded and three and four years old heifers included.

In 1871 the cattle show was again held at Addanki, but the committee did not consider the show altogether a successful one. The prize animals, indeed, they considered to be quite up to the mark of the previous year, and in the quality generally of the cattle on the ground

no falling off was noticeable, but there were only some 250 head against 300 in 1870. A most encouraging feature of this show was the class of four year old cows. There was, however, no cows under four years old with calf at heel to compete for Mr. Dykes' prize, which was awarded to the best cow in the four year old class. Mr. G. VansAgnew, the present Collector, in sending up his report, offered these remarks with regard to the effects of this annual cattle show :—

"My experience of Indian agriculturists renders me altogether sceptical in regard to the possibility within any definite period of influencing them either by precept or example appreciably beyond their customary grooves of action. In breeding and rearing fine cattle with more care than obtains in most other parts of the country the ryots of the sub-division are simply continuing to do what they and their ancestors have always comparatively excelled in. If it could be shown that a greater *general* degree of excellence either has been or is likely to be manifested as the result of the Addanki and Ongole cattle shows, then no argument will be needed in justification of the annual expenditure thereon, but I greatly doubt whether any such result either has been or is likely to be produced. As far as I have been able to gather, competition at these shows is restricted to a narrow circle of particular villages and individuals. Some of these individuals are capitalists and large breeders, while the rest are men of no mark or substance, who buy and rear a good beast or two with a single eye to speculating therewith for the prizes at the show. The former treat a few of their beasts exceptionally well with precisely the same limited object. The great bulk of their cattle, together with all the cattle not owned by this small clique, remains exactly what they would have been, had no shows been instituted. In the end a good deal of public money is very easily obtained by a few individuals, and any thing like general improvement in the breed of cattle is, in my opinion, neither effected nor to be expected."

The Board of Revenue, however, took a more hopeful view of the effect of these shows. "It is impossible," they write, "to estimate the amount of good that may have been done by these exhibitions, but it is equally impossible to doubt that the great publicity that has been given to them has already had a considerable effect in raising the prices and spreading the fame of the Nellore breed, (Mr. Boswell in 1868); and it would be contrary to reason to suppose that high prices and a widely extended market have had no effect in increasing the numbers and improving the breed of northern cattle. It is true that competition has been confined to a comparatively narrow circle of villages, and it is likely enough that animals are put up with the express object of gaining prizes; but these conditions are equally in force at all agricultural exhibitions, and it cannot be contended that they have had no effect in England in improving the breed of cattle. It is the

commonest practice there to buy a good beast a few months before a show for the express purpose of gaining a prize, and it is quite open to question whether the rule (which the Board believe obtains both at Addanki and Nellore), excluding all cattle not *bonâ fide* bred or possessed for a specified period by the exhibitor, is not an injudicious one. It was of course never considered of importance that the ryots of this country should take an interest in exhibitions merely *as* exhibitions, and it is even probable that the actual number of exhibitors may continually decrease as the reputation of particular individuals becomes more widely known; but this again is a matter of no consequence whatever. Very few of the owners of cattle even in England breed with the object of improving cattle *generally*, but simply to get prizes first; and thus, in consequence, high prices for their cattle, and the number of exhibitors, as compared with the total number of breeders, is extremely limited even there ..... The period of twelve years, during which these shows have been in existence, is far from sufficient to decide what effect they may have ultimately."

The following statement shows the cost of the cattle show each year:—

	RS.	A.	P.
1858-59	690	3	8
1859-60	905	0	0
1860-61	947	6	0
1861-62	963	9	0
1862-63	1,161	10	0
1863-64	1,218	10	6
1864-65	2,112	1	2
1865-66	1,595	1	2
1866-67	1,574	12	0
1867-68	1,596	10	6
1868-69	1,615	11	8
1869-70	1,675	3	2
1870-71	2,145	1	6
	18,201	0	4

The following is a list of the prizes awarded at the show of 1871:—

Full grown bulls	...	Rs. 75, 50.
Five year old bulls	...	„ 70, 45.
Four year old bulls	...	„ 60, 40, 20, 15.
Three year old bulls	...	„ 50, 35, 15, 12.
Two year old bulls	...	„ 40, 24, 12, 10.
Yearling bulls ...	...	„ 30, 20, 10; 2 special.
Bull calves ...	...	„ 25, 15, 8.
Full grown cows	...	„ 80, 50, 40, 30.
Four year old cows	...	„ 70, 40, 30.
Four year old heifers	...	„ 70, 40, 30, 20.
Three year old heifers	...	„ 60, 30, 20, 15.

Two year old heifers	...	Rs. 50, 25, 20, 15.
Yearling heifers ...	...	„ 40, 20, 15; 3 special, each Rs. 10.
Heifer calves ...	...	„ 30, 20, 15, 10; special Rs. 10.
Working cattle ...	...	„ 70, 45, 20.
	Country Ponies.	
Full grown stallions	...	Rs. 40, 30.
Four year old colts	...	No entries.
Two year old colts	...	No entries.
Yearling colts ...	...	Rs. 20, 10.
Full grown mares	...	„ 35, 30, 25.
Fillies	...	„ 25, 20, 15.

The great breeding country stretches from the rivers Palair and Musi in the Nellore District to the Ogeru in the Kistna District, and the reputation of the Nellore breed has been established, so that applications are received for bulls to be sent to the Central Provinces, Kandeish, &c.

The agricultural exhibition of Nellore, which includes a cattle show, admits also agricultural produce of certain specified sorts and agricultural implements; held about a month later than the Addanki show, the northern cattle have been allowed to compete again.

The Exhibition of 1869 was honored by the presence of the Governor, Lord Napier, and proved an unusually successful one. Including working cattle there were 287 head of horned cattle exhibited, 93 country ponies, 46 rams, and a flock of sheep and 28 goats. The cattle of the northern taluqs are much superior to those of the rest of the district; country ponies could scarcely be worse, but it cannot be doubted that the breed is capable of improvement if the same care were given to this class of animals that is bestowed on horned cattle. Sheep and goats are bred largely, but more with a view to pen on the land than for mutton or wool. A ram is estimated by his fighting powers.

Mr. Dykes proposed, as a mode of improving the breed of country ponies, to offer prizes for pony races at both the Nellore and Addanki Exhibitions. "Many efforts have been made," he wrote, "to improve the breed of horses in this country ..... Now horses of any size, it is known, are difficult to breed in India. We on the other hand in Nellore simply want to breed *ponies* and ask for public money to improve the breed for ordinary riding purposes, draught, &c. It is not height that is wanted, but strength and activity." The proposal, however, did not meet with the approval of Government (G. O., 17th May 1869, No. 1,369). There was no exhibition in Nellore in 1870. The following is the prize list for 1871:—

Full grown bulls	...	Rs. 75, 50.
Five year old bulls	...	„ 60, 40.
Four year old bulls	...	„ 60, 40, 20.
Three year old bulls	...	„ 50, 35, 15.
Two year old bulls	...	„ 40, 24, 12; 2 special prizes of Rs. 10.

Yearling bulls	Rs.	30, 20, 10; 2 special prizes of Rs. 10.
Bull calves	„	25, 15, 8; 2 special prizes of Rs. 10.
Five year old or aged cows.	„	80, 50, 40, 30.
Four year old cows ...	„	70, 40, 30; special Rs. 20.
Three year old cows ...	„	60, 30, 20.
Four year old heifers ...	„	70, 40, 30, 20.
Three year old heifers ...	„	60, 30, 20; 2 special prizes of Rs. 15.
Two year old heifers ...	„	50, 25, 20; special Rs. 20.
Yearling heifers	„	40, 20, 15; special prizes Rs. 20, 15; 2 of Rs. 10.
Heifer calves	„	30, 20, 15, 10; special Rs. 15.
Working cattle	„	70, 45, 20.

Ponies.

Full grown stallions ...	Rs.	40, 30.
Four year old colts ...	„	35, 25.
Three year old colts ...	„	30, 20.
Two year old colts ...	„	25, 15.
Yearling colts	„	20, 10.
Full grown mares ...	„	35, 30, 25.
Fillies	„	25, 20, 15.

Sheep.

Rams	Rs.	30, 15, 10.
Flock of ewes	„	30, 20, 10.
He goats	„	15, 13, 10.
She goats	„	15, 12, 10.

Agricultural Products.

Cotton	Rs.	200, 100, 50.
Indigo	„	100, 50, 25.
Saltpetre	„	50, 25, 10.
Salt	„	100, 50, 25.

Agricultural Implements.

Cotton gins		Special Rs. 10.
Country carts		Special Rs. 15, 10.
Drills		No prize.
Rollers		No prize.
Oil mill		None exhibited.
Plough	Rs.	5.
Harrow	„	10.
Pickaxe	„	5.
Mamooty	„	2.
Turf-cutter	„	3.
Sickle	„	3.
Earthen pail	„	2.

The committee considered the results of the show discouraging. "The horned stock of the Southern Division," they write, "were, with almost a single exception, unworthy of exhibition, notwithstanding that for the first time of the show the competition of the sub-division cattle were restricted to the first prizes only. The show of sheep and goats was miserable. As to ponies no sign of improvement in the breed was perceptible. In regard to agricultural produce, with the exception of saltpetre and salt, there was a falling off in comparison with previous exhibitions, and in agricultural implements no attempt whatever at improvement was observable, but rather the contrary." The committee considered (1) that in future the northern cattle should be altogether excluded from competing for any prizes at Nellore; (2) that the rule restricting competition to cattle bred and raised in the southern portion of the district should be modified, so as to admit of the exhibition by southern owners of all cattle that may have been in their *bonâ fide* possession, to be so certified for a period of nine months; (3) in regard to cotton they considered that the specimens exhibited should be the produce of a minimum area of five acres cultivated by the exhibitors, who should produce the Tahsildar's certificate to that effect.

Government in G. O., dated 13th May 1871, No. 850, concurred with the Board in thinking the results attained by these shows to be by no means so discouraging. They considered that the shows and prizes probably exercised a much wider influence in improving the breeds than is readily apparent. The modifications of the prize list and conditions for competition proposed by the committee and Collector were sanctioned.

Average price of stock.

In the taluqs of Ongole and Kandukur the prices of well-bred bulls range from Rupees 300 to Rupees 70; bullocks from Rupees 200 to Rupees 70; cows from Rupees 150 to Rupees 50. In other parts of the district bulls and bullocks from Rupees 80 to Rupees 20; cows from Rupees 30 to Rupees 15. The prices of buffaloes range from Rupees 30 to Rupees 5, a higher price being usually fetched by she buffaloes; ponies from Rupees 30 to Rupees 10; asses from Rupees 20 to Rupees 2; goats and sheep from Rupees 4 to Rupee 1.

Pasturage.

The pullary or pasture tax, one peculiar to the Nellore District, was found in existence here when the district came under British rule under four different forms:—

I.—*Makta Pullary.*—A grass money assessment levied on the total common pasturage of a village and modified with reference to occupation out of the waste land for cultivation.

II.—*Amanat Pullary.*—An addition made to the so modified tax on

account of additions to the waste by lands thrown out of occupation, but within the original maximum.

III.—*Alaga Pullary.*—The proportion of the makta pullary charged on cattle owners in a village not being occupiers of land on puttah.

IV.—*Yenika Pullary.*—A capitation tax on the cattle of a village, in fact the levy of the makta pullary by distribution on a different principle when any of the payers in the latter form made default.

By Government Order, dated 13th November 1867, No. 2,676, Land Revenue Department, the pullary tax of Nellore was abolished and a principle laid down for the future that out of the waste of each village an extent equal to 30 per cent. of the area occupied for cultivation should in future be reserved for common grazing, free of charge, and that the surplus waste if sufficient in extent to make it worth while to adopt the system be leased out for one or two years at a time to the highest bidder, it being of course understood that no land will be kept waste for grazing if sought for occupation on full assessment. The common reserve is to consist of fair average grazing ground, and is to be equally enjoyed by all the villagers. The kanchas or extensive grazing tracts, which have always been let out in lots, are not affected by these orders. The abolition of the pullary tax has been regarded as a great boon to the district, because cattle breeding on a superior scale and system is here a special industry.

Wild Animals.

Game.

Nellore on the whole presents little attraction for the sportsman. There is a great scarcity of large game in the district. A tiger occasionally wanders over the ghauts and, having sated his hunger, returns to more congenial haunts among the Cuddapah hills. Bears exist in the Kanigiri durgam, on the Podile and adjoining hills and on the ghauts. Chetas are occasionally to be met with in the jungles of Chundi and along the slopes of the ghauts, in the north of the Kavali and the south of the Gudur Taluq. There are bison in the Kavali Taluq. Samber are found in the jungles of Rapur, and pig, spotted deer, and antelope generally over the district, but not in any abundance. Bustard are occasionally met with in Atmakur and Kavali, and snipe and wild fowl are tolerably plentiful all over the district. In March and April florikin are very abundant in the immediate neighbourhood of Nellore.

Deaths by wild beasts.

The following statement shows the number of deaths reported by wild beasts, snake bites, and scorpion stings during two years, and the amount paid during that time as rewards for killing wild beasts :—

Years.	No. of Deaths by Wild Beasts.	No. of Deaths from Snake Bite.	No. of Deaths from Scorpion Stings.	Rewards paid for killing Wild Beasts.
				RS. A. P.
1865	10	76	18	522 0 0
1866	10	101	26	634 8 0
1867	3	59	14	1,048 12 0
1868	5	69	10	382 7 0
1869	3	77	18	179 15 0
1870	4	24	6	260 10 0

One of the best antidotes for a scorpion sting is the external application of the leaves of a plant commonly found growing everywhere, *Achyranthes aspera*, Telugu *Uttareni*.

List of mammals.

The following is a list of the mammals which are found in the Nellore District, with the names of each as identified by Dr. Jerdon :—

No. in Jerdon's Mammals	Zoological Name.	English Name.	Telugu Name.
3	Presbytis priamus ...	Madras langur	Gandangi.
6	Inuus silenus	Lion monkey	Konda muchu.
9	Macacus radiatus ...	Madras monkey ...	Koti.
11	Loris gracilis	Slender lemur... ...	Devangu pilli.
12	Pteropus Edwardsi ...	Large fox bat	Chikurayi or gabbidayi.
15	Megaderma lyra ...	Larger-eared vampire bat.	Gabbidayi or gabbilam.
26	Hipposideros speoris ...	Indian horse-shoe bat ...	
31	Taphozous longimanus...	Long-armed bat ...	
38	Scotophilus Coromandelianus.	Coromandel bat ...	
69	Sorex cærulescens ...	Common mush shrew ...	Chunchu yeluka.
79	Sorex Perroteti... ...	Neilgherry pigmy-shrew ?	.....
91	Ursus labiatus	Indian black bear ...	Yellugoddu or velugubanti.
100	Lutra nair	Common Indian otter...	Nirupilli or niru kukka.
104	Felis tigris	Tiger	Peddapuli or ibbandigandu.
110	Felis Bengalensis ...	Leopard cat	Akuchirata.
113	Felis rubiginosa ...	Rusty-spotted cat ...	Namali pilli.
115	Felis chaus	Common jungle cat ...	Jangu pilli.
117	Felis jubata	Hunting leopard ...	Chiratapuli or mekachirata.
118	Hyæna striata	Striped hyæna ...	Kornagandu or kornasigandu.
121	Vivverra Malaccensis ...	Lesser civet cat ...	Punugu pilli.
123	Paradoxurus musanga ...	Common tree cat ...	Manu pilli.
127	Herpestes griseus ...	Madras mungoos ...	Mentava or mungisu.
129	Herpestes monticolus ...	Long-tailed mungoos ...	Konda mentava or mungisu.
135	Canis pallipes	Indian wolf	Todelu.
136	Canis aureus	Jackal	Nakka.
137	Cuon rutilans	Wild dog	Rechukukka.
138	Vulpes Bengalensis ...	Indian fox	Konka-nakka or guntanakka.
149	Sciurus maximus ...	Central Indian red squirrel.	Bettudata.

No. in Jerdon's Mammals.	Zoological Name.	English Name.	Telugu Name.
155	Sciurus palmarum ...	Common striped squirrel.	Udata.
170	Girbillus Indicus ...	Indian jerboa rat ...	Yeru yeluka.
172	Nesokia Indica	Indian mole-rat ...	Golatta koku.
174	Mus bandicota	Bandicoot rat... ...	Pandi koku.
184	Mus oleraceus	Long-tailed tree mouse.	Mein yeluka.
194	Leggada platythrix ...	Brown spiny mouse ...	Gijeli gadu.
196	Leggada lepida... ...	Small spiny mouse ...	Chit yeluka.
199	Golunda Giliotti ...	Bush rat	Sora-panji gadu.
200	Golunda meltada ...	Soft-furred field rat ...	Metta yeluka.
204	Hystrix leucura... ...	Indian porcupine ...	Yedupandi.
206	Lepus nigricollis ...	Black-naped hare ...	Kundelu or chevalapilli.
215	Sus Indicus	Indian wild boar ...	Adavi pandi.
220	Rusa Aristotelis ...	Samber stag	Kaniti.
221	Axis maculatus... ...	Spotted deer	Duppi or podaduppi.
223	Cervulus aureus ...	Rib-faced or barking deer.	Konda meka.
227	Tetraceros quadricornis..	Four-horned antelope...	Kondagorre or adavigorre.
228	Antilope bezoartica ...	Indian antelope ...	Irri the male, and ledi the female, but also applied to both; also jinka.
229	Gazella Bennettii ...	Indian gazelle	Burra jinka.
238	Gavæus gaurus... ...	Gaur or wild bull ...	Adavigovu or avu.
241	Manis pentadactyla ...	Indian scaly ant-eater.	Alava.

List of birds.

The following is a list of the birds in the Nellore District, as identified by Dr. Jerdon in his Birds of India :—

No. in Jerdon's Birds.	Scientific Name.	English Name.	Telugu Name.
	RAPTORES.—*Birds of Prey.*		
2	Otogyps calva, Scopoli...	Black vulture ...	Nalla borava.
5	Gyps Bengalensis, Gmelin.	Common brown vulture or white-blacked vulture.	Guligadu, *i.e.*, corpse fellow; matupudamgadu, *i.e.*, cattle-eater; also borava.
6	Neophron perenopterus, Linnæus.	White scavenger vulture.	Tella borava.
8	Falco peregrinus, Gmel..	Peregrine falcon ...	Bhyri dega.
9	Falco peregrinator, Sundevall.	Shahin falcon ...	Javolum.
11	Falco jugger, Gray ...	Laggar falcon ...	Lagadu.
16	Hypotriorchis chicquera, Dand.	Turumti or red-headed merlin.	Turumtari or jallagants or jelgaddu.
17	Tinnunculus alandarius, Briss.	Kestril	Tondala muchi gadu, *i.e.*, lizard-killing kite, also tondala dosigadu.
22	Astur (lephospiza) trivirgatus, Temminck.	Crested goshawk ...	Kokila dega, *i.e.*, cuckoo hawk (from the resemblance of the lower plumage to that of the eudynamys orientalis).
23	Micronisus badius, Gmel.	Shikra	Jali dega.
24	Accipiter nisus, Linnæus.	European sparrow-hawk.	Waranapu dega.
25	Accipiter virgatus, Tem..	Besra sparrow-hawk..	Vaishtapa dega.
28	Aquila nævia, Gmelin ...	Spotted eagle ...	Nallagadda, *i.e.*, black kite.

No. in Jerdon's Birds.	Scientific Name.	English Name.	Telugu Name.
29	Aquila fulvescens, Gray..	Tawny eagle ...	Alava or salava.
31	Aquila pennata, Gmelin.	Dwarf eagle	Udata gadda, *i.e.*, squirrel-kite.
32	Neopus Malaiensis, Reinwardt.	Black eagle	Adavinalla gadda, *i.e.*, jungle black kite.
33	Nisætus Bonelli, Tem. ...	Crestless hawk-eagle.	Kundeti salava, *i.e.*, hare-eagle.
35	Limnætus cristatillus, Temminck.	Crested hawk-eagle...	Zuttu bairi.
38	Circætus Gallicus, Gmel..	Common serpent eagle.	Pamula gadda.
39	Spilornis cheela, Dand...	Crested serpent eagle,	Nalla pamula gadda, *i.e.*, the dark serpent kite.
40	Pandion haliætus, Lin. ...	Osprey	Koramin gadda.
43	Haliætus leucogaster, Gmelin.	Grey-backed sea eagle.	Ala.
48	Poliornis teesa, Frankl.	White-eyed buzzard.	Buda-mali gadda.
51	Circus Swainsonii, A. Smith.	Pale harrier	Tella chapa gadda.
53	Circus melanoleucos, Gmelin.	Pied harrier... ...	.....
55	Haliastur Indus, Bodd.	Maroon-backed kite.	Garutalvar or garudamantudy.
56	Milvus Govinda, Sykes...	Common Pariah kite.	Mala gadda.
57	Pernis cristata, Cuvier...	Crested honey buzzard.	Tene gadda.
58	Baza lophotes, Cuvier ...	Crested black kite ...	.....
59	Elanus melanopterus, Dand.	Black-winged kite ...	Adavi ramadasu.
60	Strix Javanica, De Wurmb	Indian screech-owl ...	Chavupitta, *i.e.*, death bird.
61	Strix candida, Tackell ...	Grass-owl	.....
68	Otus brachyotus, Gmelin.	Short-eared owl ...	Chinna gudla guba.
68	Urrua Bengalensis, Franklin.	Rock-horned owl ...	Yerragudla guba.
70	Urrua Coromanda, Latham.	Dusky-horned owl ...	Nalla gudla guba.
74	Ephialtes pennatus, Hodgson.	Indian scops-owl ...	Chitta guba and yerra chitta guba.
75	Ephialtes lempigi, Horsf.	Large scops-owl ...	Pedda chitta guba.
76	Athene Brama, Tem. ...	Spotted owlet ...	Paidiganta, *i.e.*, gold-eye.
77	Athene radiata, Tickell.	Jungle owlet ...	Adavipaidi ganta.
81	Ninox scutellatus, Raffl.	Brown hawk owl ...	Paidiganta vestam.
	INSESSORES.—*Vigor's Perching Birds.*		
82	Hirundo rustica, Lin. ...	Common swallow ...	Vana kovila.
85	Hirundo daurica, Lin.	Red-rumped swallow.	.....
100	Cypselus affinis, Gray ...	Common Indian swift.	.....
102	Cypselus batassiensis, Gray.	Palm swift	.....
104	Dendrochelidon coronatus, Tickell.	Indian crested swift.	.....
111	Caprimulgus atripennis, Jerdon.	Ghât night-jar ...	.....
112	Caprimulgus Asiaticus, Latham.	Common Indian night-jar.	.....
114	Caprimulgus monticolus, Franklin.	Franklin's night-jar...	.....
117	Merops viridis, Lin. ...	Common Indian bee-eater.	Chinna pasirike, *i.e.*, small green bird.
118	Merops Philippensis, Lin.	Blue-tailed bee-eater.	Kommu pasirike.
123	Coracias Indica, Lin. ...	Indian roller ...	Palapitta, *i.e.*, milk-bird.
129	Halcyon fuscus, Bodd ...	White-breasted king-fisher.	Lakmuka, also buchigadu.
134	Alcedo Bengalensis, Gmelin.	Common Indian king-fisher.	Nila buchigadu.

No. in Jerdon's Birds.	Scientific Name.	English Name.	Telugu Name.
136	Ceryle rudis, Linnæus ...	Pied king-fisher ...	Chapala potugadu.
144	Meniceros bicornis, Scop.	Common grey horn-bill.	Rendu mukkula guvva, *i.e.*, two-billed pigeon.
147	Palæornis Alexandri, Lin.	Alexandrine parra-keet.	Pedda chilaka.
148	Palæornis torquatus, Bodd.	Rose-ringed parra-keet.	Chiluka or chilaka.
149	Palæornis rosa, Bodd ...	Rose-headed parra-keet.	Ramachiluka.
157	Picus Macci, Vieillot ...	Indian spotted wood-pecker.	Sukala manu tolasi.
160	Picus Mahrattensis, Latham.	Yellow-fronted wood-pecker.	Pasupu manu tolasi.
164	Yungipicus Hardwickii, Jerdon.	Southern pigmy wood-pecker.	Chitta siruti pakshi.
166	Chrysocolaptes sultaneus, Hodgson.	Golden-backed wood-pecker.	Manutolachi.
188	Yunx torquilla, Linnæus.	Common wry-neck ...	Meda nulingadu.
193	Megalaima caniceps, Franklin.	Common green barbet.	Gandu karnam.
197	Xantholæma Indica, Latham.	Crimson-breasted barbet.	Tokoji.
201	Cuculus poliocephalus, Latham.	Small cuckoo ...	Chinna kovila.
202	Cuculus Sonneratii, Latham.	Banded bay-cuckoo...	Basha katti pitta.
203	Cuculus micropterus, Gould.	Indian cuckoo ...	Kovile.
205	Hierococcyx varius, Vahl.	Common hawk cuckoo.	Katti pitta.
208	Polyphasia nigra, apud Blyth.	Indian plaintive cuckoo.	Chinna katti pitta.
212	Coccystes melanoleucos, Gmelin.	Pied crested cuckoo.	Golla kokila, *i.e.*, milkman cuckoo.
213	Coccystes Coromandus, Linnæus.	Red-winged crested cuckoo.	Yerra golla kokila.
214	Eudynamys orientalis, Linnæus.	Indian koel	Kokila; the male being called *nalla*, and the female *poda*.
216	Zanclostomus viridirostris, Jerdon.	Small green-billed malkoha.	Vamanakai, *i.e.*, dwarf crow.
217	Centropus rufipennis, Illiger.	Common coucal ...	Jemudu-kaki, *i.e.*, "Euphorbia hedge-crow."
219	Taccocua Leschenaltii, Lesson.	Southern sirkeer ...	Adavi chiluka and putta chiluka, *i.e.*, jungle parrakeet and ant-hill parrakeet.
235	Arachnechthra lotenia, Linnæus.	Large purple honey-sucker.	.....
239	Dicœum concolor, Jerdon.	Neilgherry flower-pecker.	Chittu pitta.
240	Piprisoma agile, Tickell.	Thick-billed flower-pecker.	Do.
255	Upupa nigripennis, Gould.	Indian hoopoe ...	Kondepitta, *i.e.*, "crested-bird," also Kukkeuguva from its call.
256	Lanius lahtora, Sykes ...	Indian grey shrike ...	Chinka bellinchi, also pedda kiriti-gadu.
257	Lanius erythronotus, Vigors.	Rufous-backed shrike.	Yerra-bellinchi.
260	Lanius Hardwickii, Vigors.	Bay-backed shrike ...	Chinna bellinchi, *i.e.*, small shrike; sometimes called venna-dega.
261	Lanius cristatus, Linnæus.	Brown shrike ...	Batti-gadu, valuga battiki-ritigadu.

No. in Jerdon's Birds.	Scientific Name.	English Name.	Telugu Name.
265	Tephodornis Pondiceriana, Gmelin.	Common wood shrike.	Ulapitta, *i.e.*, whistling bird, sometimes vodambal pitta.
268	Volvocivora Sykesii, Strickland.	Black-headed cuckoo shrike.	China akurayi, *i.e.*, "Lesser file-bird."
269	Volvocivora melaschistos, Hodgson.	Dark-grey cuckoo shrike.	.....
270	Grancalus Macci, Lesson.	Large cuckoo shrike...	Pedda akurayi, *i.e.*, large file-bird.
276	Pericrocotus peregrinus, Linnæus.	Small minivet ...	Kunkampu pitta.
278	Dicrurus macrocercus, Vieillot.	Common drongo shrike.	Bharadwajam; popularly pasulapoligadu, *i.e.*, "cattle tom-bird."
281	Dicrurus cærulescens, Linnæus.	White-bellied drongo.	Nela or konda pasalapolugadu.
284	Edolius paradiseus, Linnæus.	Large racket-tailed drongo.	Tinka-pasala-polugadu, *i.e.*, "long-tailed dronge."
287	Artamus fuscus, Vieillot.	Ashy swallow shrike..	Tati pitta
288	Tchitrea paradisi, Lin.	Paradise fly-catcher...	Toka pigili pittah.
299	Alseonax ferrugineus, Hodgson.	Ferruginous fly-catcher.	.....
305	Cyornis banyumas, Horsfield.	Horsfield's blue redbreast.	.....
323	Erythrosterna leucura, Gmelin.	White-tailed robin fly-catcher.	.....
345	Pitta Bengalensis, Gmel.	Yellow-breasted ground-thrush.	Ponnangi.
351	Petro-cossyphus cyaneus, Linnæus.	Blue rock-thrush. ...	Poda kachi pitta.
354	Geocichla cyanotus, J. and S.	White-winged ground-thrush.	Yerra ponnangi.
356	Geocichla unicolor, Tickell.	Dusky ground-thrush.	Poda palisa.
357	Turdulus Wardii, Jerdon.	Ward's pied blackbird.	.....
359	Merula nigropileus, Lafr.	Black-capped blackbird.	Poda palisa.
385	Pyctorhis Sinensis, Gmel.	Yellow-eyed babbler..	Yerra kali pitta.
399	Pellorneum ruficeps, Swainson.	Spotted wren babbler.	Adavi liku pitta.
404	Pomatorhinus Horsfieldii, Sykes.	Southern scimitar babbler.	Dasari pitta.
433	Malacocircus griseus, Gmelin.	White-headed babbler.	Chinda or sida.
434	Malacocircus Malabaricus, Jerdon.	Jungle babbler ...	Pedda sida.
436	Malacocircus, Malcolmi, Sykes.	Large grey babbler...	Verri chinda, *i.e.*, mad babbler, also gova sida.
438	Chatarrhœa caudata, Dumeril.	Striated bush babbler.	China sida.
441	Chætornis striatus, Jerdon.	Grass-babbler ...	Gentapitta, *i.e.*, grass bird.
452	Ixos luteolus, Lesson.	White-browned bush bul-bul.	Poda-pigili.
453	Ixos xantholæmus, Jerdon.	Yellow-throated bush bul-bul.	Kondu-poda pigili.
460	Otocompsa jocosa, Lin.	Red-whiskered bulbul.	Turaka pigili pitta.
462	Pycnonotus hæmorhous, Gmelin.	Common Madras bulbul.	Pigili pitta.
463	Phyllornis Jerdoni, Blyth.	Common green bulbul.	Vana bojanam, *i.e.*, ornament of the forest.

No. in Jerdon's Birds.	Scientific Name.	English Name.	Telugu Name.
467	Iora Zeylenica, Gmelin.	Black-headed green bul-bul.	Patcha pitta, *i.e.*, green bird.
470	Oriolus kundoo, Sykes...	Indian oriole ...	Vanga-paudu.
473	Oriolus Ceylonensis, Bonaparte.	Southern black-headed oriole.	Kondu vanga-paudu.
475	Copsychus saularis, Lin.	Magpie robin ...	Pedda nallanchi.
476	Kittacincla macroura, Gmelin.	Shama	Poda nallanchi.
479	Thamnobia fulicata, Lin.	Indian black robin ...	Nallanchi.
481	Pratincola caprata, Linnæus.	White-winged black robin.	Kampa nallanchi, *i.e.*, bush robin.
483	Pratincola Indica, Blyth.	Indian bush-chat ...	Adavi kampa nallanchi, *i.e.*, jungle bush-robin and adavi kampa pitta, *i.e.*, jungle bramble bird.
497	Ruticilla rufiventris, Vieillot.	Indian redstart ...	Nune buddi-gadu, *i.e.*, oil-bottle bird.
507	Larvivora cyana, Hodgson.	Blue wood-chat ...	.....
514	Cyaneula snecica, Lin.	Indian blue-throat ...	.....
515	Acrocephalus brunnescens, Jerdon.	Large reed-warbler...	Bora pitta.
516	Acrocephalus dumetorum, Blyth.	Lesser reed-warbler...	Kampa pitta.
517	Acrocephalus agricolus, Jerdon.	Paddy field warbler...	Yerra kampa pitta.
518	Arundinax olivaceus, Blyth.	Thick-billed reed-warbler.	.....
530	Orthotomus longicauda, Gmelin.	Indian tailor bird ...	Likku pitta.
534	Prinia socialis, Sykes ...	Dark ashy wren warbler.	Relu pitta.
539	Cisticola schœnicola, Bonaparte.	Rufous grass warbler.	Yeduru pitta.
543	Drymoipus inornatus, Sykes.	Common wren warbler.	Lotta kannu pitta.
545	Drymoipus sylvaticus, Jerdon.	Jungle wren warbler.	Konda lotta kannu pitta.
553	Phyllopneuste rama, Sykes.	Sykes' warbler ...	Chinna kampa pitta.
556	Phylloscopus magnirostris, Blyth.	Large-billed tree warbler.	.....
558	Phylloscopus lugubris, Blyth.	Dull-green tree warbler.	.....
561	Phylloscopus affinis, Tickell.	Tickell's tree warbler.	.....
563	Reguloides occipitalis, Jerdon.	Large-crowned warbler.	.....
565	Reguloides proregulus, Pallas.	Crowned tree warbler.	.....
581	Sylvia erphea, Temminck.	Large black-capped warbler.	Pedda nalla kampa pitta.
582	Do. affinis, Blyth ...	Allied grey warbler...	Nalla kampa pitta.
583	Do. curruca, Gmelin...	Lesser white-throat...	Chinna nalla kampa pitta.
589	Motacilla Madaraspatana, Brisson.	Pied wagtail	Sakala sarela gadu.
592	Calobates sulphurea, Bechstein.	Grey and yellow wagtail.	Muddi thippudu pitta.
595	Nemoricola Indica, Gmelin.	Black-breasted wagtail.	Uzhalla-pitta.
596	Pipastes agilis, Sykes ...	Indian tree pipit ...	Liku-pitta, *i.e.*, blind bird.
600	Corydalla rufula, Vieillot.	Indian titlark ...	Gurapa madi pitta.

No. in Jerdon's Birds.	Scientific Name.	English Name.	Telugu Name.
601	Corydalla striolata, Blyth.	Large titlark. ...	.....
646	Parus nuchalis, Jerdon.	White-winged black tit.	Nalla patcha pitta.
660	Corvus culminatus, Sykes.	Indian corby ...	Kaki.
663	Corvus splendens, Vieillot.	Common Indian crow.	Manchi kaki.
674	Dendrocitta rufa, Scopoli.	Common Indian magpie.	Gokurayi, also kondakati gadu.
683	Sturnopastor contra, Lin.	Pied starling ...	Venda gorinki.
684	Acridotheres tristis, Lin.	Common myna ...	Goranki.
687	Temenuchus pagodarum, Gmelin.	Black-headed myna...	Papata goranki.
690	Pastor roseus, Linnæus.	Rose-colored starling.	Parika pitta, also palisa.
692	Eulabes religiosa, do ...	Southern hill myna...	Konda goranki.
694	Ploceus baya, Blyth ...	Common weaver bird.	Pasupu pitta or gegigadu.
697	Munia Malacca, Linnæus.	Black-headed munia.	Nalla jinuvayi.
699	Munia undulata, Latham.	Spotted munia ...	Kakkara jinuvayi.
703	Munia Malabarica, Linnæus.	Plain brown munia...	Jinuvayi.
704	Estrelda amandava, Lin.	Red wax-bill ...	Yerra jinuvayi.
706	Passer Indicus, Jerdon and Selby.	Indian house sparrow.	Ura pichika.
711	Passer flavicollis, Franklin.	Yellow-necked sparrow.	Adavi pichika, also konda pichika and cheruku pichika.
738	Carpodacus erythrinus, Pallas.	Common rose finch ...	Eduru pichika or eduru jinuvayi.
755	Mirafra affinis, Jerdon.	Madras bush-lark ...	Eli pitta.
756	Do. erythroptera, Jerdon.	Red-winged bush-lark.	Chinna eli pitta.
757	Do. cantillans, Jerdon.	Singing bush-lark ...	Bharata pitta.
758	Ammomanes phœnicura, Franklin.	Rufous-tailed finch-lark.	Ambali-jori gadu, sometimes dova pitta, *i.e.*, road bird.
760	Pyrrhulanda grisea, Scopoli.	Black-bellied finch-lark.	Potti pichika or payida pichika, *i.e.*, short sparrow or ground sparrow.
765	Spizalaudu deva, Sykes.	Small crested lark ...	Chinna charandal.
767	Alauda gulgula, Franklin.	Indian sky-lark ...	Bharata pitta, also nela pichika, or ground sparrow.
769	Galerida cristata, Linnæus.	Large crested lark ...	Chendal, also called juttu pitta, *i.e.*, the crested bird.
		GEMITORES.—*Pigeons.*	
773	Crocopus chlorigaster, Blyth.	Southern green pigeon.	Pacha guva.
774	Osmotreron bicincta, Jerdon.	Orange-breasted green pigeon.	Chinna pacha guva.
775	Osmotreron Malabarica, Jerdon.	Grey-fronted green pigeon.	Poda pacha guva.
780	Carpophaga sylvatica, Tickell.	Green imperial pigeon.	Kakireni guva.
788	Columba intermedia, Strickland.	Blue rock-pigeon ...	Gudipavarai, *i.e.*, pagoda pigeon.
793	Turtur meena, Sykes ...	Rufous turtle-dove ...	Vedurupoda guva.
794	Do. Cambayensis, Gmelin.	Little brown dove ...	Chitti bella guva.
795	Turtur Suratensis, Gmelin.	Spotted dove ...	Poda bella guva.
796	Turtur risoria, Linnæus.	Common ring-dove ...	Pedda bella guva.
797	Do. humilis, Temminck.	Red turtle-dove ...	Rah guva, *i.e.*, tile-colored dove, sometimes periaripu guva.
798	Chalcophaps Indicus, Linnæus.	Bronze-winged dove..	Andi bella guva.

No. in Jerdon's Birds.	Scientific Name.	English Name.	Telugu Name.
		RASORES.—*Game Birds.*	
800	Pterocles fasciatus, Scopoli.	Painted sand-grouse ..	Sunda polanka.
802	Pterocles exustus, Temminck.	Common sand-grouse.	Jam polanka.
803	Pavo cristatus, Linnæus.	Common peacock ...	Nemali nevali.
813	Gallus Sonneratii, Temminck.	Grey jungle-fowl ...	Adavi kodi.
814	Galloperdix spadiceus, Gmelin.	Red spur-fowl ...	Yerra kodi and gitta kodi.
815	Galloperdix lunulosus, Valenc.	Painted spur-fowl ...	Gitta kodi.
819	Francolinus pictus, Jerdon and Selby.	Painted partridge ...	Kakkera kodi.
822	Ortygornis Ponticeriana, Gmelin.	Grey partridge ...	Kavunzu.
826	Perdicula Cambayensis, Latham.	Jungle bush quail ...	Gerja pitta.
827	Perdicula Asiatica, Latham.	Rock bush quail ...	Lavunka or lavaku pitta.
829	Coturnix communis, Bonnaterre.	Large grey quail ...	Gogari yellichi.
830	Coturnix Coromandelica, Gmelin.	Black-breasted quail.	Chinna yellichi.
832	Turnix taigoor, Sykes ...	Black-breasted bustard quail.	Puredi, *i.e.*, the bold one (the female) koladu, *i.e.*, of no spirit.
834	Turnix Dussumierii, Tem.	Larger button quail...	Pedda daba gundlu.
835	Turnix Sykesii, A. Smith.	Button quail ...	Chinna (or tilla) daba gundlu.
		GRALLATORES.—*Wading Birds.*	
836	Eupodotis Edwardsii, Gray.	Indian bustard ...	Burra chirata in some parts, battameka or bat-myaka.
839	Sypheotides auritus, Latham.	Lesser florikin ...	Nela navali.
840	Cursorius Coromandelicus, Gmelin.	Indian courier plover.	Yerra chitava, also duravayi.
841	Rhinoptilus bitorquatus, Jerdon.	Double-banded plover.	Adavivutta-titti, *i.e.*, jungle empty purse.
842	Glareola orientalis, Leach.	Large swallow plover.	Pedda vutta-titti.
843	Do. lactea, Temminck.	Small swallow plover.	Chinna vutta-titti.
846	Ægialitis Geoffroyi, Wagler.	Large sand plover ...	.....
849	Ægialitis Philippensis, Scopoli.	Indian ringed-plover.	Bitu-vullanka, also reva.
850	Ægialitis minutus, Pallas.	Lesser ringed-plover.	.....
855	Lobivanellus Goensis, Gmelin.	Red-wattled lapwing.	Yennapa chitawa.
856	Sarciophorus bilobus, Gmelin.	Yellow-wattled lapwing.	Chitawa.
858	Esacus recurvirostris, Cuvier.	Large stone-plover ...	.....
859	Œdicnemus crepitans, Temminck.	Stone-plover ...	Kalleydu.
861	Dromas ardeola, Paykull.	Crab-plover	.....
862	Hæmatopus ostralegus, Linnæus.	Oyster-catcher ...	Yerra kali vullanki.
865	Grus cinerea, Bechstein.	Common crane ...	Kulangi.
866	Anthropoides virgo, Linnæus.	Demoiselle crane ...	Wada-koraka.

No. in Jerdon's Birds.	Scientific Name.	English Name.	Telugu Name.
871	Gallinago scolopacinus, Bonaparte.	Common snipe ...	Mukku puredi, *i.e.*, the long-bill turnix.
872	Gallinago gallinula, Linnæus.	Jack snipe	Pedda mukku puredi.
875	Limosa ægocephala, Linnæus.	Small godwit ...	Tondu vullanki.
877	Numenius arquata, Linnæus.	Curlew	.....
878	Numenius phœopus, Linnæus.	Whimbrel	.....
880	Philomachus pugnax, Linnæus.	Ruff	.....
884	Tringa minuta, Leisler...	Little stint	.....
888	Calidris arenaria, Temminck.	Sanderling	.....
891	Actitis glareola, Gmelin.	Spotted sand-piper ...	Chinna vullanki.
892	Do. ochropus, Linnæus.	Green sand-piper ...	Nalla vullanki.
893	Do. hypoleucos, Linnæus.	Common sand-piper...	Potti vullanki.
894	Totanus glottis, Linnæus.	Green shanks ...	.....
896	Do. fuscus, do.	Spotted red shanks...	Yerra kalu vullanki.
897	Do. calidris, do.	Red shanks	.....
898	Himantopus candidus, Bonnaterre.	Stilt or long-legs ...	.....
899	Recurvirostra avocetta, Linnæus.	Aveset	.....
900	Metopidius indicus, Latham.	Bronze-winged jacana.	.....
901	Hydrophasianus chirurgus, Scopoli.	Pheasant-tailed jacana.	.....
902	Porphyrio poliocephalus, Latham.	Purple coot	Nila boli kodi.
903	Fulica atra, Linnæus ...	Bala coot	Boli kodi.
904	Gallicrex cristatus, Latham.	Water-cock	Nila kodi.
905	Gallinula chloropus, Lin.	Water-hen	Jammukodi or boli kodi.
907	Do. phœnicura, Pennant.	White-breasted water-hen.	Tellarommu boli kodi.
909	Porzana maruetta, Brisson.	Spotted rail	Venna muddi kodi.
910	Porzana pygmæa, Naumann.	Pigmy rail	.....
913	Rallus striatus, Linnæus.	Blue-breasted rail ...	Vada kodi.
915	Leptoptilos argala, do.	Gigantic stork ...	Pinigala konga.
916	Do. Javanica, Horsfield.	Hair-crested stork ...	Dodla konga and dodla gattigadu.
917	Mycteria australis, Shaw.	Black-necked stork...	Tella vodime.
918	Ciconia nigra, Linnæus...	Black stork	Nella vodime.
919	Do. alba, Belon ...	White stork	Wadume konga.
920	Do. leucocephala, Gmelin.	White-necked stork...	Sanku-badi konga and tellameda konga.
923	Ardea cinerea, Linnæus.	Blue heron	Narayana patchi.
924	Ardea purpurea, Linnæus.	Purple heron ...	Pamula narigadu and pamula nagadu.
925	Herodias alba, Linnæus.	Large egret.... ...	Pedda tella konga.
927	Do. garzetta, do.	Little egret	Nalla mukku konga.
929	Buphus coromandus, Boddt.	Cattle egret	Sati konga.
930	Ardeola leucoptera, Boddt.	Pond heron	Guddi konga, *i.e.*, blind heron.
931	Butorides Javanica, Horsfield.	Little green heron ...	Doshi konga.

No. in Jerdon's Birds.	Scientific Name.	English Name.	Telugu Name.
933	Ardetta cinnamomea, Gmelin.	Chesnut bittern ...	Dosi konga.
937	Nycticorax griseus, Linnæus.	Night heron	Chinta vakku or chintokku.
938	Tantalus leucocephalus, Gmelin.	Pelican ibis	Yerra kali konga.
939	Platalea leucorodia, Linnæus.	Spoon-bill	Jantamukku konga or teddu muti konga.
940	Anastomus oscitans, Boddœrt.	Shell ibis	Gulla konga, or natta kutti.
941	Threskiornis melanocephalus, Linnæus.	White ibis	Tella kankanaya.
942	Geronticus papillosus, Temminck.	Warty-headed or black ibis.	Nalla kankanaya.
943	Falcinellus igneus, Gmelin.	Glossy ibis	Tati kankanaya, or niti kankanaya.
	NATATORES.—*Swimming Birds.*		
944	Phœnicopterus roseus, Pallas.	Flamingo	Pu-konga, also samudrapu, chilaka, *i.e.*, sea parrot.
949	Anser Indicus, Gmelin...	Barred-headed goose.	Pedda batu.
950	Sarkidiornis melanonotus, Pennant.	Black-backed goose...	Juttu batu, *i.e.*, comb goose.
951	Nettapus Coromandelianus, Gmelin.	White-bodied goose-teal or cotton-teal.	Chinna juttu batu, or petta batu.
952	Dendrocygna awsuree, Sykes.	Whistling-teal ...	Yerra chilava.
953	Dendrocygna major, Jerdon.	Large whistling-teal..	Pedda yerra chilava.
954	Casarca rutila, Pallas ...	Ruddy shieldrake ...	Bapana chilava, or bapana kodi, *i.e.*, Braminy duck.
957	Spatula clypeata, Lin. ...	Shoveller	.....
964	Querquedula crecca, Lin.	Common teal ...	Chilava.
965	Do. Circia, Linnæus.	Blue-winged teal ...	Nilavarnapu rekku chilava.
967	Branta rufina, Pallas ...	Red-crested pochard .	Yerra juttu chilava.
968	Aythya ferina, Linnæus.	Red-headed pochard..	Yerra tala chilava.
969	Aythya nyroca, Guldenstadt.	White-eyed duck ...	Dasari chilava.
971	Fuligula cristata, Ray ...	Tufted duck... ...	Nalla chilava
975	Podiceps Philippensis, Gmelin.	Little grebe	Munu gudu kodi.
980	Xema brunnicephala, Jerdon.	Brown-headed gull ...	.....
982	Sylochelidon Caspius, Latham.	Largest tern ...	Adeti batu.
983	Gelochelidon Anglicus, Montagu.	Gull-billed tern ...	.....
984	Hydrochelidon Indica, Stephens.	Small marsh tern ...	Petti chilava.
985	Seena aurantia, Gray ...	Large river tern ...	.....
987	Sterna Javanica, Hors. field.	Black-bellied tern ...	Nalla batta chilava.
990	Thalasseus Bengalensis, Lesson.	Smaller sea tern ...	.....
995	Rhynchops albicollis, Swainson.	Indian skimmer ...	.....
996	Phaëton rubricauda, Boddt.	Red-tailed tropic bird.	.....
1005	Graculus carbo, Linnæus.	Large cormorant ...	Bonta niru kaki.
1006	Graculus Sinensis, Shaw.	Lesser cormorant ...	Chinna niru kaki.
1007	Graculus Javanicus, Hors.	Little cormorant ...	Niru kaki, or niru kodi.
1008	Plotus melanogaster, Gmelin.	Indian snake-bird ...	Kaliki pitta or kakikitora.

List of reptiles.

The following is a very imperfect list of the reptiles to be found in this district according to the Telugu names :—

No.	Telugu Name.	Zoological Name.	Remarks.
1	Dasari tambelu... ...	Testudo geometrica...	Land tortoise.
2	Tanbelu	Cryptopus punctata...	Water tortoise.
3	Musali	Crocodilus porosus ...	Indian crocodile.
4	Udumu	Iguana delicatissima..	Guana.
5	Usaralli	Chamelio vulgaris ...	Green blood-sucker chameleon.
6	Tonda	Agama colenorum ...	Blood-sucker.
7	Chinna tonda	Agama	Small blood-sucker.
8	Balli	Gecko Ægypticus ...	Lizard.
9	Pala balli	Gecko	White lizard.
10	Mala balli	Do.	Mottled lizard.
11	Chinta balli	Do.	Speckled lizard.
12	Nalu kisu	Lacerta interpunctata.	The polished shining greenish house lizard.
13	Pedda nalukisu	.....	The polished shining greenish house lizard, big.
14	Chitti kappa	Rana	Frog.
15	Niti kappa	Rana temporaria ...	Water frog.
16	Goduru kappa	Bufo scaber	Large toad.
17	Vudugu kappa	.....	.....
18	Manti kappa	Hyperodon marmeratum.	Toad.
19	Bonta kappa	.....	Green frog.
		Serpents.	
20	Bokka birada.		
21	Budda penjara.		
22	Chetturiki pamu ...	Leptophis pictus ...	
23	Dasari pamu.		
24	Dasari penjara.		
25	Irutala sikhandi.		
26	Jerri potu	Coluber mucosus ...	Whip snake.
27	Kallu pamu.		
28	Katteda.		
29	Katla pamu.		
30	Konda sila.		
31	Konda chelama.		
32	Korivi katteda.		
33	Minnagu.		
34	Mondi sikhandi.		
35	Naga katteda.		
36	Nagu pamu	Nai lutescens ...	Cobra.
37	Nalikandla pamu.		
38	Nalla tachu.		
39	Nune katteda.		
40	Pasirika pamu	Coleber mycterizans...	Green snake.
41	Penjara.		
42	Penu katteda.		
43	Poda penjara.		
44	Potta penjara.		
45	Pudu pamu.		
46	Pula penjara.		
47	Puli penjara.		
48	Rakta penjara.		
49	Sikhandi.		
50	Tachu pamu.		
51	Tati balugu.		
52	Tati katteda	Dipsas trigonata.	
53	Tussu katteda.		
54	Tutte purugu.		

No.	Telugu Name.	Zoological Name.	Remarks.
55	Vana kovela.		
56	Vitu kodi.		
57	Yaggolu.		
58	Yeti bakka parada.		
		Water Serpents.	
59	Niru kuttu pamu.		
60	Nilagiri pamu.		
61	Niruthutta pamu.		
62	Niru nagu.		
63	Niti pamu.		
64	Valagiri pamu.		

Productions.

The following is a brief list of the chief animal productions of the district that form objects of commerce :—

No.	Telugu Name.	Scientific Name.	Remarks.
1	Barre charmamu ...	.....	Buffalo skins.
2	Barre kommu	Bubalus buffelus ...	Buffalo horns.
3	Chiratapuli charmamu...	Felis jubata	Cheeta skins.
4	Dantamu	Elephas Indicus ...	Ivory.
5	Duppi charmamu ...	Axis maculatus ...	Spotted deer skins.
6	Duppi kommu	Do. ...	Spotted deer horns.
7	Gorojanam	Calculus cisticus (Bovis.)	Intestinal concretion of a cow.
8	Gorre charmamu ...	.....	Sheep skins.
9	Gullalu	.....	Shells of different kinds for lime.
10	Jinka charmamu ...	Antilope bezoartica...	Indian antelope skins.
11	Koranagandu charmamu.	Hyæna striata ...	Striped hyæna skin.
12	Lakka	Coccus lacca... ...	Stick lac.
13	Mayinamu	Apis mellifica ...	Bees' wax.
14	Meka charmamu ...	.....	Goat skins.
15	Nemali kuncha	Pavo cristatus ...	Peacocks' feathers. A decoction of these is used to suppress vomiting.
16	Pandi ventrukalu ...	.....	Hogs' bristles.
17	Puli charmamu	Felis tigris	Tiger skins.
18	Sora pi	.....	Intestinal concretion of a fish.
19	Tambelu penku... ...	.....	Turtles' shell used in children's diseases with other decoctions.
20	Tene	Apis mellifica ...	Honey.
21	Velugoddu charmamu ...	Ursus labiatus ...	Bear skins.
22	Vemukalu	.....	Bones of different animals.
23	Yeddu charmamu and avu charmamu.	.....	Bullock and cow skins.
24	Yedupandi mullu ...	Hystrix leucura ...	Indian porcupine spines.

CHAPTER VI.

FLORA.

General aspect.—Timber and other forest trees.—Sriharikota jungles.—System of lease.—Memorandum by Dr. Cleghorn.—Firewood reserves.—Planting and reserve experiments in Nellore.—Pasturage.—List of jungle trees.—Government topes.—Nurseries.—Avenues.—Village topes.—Private topes.—Agricultural products.—Gram, oil seeds, pulses.—Horticulture.—Horticultural Society of Nellore.—European horticulture.—Native flowers, vegetables, fruits.—Dyes.—Fibres.—Medicinal drugs.—Miscellaneous vegetable products.

General aspect.

THE general aspect of the Nellore District is barren and uninteresting, large trees being only found near villages, while there are immense tracts which present to the eye nothing but stunted jungle. The Veligonda range of hills separates the district on the western side from Cuddapah and Kurnool, where wood of a large size grows abundantly. Throughout the district the margosa (*Azadirachta Indica*) flourishes peculiarly well on the laterite soil, and with the different species of the ficus (*Indica Tsiela, Religiosa*), the tamarind (*Tamarindus Indica*), the acacias (*Arabica speciosa*), and the mango (*Mangifera Indica*) form the principal trees we find in village topes and now selected for planting as avenues along the sides of the public roads. The price of timber in the district is high. It has been proposed to establish a Government timber depôt at Nellore, bringing the wood down the river Pennair from the Nallanaddis at the time of the freshes. The price of teak chiefly brought from Madras is about Rupees 2-2-0 per square foot in logs and other woods about Annas 12 a square foot. (Large jungle wood posts 16 for Rupees 4, small jungle wood posts 20 for Rupee 1.)

Timber & other trees.

The following is a list of the principal timber trees to be found in the district :—

No.	Telugu Name.	Botanical Name.	Remarks.
1	Adavinimma ...	Atalantia monophylla.	*Wild lime.*—Small tree; wood hard, heavy, close-grained, yellow, and suitable for cabinet work.
2	Adaviteku... ...	Tectona grandis ...	*Country teak.*—Wood very hard; never attacked by white-ants; easily worked; very durable.
3	Alli	Memecilon capitellatum.	Extreme height 25 feet; circumference of trunk 2 feet; height from ground to first branch 8 feet; used for building purposes.
4	Anduga	Boswellia glabra ...	.....
5	Are or Ari ...	Bauhinia racemosa ...	The wood is small, of white color; the heart wood is exceedingly hard and fine, and adapted for fancy work and cabinet making.

No.	Telugu Name.	Botanical Name.	Remarks.
6	Asoka	Gualteria longifolia...	*Mast tree.*—A handsome large tree, but wood soft and useless.
7	Atti	Ficus glomerata racemosa.	*Glomerous fig tree.*—A large tree; grows to a height of 40 feet, with a circumference of 4½ feet; used for bandy wheels.
8	Badam	Terminalia cattapa ...	*Indian almond tree.*—A beautiful tree common in gardens; it attains a large size; the wood is much esteemed, and is said to be very strong, but not in ordinary use.
9	Badisapu or Badise.	Erythrina Indica ...	*Indian coral tree, or Muchi wood tree.*—Attains an extreme height of 30 feet; circumference 2 feet; a soft white wood. It is the wood commonly used by the muchies for making light boxes, scabbards, children's toys, &c.
10	Betta ganapa ...	Nauclea cardifolia ...	A large tree, not used for timber.
11	Bikki	Gardenia latifolia ...	A small tree, close-grained, and promises well for turning.
12	Billu or Billudu ...	Chloroxylon swietenia.	*Satin wood.*—Attains an extreme height of 40 feet; circumference 3 feet; a most serviceable hard wood well suited for naves of wheels. The wood is very close-grained and durable, of a light orange color.
13	Bira	Elæodendron Roxburghii.	This tree is more remarkable for its fine form than the length and thickness of its bole; the wood, if good, can only be used for small articles.
14	Bottava	Nauclea parvifolia ...	Common wood.
15	Bullakaya	.....	Common wood.
16	Buraga	Eriodendron anfractuosum.	Tree cotton.
17	Chandanapu ...	Pterocarpus santalinus.	*Red sandal wood.*—A large tree; the wood is of a reddish color, and is used for furniture and house-building.
18	Chandra	Acacia Sundra ...	This wood is of a dark color, very hard, heavy, and very strong; the natives regard it as the most durable wood for posts in house-building.
19	Chara	Buchanania latifolia.	Broad-leaved Buchanania tree, a useful wood; kernels used as a substitute for almonds; bark used in tanning; from the seeds cherunjie oil is extracted.
20	Chavuku or Sara...	Casuarina muricata...	Introduced into this district about six or seven years ago; grows well on the coast.
21	Chikireni	.....	The wood is chiefly used for yokes; its root and leaf are used as soap.
22	Chinduva or Sinduva or Chinduga.	Alpizzia stipulacea ...	Common wood for beams and cots.
23	Chilakadurti ...	.....	Common wood.
24	Chilakarudra ...	.....	Common wood.
25	Chilla or Induba ...	Strychnos potatorum.	*Clearing-nut tree.*—Grows to moderate size; the wood is hard and durable; the seeds have the property of purifying muddy water.
26	Chinta	Tamarindus Indica ...	*Tamarind tree.*—The wood is hard, dark-colored, but not used as timber here. Tamarind, the pulp of the pods.

No.	Telugu Name.	Botanical Name.	Remarks.
27	Chirumamidi ...	...	Strong wood for timber.
28	Chitikeswarapu ...	Poinciana elata ...	A common tree; its wood might be used for basket-boats.
29	Devadari	Erythroxylon areolatum.	A small tree; the wood is used in lieu of sandal wood by natives; its leaves used as greens.
30	Dirise or dirisana...	Acacia speciosa or flexuosa.	*Sirissa tree.*—A tree of large size and rapid growth; the wood is used for bandy wheels; planks for boats, but never for houses, owing to native prejudices; a strong, hard, and durable wood.
31	Gangiravi or gangirani.	Thespesia populnea...	*Portia tree.*—A common avenue tree; the wood is close-grained and tough. It makes good gun-stocks.
32	Gara	Balanites Ægyptiaca.	A small thorny tree; grows on black soil; the wood is not here used as timber.
33	Gitlangi	.....	The wood is used for beams, cots, hand-sticks, and boxes.
34	Gotti	Zizyphus xylopyrus...	This wood is used for implements; its fruit is used by shoe-makers to blacken leather.
35	Guggilipu	Boswellia glabra ...	The wood is hard, heavy, and durable; yields a fragrant resin.
36	Gummadi... ...	Gmelina arborea ...	A small tree; the wood of a light yellow color; it is very durable under water; it is used for making carriage and palanquin pannels, venetian blinds, and picture frames.
37	Gumpena	Odina wodier ...	A large tree; quick-growing, without leaves till June; the heart wood is red and used for oil presses and rice pounders; the wood for beams.
38	Ippa (konda) ...	Bassia latifolia ...	*Mahwa tree.*—This tree reaches a height of 40 feet, and is pretty common, producing an immense number of flowers, from which a kind of spirit is distilled. The seeds yield a useful concrete oil. The wood is hard and strong.
39	Iriki	Cordia myxa... ...	*Sepistan plum tree.*—The trunk of this tree will be 12 or 15 feet high, generally crooked; the wood is soft and little used.
40	Isakapala	.....	Common wood for beams, &c.
41	Inumaddi or inamaddi.	.....	A strong durable wood, used for beams, posts, rafters, &c.
42	Ita...	Elate sylvestris ...	*Wild date.*—The fruit is small and sweet; the leaves and stalks are made into baskets, boxes, mats, &c.; the leaves are twisted into ropes.
43	Jama	Psidium pyriferum ...	*Guava.*—Besides yielding fruit, the wood of this tree is used for handles of tools, mallets, pegs, &c.; it is very hard, but small, and has been used for wood engraving.
44	Jammi	Prosopis spicigera ...	A thorny tree which attains a considerable size; the timber is straight-grained, strong and hard, easily worked, and used for bandy wheels and other common purposes.

No.	Telugu Name.	Botanical Name.	Remarks.
45	Jana	Grewia Rothii ...	A light, ash-colored wood, with a straight grain, hard and strong.
46	Jigidi or jidi ...	Semecarpus anacardium.	*Marking-nut tree.*—This is a large tree, but the timber cannot be worked on account of the highly acrid juice that it contains. The nuts are used as a mordant.
47	Jilaga	.....	.....
48	Kaluzuvei ...	.....	.....
49	Kanuga	Pongamia glabra ...	This tree attains a considerable size and delights in sandy soil; its wood is white, light, and firm.
50	Karakkaya ...	Terminalia chebula...	*Pilla murdah tree.*—A very common tree in the western part of the district; it attains a height of 40 feet, and its fruit is extensively used as a substitute for gall-nuts in dyeing, &c.; wood is hard and durable.
51	Kicchili	Citrus aurantium ...	*Orange tree.*—Wood is hard, but is not available of any size, and seldom in any quantity.
52	Kondaravi ...	Ficus vagans ...	.....
53	Kondatiki ...	.....	A durable wood for beams, &c.
54	Kodavatikku or gurrapagalli.	.....	The wood is used for beams, &c.
55	Kondamanga ...	Gardenia latifolia ...	A small tree; the wood is close-grained, and promises well for turning.
56	Kovi	.....	Common wood for posts; the wood being very resinous, is used as fire-sticks.
57	Koyi	.....	.....
58	Kunkudu... ...	Sapindus emarginatus.	*Soap-nut tree.*—Common tree; grows to about 18 inches in diameter and 20 feet long; the fruit is sold in all bazaars as soap-nut; the wood is white.
59	Maddi	Terminalia glabra ...	*Indian mulberry tree.*—A tree of small size, with fragrant flowers; a scarlet dye is produced from the roots; the wood is yellow and easily worked.
60	Mamidi	Mangifera Indica ...	*Mango tree.*—Large tree; the wood of a dull grey color, but durable; used for packing cases and other rough work.
61	Mandara	Banhinia albida ...	The flowers yield an excellent vegetable; it reaches a fair size, and gives a wood of a good quality.
62	Maredu	Ægle Marmelos ...	A handsome tree; wood light-colored and variegated, but of no great value.
63	Marri	Ficus Indica ...	*Indian fig tree, or banyan.*—Very common avenue trees; wood soft and useless; drops sometimes used for tent poles.
64	Marrigadapa ...	.....	.....
65	Moduga	Butea frondosa ...	*Bastard teak.*—A common tree, not of any great size; its scarlet flowers dye cotton yellow; wood of no great value.
66	Movi	Eugenia alternifolia...	Very common tree.
67	Moyi	.....	.....

No.	Telugu Name.	Botanical Name.	Remarks.
68	Mulugudu... ...	Hibiscus Surattensis..	.....
69	Mushti or musidi...	Strychnos nux vomica.	*Snake-wood tree, or poison-nut tree.*—This tree yields the poisonous fruit nux vomica. Its wood is white and very hard.
70	Muntamamidi ...	Anacardium occidentale.	*Cashew nut tree.*—A large tree, very ornamental when in leaf; the wood is dark brown, and is not used in carpentry.
71	Munukudu ...	.....	Common tree; the wood is used for rafters, &c., for houses.
72	Nagari	.....	The wood is used for beams and other implements.
73	Nakkera	Cordia myxa ...	The trunk is from 12 to 15 feet in height, generally crooked. The wood is soft and of little use.
74	Nallabalusu ...	.....	.....
75	Nallatumma ...	Acacia Arabica ...	*Babul tree.*—A tree of from 30 to 40 feet in height, of rapid growth; yields a well known gum; the wood is small and often crooked, but very hard.
76	Nallavaludu ...	Sinapis glauca ...	Common wood for beams, &c.; the bark for medicines.
77	Narudu	.....	.....
78	Niredu	Syzygium jambolanum.	A large tree; the wood is tough and close-grained, and much used for common purposes.
79	Nerdi	.....	The wood is used for beams, &c.
80	Neridi	.....	Do. do.
81	Nevaliadugu ...	Vitex altissima ...	*Chaste tree.*—A large tree; its wood is very hard and durable, of a yellowish brown color.
82	Nirudi	.....	.....
83	Nona or toguru ...	Morinda citrifolia ...	*Indian mulberry.*—A small tree; the wood is of a deep brownish yellow, and the roots are used in dyeing. The wood is easily worked and used for common purposes.
84	Padiri or goddatipalusu.	Bignonia suaveolens..	An ordinary sized tree, with a circumference of 1½ feet; the height from the ground to the nearest branch is 12 feet. Its wood is very similar to *B. Chelonoidas*, but of a reddish hue.
85	Pala	Mimusops hexandrus.	This tree yields a strong wood, much used for sugar-mill rollers. It is used for rulers, knolls, handles of tools, &c.; the fruit is edible.
86	Palabariga or reppala.	.....	The wood is used for beams, &c.; the leaf and bark for medicine.
87	Panasa	Artocarpus integrifolia.	*Jack tree.*—A large tree, much prized by natives for its fruit. Its wood, when new, is of a yellow color, but it afterwards assumes a mahogany tint, and is highly esteemed for making furniture.
88	Patchabotikeri ...	Cordia polygama ...	A strong close-grained wood, small and crooked.
89	Patchari	Dalbergia paniculata.	This tree attains a considerable size. The wood is light, yellow, and strong.
90	Peddaregu or regu.	Zizyphus jujuba ...	*Jujuba tree.*—An ordinary sized tree; the wood is dark brown, fine-grained, strong, and hard.

No.	Telugu Name.	Botanical Name.	Remarks.
91	Poliki	.....	.....
92	Poniki	.....	Ordinary sized tree; the wood is soft and light.
93	Pegada	Mimusops elengi ...	*Ape-faced flower tree.*—An ornamental tree; the berries are eaten by the poor; it yields a serviceable wood for houses.
94	Ponna	Calophyllum inophyllum.	*Alexandrian laurel tree.*—A beautiful tree; the wood is coarse-grained, but very strong and durable.
95	Punugudu	.....	.....
96	Ragi or ravi ...	Ficus religiosa ...	*Pippul tree.*—A handsome tree and easily propagated like the banyan.
97	Rela	Cassia fistula ...	Middle sized tree; the wood is close-grained.
98	Rudragadapa ...	.....	The wood is used for beams, &c.
99	Sandanapu ...	Pterocarpus santalinus.	*Red sandal wood tree.*—A large tree; yields the red sandal wood of commerce, used for dyeing. It is dark red in color with black veins, heavier than water, and takes a fine polish.
100	Sambrani ...	Parkia biglandulosa.	An elegant tree.
101	Somi	Soymida febrifuga ...	*Red-wood tree.*—A large tree; it attains a height of 60 feet; the wood is light and easily worked, and is reckoned durable and strong.
102	Sunkeswara ...	Poinciana elata ...	A common tree; its wood might be used for basket-boats.
103	Tada	Grewia tiliæfolia ...	A large tree, and the wood is soft and easily worked.
104	Tadi	Terminalia Belerica...	*Belleric myrobalan tree.*—A tree of large size and very handsome; the wood is white and soft, but durable, and is employed in house and ship-building.
105	Tandra	.....	A large tree; the wood is not used as timber; the seed used for medicine.
106	Tamba	.....	The wood is used for beams, &c.
107	Tati	Borassus flabelliformis.	*Palmyra palm tree.*—Most common along the coast taluqs; yields toddy, and its leaves afford a coarse fibre. The trunk is easily split in the direction of its length for making rafters and joists.
108	Tellatumma ...	Acacia leucophlœa ...	*Panicled Acacia tree.*—A tree of no great size; its whitish bark is used for making arrack; its wood is dark-colored and hard.
109	Tuki or tumiki ...	Embryopteris glutinifera.	*Wild mangosteen tree.*—A tree of small size with wood of indifferent quality. The viscid juice of the fruit is used for paying boats' seams and preparing nets and lines.
110	Vaddi	.....	The wood is used for yokes, &c.
111	Veduru	Bambusa arundinacea.	Bamboo tree.
112	Velidabba	.....	The wood is used for rafters, &c.
113	Velaga	Feronia elephantum...	*Wood-apple tree.*—A tree of great size and remarkably handsome. When the bark is wounded a useful gum exudes. The wood is white, heavy, hard, and strong, but not very durable.

No.	Telugu Name.	Botanical Name.	Remarks.
114	Vepa	Azadirachta Indica...	*Margosa tree.*—A common, large, quick-growing, and very handsome tree, putting forth its leaves in the hot season. Its seeds yield a useful oil; the wood is finely mottled, hard, heavy, and deserving of attention for ornamental works.
115	Voddi	.....	.....
116	Vudaga or uduga.	Alangium hexapetalum.	The timber of this tree is considered valuable.
117	Vusirike	Emblica officinalis ...	*Emblic myrobalan tree.*—A middle sized tree. Its fruit is about the size of a gooseberry, and is much prized by natives; wood is hard and useful.
118	Yeddi	Heteropogon contortus.	.....
119	Yege or yegisa ...	Pterocarpus marsupium.	*Kino tree.*—This is a large and handsome tree; the wood is heavy and difficult to work, but it stands exposure well. It is much used in house-building.
120	Yellari or kolamukki.	Wrightia antidysenterica.	*Conessi bark tree.*—A small tree; the wood is of little value, but its medicinal virtues are worthy of attention.
121	Yemukabira ...	.....	The wood is used for beams, &c.
122	Yepi	Bauhinia diphylla ...	A large tree; the wood of a black color, very hard and durable.
123	Yerraponiki ...	Cavallium urens ...	.....
124	Yerravaludu ...	.....	The wood is not used, but the bark is used for medicine.
125	Yinumaddi ...	.....	A strong durable wood used for beams, posts, rafters, &c.
126	Zuvvi	Ficus Tsiela	A large tree; the people use the wood for common purposes. It is much planted for avenues.

Sriharikota jungles—System of lease.

The jungles of Nellore have long formed the principal firewood supply for the market of Madras. The most important of these jungles is situated on the island of Sriharikota on the Pulicat lake, and was transferred to this district from Madras in 1862. This jungle is divided into eight khandams or sections, and one of these is put up to auction each year, or cut on behalf of Government. It is wonderful the extent to which the jungle renews itself in eight years. This is probably due to the fact that the firewood contractors are entirely dependent on the residents of that tract to cut wood for them; they do not import labor. The woodmen, whose living is dependent on the perpetuation of the jungles, are very careful to cut the branches in such a way as not to injure the trees, and, so as to encourage future growth, the stems are pollarded to a certain extent, but some of the larger branches are always left. The large trees are not touched, and they afford shelter for the undergrowth, so necessary in the case of jungle. Still, in spite of all precautions, many of the bushes cut down die off,

60403

and the seedlings that newly come up are few, so that in course of years there is deterioration going on.

Dr. Cleghorn's memorandum.

The following is an extract from a memorandum by Dr. Cleghorn on the Sriharikota jungle in his "Forests and Gardens of South India":—"The banks of Cochrane's canal are clothed with saline plants (*Salsola, Salicornia,* and *Suæda*) which, with their succulent cylindric leaves, may be seen in great abundance wherever the salt water or marsh extends; their ashes afford soda by incineration. The canal is lined by rows of young trees (*Casuarina muricata, Melia azadirach,* and *Pongamia glabra*): and there is a hedge of *Parkinsonia aculeata* on both sides, thriving as well as can be expected in an exposed situation and on a sterile soil. These valuable improvements have been effected since I last travelled by this canal in 1851. The palmyra palm (*Borassus flabelliformis*) grows spontaneously in vast abundance along the narrow strip of land between Pulicat lake and the sea. Other trees begin to appear at some distance beyond Coromandel (properly Karamannil), where the tract of jungle under consideration increases in breadth; but the trees are nowhere of large size, and there is no part which can be designated forest, the general appearance being that of a dense scrubby jungle. The length of this belt is under 40 miles, varying in width from half a mile to eight miles .... The fine, loose sand blown by the wind along the flats has a tendency to collect round every obstacle, even a blade of grass, and a succession of mounds are formed along the coast..... The sub-soil is indurated clay; and at the edge, where there is a considerable depth of loose sand, the caldera bush (*Pandanus odoratissimus*) grows in abundance and fringes the line of sand hills. There are some lower portions in which the waters of the monsoon have collected, and given to the sand an admixture of mould which so far fertilizes the soil that millets may be cultivated. I only saw one or two small patches of paddy (*Oryza sativa*). The prospect of converting the waste tract into cultivated land is very distant, and for reasons submitted I think it should be allowed to remain a jungle tract, bearing underwood for fuel and beams for house-building, and thereby of extensive and important use to the community .....

"It appears to me that, while conserving Sriharikota, it would be important, also, to commence the systematic planting and reclaiming of the sandy flats or downs which lie along the coast between the canal and the sea. There is no apparent obstacle to this being effected. What has been done by nature at Sriharikota indicates the process by which similar waste tracts may be made productive. An undulating surface must first be formed, and then a few clumps of bushes may be laid down; this is the beginning of a jungle. When a belt of trees or bushes is once established in such a situation, it should be kept

undisturbed as long as it will serve the purpose of protecting the trees within, though it may be of no other value. I remember Pulicat 15 years ago, when the old Dutch station was almost without a tree; but now there are avenues and ornamental shrubs round the fort and on both sides of the backwater."

Firewood reserves—Planting experiment.

The question of providing large jungle reserves for the future wants of the population was taken up a few years ago by Mr. J. W. B. Dykes, the Collector. His experiments embraced both planting and also simple conservancy. A tract of 30 acres near Nellore was devoted to experimental planting; the ground was cleared and ploughed up and divided into half-acre patches or khandams. In each patch the seeds of different species of jungle trees were put down; some being sown broad-cast and some planted by stippling. Gardeners were also engaged to water the seedlings, but after all the results were not satisfactory: comparatively few plants came up. The cause of the failure may probably be attributed to the want of shade. The ground had been cleared before putting down the seed. When a forest or jungle sows itself, the young seedlings have the shade of the larger trees or shrubs, which to a certain extent keeps the soil moist, and the deposit of fallen leaves, grass, &c., protects also the young plants gradually decaying and becoming rich mould. When, however, we take a barren plain, remove all the existing jungle, and then plant out tree seeds, we find the rainfall insufficient to bring the seedlings on without artificial watering, and the young plants, if they germinate, quickly perish for lack of shade and moisture.

Reserve experiment.

Mr. Dykes' second experiment was to select a tract of low brushwood and strictly conserve it for a term of years. Here nature was simply left to take her own course, and the results have been most satisfactory. Watchers only have been appointed and cattle kept out; the young jungle has in consequence rapidly developed. In a few years, when the stems have attained a certain thickness, the trees may be pollarded, when they will throw out new branches, and thus keep up a continual supply of firewood on the same system as has been already brought into practice in the jungles of Sriharikota. So promising has this experiment of jungle reserves proved that upwards of 50,000 acres have since been taken up and converted into jungle reserves throughout this district.

Abstract showing the Taluqwar Particulars

	Taluqs.	Jungles.				Fuel Reserve.				Casuarina Plantation.				Palmyra Plantation.			
		Number.	Extent in Acres.		Allotment of the year.	Number.	Extent in Acres.		Allotment of the year.	Number.	Extent in Acres.		Allotment of the year.	Number.	Extent in Acres.		Allotment of the year.
			A.	C.	Rs.		A.	C.	Rs.		A.	C.	Rs.		A.	C.	Rs.
	South Pennair																
1	Gudur ...	...	...	...	...	36	21,129	0	816	3	15	21	...	12	205	82	235
2	Rapur ...	8	57,894	0	600	43	46,418	0	1,824	...	...	...	...	3	110	71	307
3	Nellore ...	...	...	...	...	8	7,056	2	312	1	18	74	1,004	6	73	32	65
4	Atmakur...	...	...	...	...	4	7,947	0	252	2	11	8	542	2	78	51	107
	Total ...	8	57,894	0	600	91	82,550	2	3,204	6	45	3	1,546	23	468	36	714
	North Pennair																
1	Nellore ...	...	...	...	...	17	16,925	62	336	1	19	48	576	5	116	82	174
2	Atmakur...	4	10,128	0	412	4	5,336	0	252	...	...	...	...	3	116	82	15
3	Kavali ...	...	...	...	...	21	24,744	10	924	...	...	...	...	13	39	64	971
4	Udayagiri.	6	30,000	0	824	14	16,523	9	888	...	...	...	...	...	700	65	...
	Total ...	10	40,128	0	1,236	56	63,528	81	2,400	1	19	48	576	21	857	11	1,160
	Sub-																
1	Kandukur.	...	...	...	...	13	15,000	0	624	2	16	0	462	6	163	80	...
2	Kanigiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	84	60	...
3	Ongole ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	0	384	2	100	0	200
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	13	15,000	0	624	3	36	0	846	11	348	40	200
	Grand Total.	18	98,022	0	1,836	160	161,078	83	6,228	10	100	51	2,968	55	1,673	87	2,074

Jungle Conservancy Fund for 1871-72.

Plantation on Channel Banks.				Village Topes.				Experimental Plantation.				Timber and Fuel Plantation.				Commission for Collection.	Inspecting Establishment.	Miscellaneous Charges.	Total Allotment.
Number.	Extent in Acres.		Allotment of the year.	Number.	Extent in Acres.		Allotment of the year.	Number.	Extent in Acres.		Allotment of the year.	Number.	Extent in Acres.		Allotment of the year.				
	A.	C.	RS.		A.	C.	RS.		A.	C.	RS.		A.	C.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Division.																			
...	...	...	...	2	25	50	372	...	...	...	...	1	500	0	180				1,603
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	500	0	180				2,911
2	...	...	140	3	12	12	...	1	30	0	146	...	...	...	...	100	1,992	1,550	3,642
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				1,667
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				901
2	...	...	140	5	37	62	372	1	30	0	146	2	1,000	0	360	100	1,992	1,550	10,724
Division.																			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				1,086
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				679
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	1,632	40	1,772
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				1,895
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				1,712
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	1,632	40	7,144
Division.																			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				1,086
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	1,332	35	1,367
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				584
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	1,332	35	3,137
2	...	...	140	5	37	62	372	1	30	0	146	2	1,000	0	360	300	4,956	1,625	21,005

In selecting such reserves the chief points to be kept in view are, 1st, to take up sufficiently large compact tracts as can be easily watched, composed of the contiguous waste of several adjoining villages; 2nd, important as it is to preserve certain proportion of jungle for fuel, it is equally important that the maintenance of agricultural stock notoriously deficient generally in this Presidency should not be lost sight of, and, therefore, due provision should be made for the area required by the villagers for pasturage as well as to the supply of fuel to which the ryots are entitled by usage free of tax.

Pasturage.

In Nellore in 1867 (G. O., 13th November 1867, No. 2,676, Land Revenue), at the recommendation of the Board of Revenue, Government sanctioned the abolition of the Pullery or grazing-tax, and laid down the following principle in regard to pasturage tracts and forest reserves:—1st, that every village be allowed for a common village pasturage ground and jungle an extent equal to 30 per cent. of the area under occupation; that common village reserve is to consist of fair average pasturage land; and when the village is a large one including several hamlets, that it is to be divided into conveniently situated blocks according to the wants of the people; 2nd, that out of the overplus, if there be sufficient to make it worth while, tracts may be taken up for jungle reserves and other tracts be annually or biennially rented out to the highest bidder in suitable lots for pasturage, care being taken that the lots put up to auction are not unduly monopolized by one man or a clique in the village; 3rd, it is provided that, if a ryot wishes to take up any portion of the surplus waste at full assessment, he is to be free to do so.

Jungle, when preserved from the ravages of cattle, grows rapidly; and, after the trees have attained a certain stage, they will not be liable to be damaged by the grazing of cattle among them. Thus, as the trees in reserved jungle tracts grow up and get beyond the risk of being injured, even these lands may be leased out as grazing grounds and new tracts of the present pasturage lands of the village be taken up to be in turn strictly conserved for a few years. The following is a list of the trees, bushes, and shrubs most commonly used as firewood in the Nellore District and generally found in its jungles:—

List of jungle trees.

List of Firewood Trees, &c., found in the District of Nellore.

No.	Telugu Name.	Botanical Name.	No.	Telugu Name.	Botanical Name.
1	Adavi Inguva..	Ferula assafœtida.	57	Nallapulugudu.	Anisonema multiflora
2	Akujemudu ...	Euphorbia nivulia.		Nallapurudu ...	
3	Alatiga.			Nallutuninia...	Acacia Arabica.†
4	Balusu ...	Canthium parviflorum.	58	Nalli	Grewia pilosa.
5	Bandari or Bandedu.	Hymenodyction excelsum.	59	Narikipiriki.	
6	Billudu ...	Chloroxylon swietenia.	60	Nerini.	
7	Bontajemudu...	Euphorbia antiquorum	61	Nimma ...	Citrus Bergamia.
8	Bobbara.		62	Pakke ...	Tamarix Gallica.
9	Brammamedi...	Ficus oppositifolia.	63	Palabarige.	
10	Chaga ...	Sanseviera Roxburghiana.	64	Palachuru.	
			65	Palayi.	
			66	Pallemirapa.	
11	Chendrayi or chendra.	Acacia Sundra.	67	Papata ...	Pavetta Indica.
			68	Pariga.	
12	Chittiregu.		69	Parika.	
13	Danda.		70	Pasupudadi.	
14	Danti ...	Celastrus montana.	71	Patchabottava.	
15	Dundi.		72	Peddamalle.	
16	Gabbutumma..	Vachellia Farnesiana.	73	Peddajampe.	
17	Gonji ...	Glycosmis pentaphylla	74	Pichikabira.	
18	Goranti ...	Lawsonia alba.	75	Pidata.	
19	Gotti	Zizyphus xylopyrus.	76	Pikajala.	
20	Gottetichippa.		77	Pitinta.	
21	Gubathada.		78	Pitrinta.	
22	Gummudu ...	Gmelina Asiatica.	79	Pullaregu.	
23	Gundangi.		80	Pullariga.	
24	Gunnangi ...	Pettandra.	81	Pulludu.	
25	Hanumantabira	Leonotis nepetœfolia.	82	Puli	Crinum pratense.
26	Jala	Acacia.	83	Puli	Do.
27	Jumpi.		84	Pulichinta ...	Oxalis corniculata.
28	Kadapa ...	Nauclea cadamba.	85	Pulinda.	
29	Kakibira.		86	Pulivelaga ...	Feronia elephantum.
30	Kalava ...	Nymphœa.	87	Puridi.	
31	Kalive ...	Carissa diffusa.	88	Purugudupu-velaga.	
32	Kaliya.				
33	Kanutura.		89	Sannajemudu.	Euphorbia tirucalli.
34	Karepaku or karivepa.	Bergera Kœnigii.	90	Shima chinta.	Inga dulcis.‡
			91	Shena Plagu...	Parkinsonia aculeata.‡
35	Kattinji.		92	Sitapalam ...	Anona squamosa.
36	Katti.		93	Sovinda.	
37	Kommi ...	Stylocoryne Webera.	94	Tadinta.	
38	Kondapatti.		95	Tangedu ...	Cassia auriculata.
39	Kondiniredi.		96	Tega.	
40	Kodara.		97	Tegalli.	
41	Kondavusirika.		98	Tellapalugudu.	Fluggea leucopyrus.
42	Kotti or gotti...	Zizyphus xylopyrus.	199	Tellapurudu.	
43	Korinda ...	Acacia intsia.	100	Tengali.	
44	Kundaniredu.		101	Torinta.	
45	Kukkaregu.		102	Ulinda ...	Diospyros chloroxylon.
46	Mada... ...	Avicennia tomentosa*	103	Undra ...	Mimosa rubicaulis.
47	Manga ...	Randi dumelorum.	104	Usta or usti...	Solanum trilobatum.
48	Manukudu.		105	Uti	Ferriola buxifolia.
49	Mavalinga.		106	Valadu or valudu.	
50	Munaga ...	Moringa pterygosperma.	107	Vandra.	
			108	Vannataru.	
51	Murikomma.		109	Vavili ...	Vitex trifolia.
52	Murugunni.		110	Veluturi ...	Diohrostachys cinerea.
53	Nakkinda.		111	Vidata.	
54	Nakkeri ...	Cordia myxa.	112	Vuda.	
55	Nakkanayi.				
56	Nallabuchi.				

* Grows on salt soil, Mangrove. † Grows in salt soil. ‡ Grows well on salt soil.

Government Topes.

By recent returns out of 718,558 palmyras planted out, 143,508 were reported to have come up, and out of 106,475 casuarina trees, 86,912 were reported to be living. Planting operations should be conducted on system, and an establishment should be entertained for looking after the topes. The cause of so few palmyras coming up out of such a large number put down is that, unless the operation of planting is closely supervised, the seeds are often placed in dry sand at an insufficient depth to secure moisture. A charge of 12 annas per tree is made on all palmyras cut in Government land, and the feller is required to put down ten palmyra seeds for each tree. The casuarina grows very well in this district. The system pursued has been to encourage a few ryots to raise large number of young plants in nursery beds which, when they attain a proper size for planting out, Government buy from them at the rate of Rupees 20 or 15 per thousand. A site is selected and so many thousands put down as a plantation, and coolies employed for watering during the first three years. The finest plantations are at Iskapalli and Krishnapatam.

Nurseries.

The Board have sanctioned the establishment of eight tree-nurseries in this district at Sarvepalli, Narainreddipett, Leburu, Buchireddipalem, Atmakur, Kodavalur, Allur, and Tettu. These are under the management of the Public Works Department. The cost is debited to Jungle Conservancy Funds. These nurseries are intended to furnish trees for avenues, channel banks, Government topes, or any other purposes. Avenues are being gradually planted along the sides of the chief roads, chiefly by contract. As the soil is for the most part laterite, the plan pursued is usually to have circular pits dug six feet deep and six feet in diameter, which are filled with fresh soil; round these mud walls are raised three feet high to protect the young plants from cattle, and the parties who undertake the contract bind themselves to water and look after the trees for five years. This is probably a cheaper plan than to employ establishments to plant and look after the trees.

Avenues.

Village Topes.

Most of the villages in this district have good topes. Where there are none the planting of such is encouraged by the offer of a grant-in-aid from the Jungle Conservancy Fund equal in amount to the sum raised by the villagers, or the value of the labor contributed. The land on which such a village tope is planted with the permission of the authorities is registered in the name of the village community and a Samudayam Putta granted for the same. The villages are entitled to the usufruct of the trees.

Private Topes.

A good many topes have been planted during the last few years by private individuals under the Tope Rules. Any person may apply for land on which to plant a

tope; and, if the land has been waste for ten years, a cowle is granted him by which he holds the land exempt from taxation for 20 years, whether the land is cultivated or not. The grantees of land are required to plant out one-fifth at least of the whole extent in each year subsequent to the grant, so that the whole may be planted within the fifth year under penalty of resumption of the unplanted portion of the grant. Several casuarina plantations on the coast have been commenced under these liberal rules.

Agricultural Products.

Not more than half the district is cultivated. Most of the remainder is either irreclaimably barren or overgrown with jungle. The rates of assessment have also been very high in some places. With the survey revision of assessment and an equalization of rates there will doubtless be much land brought under cultivation. In the southern and eastern parts of the district much rice is raised in the vicinity of tanks and streams, or wherever water can be brought, but on the higher lands to the westward, from an insufficiency of water, dry grains are chiefly grown, such as jonna, raggi, grams, gingelly seeds, the castor oil plant, and tobacco. Indigo is grown to some extent and chay root (a dye) is cultivated on the coast. Cotton is only produced to a small extent. The soil is not considered favorable for it. Sugar-cane is not grown in this district. A fuller account of the agricultural products of this district will be found under the head of agriculture.

Grains, Oil Seeds, Pulses.

It will be sufficient here to give a list of the different grains, oil seeds, and pulses usually cultivated.

The following is a list of grains:—

No.	Telugu Name.	Botanical Name.	Remarks.
1	Allu	Paspalum Scrobiculatum ...	Small valuable grain.
2	Aruga...	Paspalum Frumentaceum ...	Small valuable grain.
3	Giddajonna or Gittajonna.	Sorghum vulgare ...	Brown Jawari.
4	Godumulu	Triticum sativum ...	Wheat.
5	Iswara korra	.....	Black paddy.
6	Kesari or Kesarlu ...	.....	A reddish sort of rice.
7	Korralu...	Panicum Italicum ...	Seeds, small, roundish, straw colored, but gives a heavy disagreeable bread.
8	Mokkajonnalu	Zea mays	Indian corn.
9	Mosanam	.....	Black paddy.
10	Payirajonna	Sorghum vulgare... ...	White Jawari.
11	Palapu jonna	Do.	Red do.
12	Pedda jonna	Do.	Jawari or yellow Jawari.
13	Pedda ragulu	Eleusine corocana ...	Raggi.
14	Pishanam	Oryza sativa	The best white paddy.
15	Pottikesari	.....	Small black paddy.
16	Pottinallavari	.....	Small black paddy.
17	Punasa Sazza ... Puni Sazza	Penicillaria spicata ...	Kambu or spiked millet.

No.	Telugu Name.	Botanical Name.	Remarks.
18	Raguln or Tavidalu ...	Eleusine corocana ...	Raggi.
19	Rameswarapu Pishanam.	.....	One of the superior qualities of white paddy.
20	Samalu	Panicum miliaceum ...	Millet.
21	Sannavadlu	.....	White paddy.
22	Tiruvarangalu	.....	Coarse white paddy.
23	Vadasambavu	.....	White paddy.
24	Varigalu	Panicum miliaceum ...	.....
		List of Oil Seeds.	
1	Amudalu	Ricinus communis ...	Castor oil seed.
2	Avalu	Sinapis ramosa	Mustard seed.
3	Avisalu	Linum usitatissimum ...	Linseed.
4	Chitti Amudalu ...	Ricinus communis ...	Castor oil seed.
5	Dosavittu	Bryonia	.....
6	Gobbera	Cocos nucifera	Cocoanut.
7	Ippavittu	Bassia latifolia	Indian oil seed.
8	Kanugavittu	Pongamia glabra... ...	Indian buch seed.
9	Kusumavittu	Carthamus tinctorius ...	Safflower seed.
10	Nepalapu vittu ...	Croton Tiglium	Croton seed.
11	Nuvvulu	Sesamum Indicum ...	Gingelly oil seed.
12	Patti vittu	Gossypium Indicum ...	Cotton seed.
13	Pedda amudalu ...	Ricinus communis ...	Castor oil seed.
14	Ponnakaya	Calophyllum inophyllum...	Laurel seed.
15	Vepa vittu	Azadirachta Indica ...	Margosa seed.
		List of Pulses.	
1	Alacandalu	Dolichos Sinensis ...	Asparagus bean.
2	Kandulu	Cajanus Indicus	Pigeon pea.
3	Karamallu	Dolichos Catiang... ...	.....
4	Minumulu	Phaseolus Mungo ...	Black gram.
5	Nallapesalu	Phaseolus Mungo ...	Black gram.
6	Paççapesalu	Phaseolus radiatus ...	Green gram.
7	Sanagalu	Cicer arietinum	Common chick pea, Bengal gram.
8	Vulavalu	Dolichos uniflorus ...	Horse gram.

Horticulture.

Native fruits, vegetables, and flowers are not cultivated to any great extent in this district, although the ordinary species of native garden products when irrigated with water from wells flourish well.

Horticultural Society of Nellore.

The Horticultural Society of Nellore was established in 1865 with the following objects :—

1*st*.—To procure seeds both European and Native from the best sources.

2*nd*.—To encourage and aid the introduction among the natives of European and other foreign varieties of flowers, vegetables, and fruits, as also to improve the native indigenous products.

3*rd*.—To infuse a spirit of emulation and competition among the producers as well as being a source of interest and amusement to them.

4*th*.—To hold an annual exhibition and to award prizes for the best collections shown in each class.

The Society has been recognized by the Agri-Horticultural Society of Madras as Corresponding Society.

Members subscribe Rupee one a month, in return for which they receive a supply of flower and vegetable seeds, and a list for donations to a prize fund is annually circulated.

The following statement shows the amount raised for prizes each year :—

	Rs.
1866	121
1867	173
1868	154
1869	241
1870	168

European Horticulture.

A large variety of European flowers are raised in the gardens of the English community in Nellore, chiefly from seed procured from England and Bangalore.

The following list is furnished by Assistant Surgeon E. Eyre Lloyd:—

Annuals.

Ageratum.	Convolvulus, many varieties.	Maurandya.
Asters.	Cornflower.	Mignonette.
Balsams.	Cosmidium.	Nasturtium.
Cacalia.	Cuphæa.	Penstimon.
Calliopsis.	Didiscus.	Passiflora.
Candy tuft.	Heartsease.	Phlox.
Catch-fly.	Hollyhocks.	Portulaca.
Centranthus.	Larkspur.	Stock.
Clarkia.	Martynia.	Thumberjia.
Corcopsis.	Marygold.	Zumia.

Perennials.

Antirrhineum.	Meyenia.	Salvia.
Cannæ.	Petunia.	Sweet briar.
Chrysanthemum.	Piccotees.	Verbena.
Geranium.	Poinsettia.	——Sweet Sauluta.
Heliotrope.	Roses.	Wall flower.

Foliage Plants.

Amaranthus.	Cinneraria maritima.	Salvia argentea.
Arum.	Coleus.	Pelargonium, zonal var, &c.
Caladium.	Iresive.	

Bulbous Plants.

Achimenes.	Gloxinia.	Polyanthus,
Dahlia.	Lilies, many varieties.	Tuberose, &c.
Gladiolus.		

List of English Vegetables under general Cultivation in the Gardens of European Residents.

Asparagus.	Jerusalem Artichokes.	Tomatoes.
Beet-root.	Knol-kohl.	Turnip.
Cabbage.	Lettuce.	Vegetable marrow,
Cabbage, red.	Mustard.	and most of the
Carrots.	Onions.	Pot-herbs:
Celery.	Parsley.	Basil.
Cress.	Peas.	Marjoram.
Cucumber.	Potatoes.	Sage.
Endive.	Radish.	Thyme, &c.
French Beans.	Rhubarb.	

The garden rhubarb of Europe, with a little care, thrives well here; it does not do out in the open altogether, unless protected by much shade; but when put out in large pots, large plants may be raised with leaf stems of great length and thickness; but as the hot weather approaches the plants require more water and complete shelter during most part of the day, to be exposed again as the evening approaches and during the night.

Of English fruits there is but one specimen which is known to grow here, and this is the strawberry, which when properly cared for does well, the fruit being of very fair average size and the flavor excellent. It comes into season just at the end of the cold weather, too late, consequently, for the annual exhibitions. In the hot season the plants require protection, as they are unable to bear the hot burning winds from the west; but, if well shaded and regularly watered, many will survive through the hot weather, and, as the season changes and the rains set in, the plants put on a vigorous action, sending out healthy shoots which form new plants.

Native flowers.

Native flowers are chiefly grown in gardens attached as inams to pagodas, and are employed for presentation on feast days, decorating the images and adorning the dancing girls.

The following is a list of those generally grown in Nellore :—

No.	Telugu Name.	Botanical Name.	Remarks.
1	Dasani puva	Hibiscus rosa Sinensis ...	Shoe-flower, or China rose.
2	Davanam	Artemisia vulgaris ...	A fragrant leaf like balm.
3	Gadangireku	Pandanus odoratissimus...	Caldera bush, fragrant screw-pine.
4	Gullazam or kasiratnalu.	Quamoclit phœniceum ...	Balsam.
5	Gandumalli or boddumalli.	Jasminum Sambac ...	Double jasmine.
6	Mallipuvvu	Do. ...	Jasmine.
7	Manoranjanam ...	Artabotrys odoratissima...	A flower with a rank smell.

No.	Telugu Name.	Botanical Name.	Remarks.
8	Maruvu	Majoranum hortense ...	Marjoram.
9	Mogili	Pandanus odoratissima ...	Caldera bush, fragrant screw-pine.
10	Muddabanti	Tagetes patula	French marigold.
11	Nandivardanalu ...	Tabernæmontana coronasia.	.....
12	Nelasampenga... ...	Polyanthes tuberosa ...	Tuber rose.
13	Panneru puvu	Guettarda speciosa ...	.....
14	Parijatam	Nyctanthes arbor tristis...	.....
15	Paccachamanti ...	Chrysanthemum Indicum.	Christmas flower.
16	Poddupodu puvu ...	Helianthus annuus ...	Sun flower.
17	Pogada	Mimusops elengi	Ape-faced flower.
18	Ponna	Calophyllum inophyllum..	Alexandrian laurel flower.
19	Roja	.....	Rose flower.
20	Sannazazulu	Jasminum auriculatum ...	Auriculated jasmine.
21	Tellaganneru (white)...	Nerium odorum	Oleander.
22	Tellachamanti	Chrysanthemum carinatum.	White Christmas flower.
23	Telladamara (white) ...	Nelumbium speciosum ...	Egyptian lotus.
24	Thiga sampangi ...	.....	.....
25	Vontirekka banti (single).	Tagetes patula	French marigold.
26	Yerra damara (red) ...	Nelumbium speciosum ...	Egyptian lotus.
27	Yerra ganneru (red) ...	Nerium odorum	Oleander.

Native Vegetables.

Considering that Brahmins are pure vegetarians, it is strange that more attention is not paid to the cultivation of native vegetables; that they are not more generally grown in the villages; and that efforts are not made to secure greater variety with superior quality. The following are lists of native vegetables and fruits:—

List of Country Vegetables.

No.	Telugu Name.	Botanical Name.	Common Name.
1	Allam	Zingibera officinale ...	Ginger (green).
2	Atti kaya	Ficus glomerata	Glomerous fig.
3	Atikamamidikura ...	Boerhavia procumbens ...	Spreading hog-weed.
4	Ariti	Musa paradisiaca ...	Plantain (unripe).
5	Avisikura	Agati grandiflora ...	The leaves are used as vegetable.
6	Baccalakura	Portulaca oleracea ...	Common purslane.
7	Bendakaya	Abelmoschus esculentus...	Vendikai or esculent okro.
8	Bera kaya	Loffa acutangula... ...	.....
9	Budidegummadi ...	Benincasa cerefera ...	White gourd.
10	Budamadosa	Bryonia callosa	The fruit is used as pickle.
11	Chamagadda and chamakura.	Colocasia antiquorum ...	The roots and leaves are used as vegetable.
12	Chikkudukayalu ...	Lablab cultratus... ...	A sort of round bean.
13	Chintakaya	Tamarindus Indicus ...	Tamarind.
14	Chiragadam	Batatas edulis	A sort of edible root.
15	Chirikura	Amaranthus campestris...	The leaves are eaten as a vegetable.
16	Devadarikura	Erythroxylon (Sethia) Indica.	The leaves are eaten as a vegetable.
17	Dosakaya	Cucumis utilissimus ...	Field cucumber.
18	Duradakanda	Arum campanulatum ...	A bulbous esculent root.

No.	Telugu Name.	Botanical Name.	Common Name.
19	Genusugadda	Batatas edulis	Sweet potatoes.
20	Gittigadda	Isoetes Coromandelina ...	The tender white shoots are a favorite article of diet.
21	Gogukura	Hibiscus cannabinus ...	Deckanee hemp.
22	Goruchikkudu	Cyamopsis psoraloides ...	The legumes are delicate and are much relished as vegetable.
23	Goruchittigadda ...	Eulophia virens	The tender black shoots are a favorite article of food.
24	Gummadikaya	Cucurbita maxima ...	Squash gourds.
25	Kakarakaya	Momordica	The fruit is bitter, but wholesome, and is eaten in curries.
26	Karivepaku	Bergera Koenigii ...	Curry-leaf tree.
27	Karpurapu vankaya ...	Solanum melongena ...	Brinjalls.
28	Karugogu	Hibiscus cannabinus ...	Deckanee hemp.
29	Kondavusirikaya ...	.....	.....
30	Mamidi	Mangifera Indica ...	Mango (unripe).
31	Manupendalam ...	Janipha Manihot ...	Bitter cassava, Tapioca, or Mandioc plant.
32	Mentikura	Trigonella fœnum Græcum.	Fenugreek.
33	Mirapakaya	Capsicum annuum ...	Chillies.
34	Mullangi	Raphanus sativus ...	Country radish.
35	Munakkaya and munakkura.	Moringa pterygosperma ...	Drumstick vegetable, and the leaves also used as a vegetable.
36	Neti bira	Luffa pentandra	A species of gourd.
37	Panditivankaya ...	Calonyction Roxburghii ...	.....
38	Pappukura	Portulaca oleracea ...	Common purslane.
39	Pasupu	Curcuma longa	Turmeric.
40	Peddakakara	Momordica charantia ...	The fruit is bitter, but wholesome, and is eaten in curries.
41	Perukkura	Amaranthus oleraceus ...	Greens.
42	Pendalam	Dioscorea alata et globosa.	Yams.
43	Potlakaya	Trichosanthes anguina ...	Snake vegetable.
44	Ponnagantikura ...	Alternanthera sessilis ...	The leaves are eaten as a vegetable.
45	Sima vangapandu ...	Solanum lycopersicum ...	Tomatoes.
46	Sima gogu	Hibiscus Sabdariffa ...	Roselle, or red sorrel.
47	Sorakaya	Lagenaria vulgaris ...	Bottle-gourds.
48	Soyikura	.....	Greens.
49	Sukkakura	.....	Greens.
50	Tellagadda or vellulli ...	Allium sativum	Garlick, or white onion.
51	Tiyakandu	Arum campanulatum ...	A bulbous esculent sweet-root.
52	Tambakaya	Lablab cultratus	Huzar bean.
53	Totakura	Amaranthus oleraceus ...	Greens.
54	Vankaya	Solanum melongena ...	Brinjalls.
55	Vusarikaya	Emblica officinalis ...	The fruit is occasionally pickled or preserved in sugar.
56	Vustikaya	Solanum trilobatum ...	.....
57	Yerragadda	Allium cepa	Onions.
58	Yerra vankayalu ...	Solanum melongena ...	Brinjalls (red).
	List of Fruits.		
59	Ananas	Ananas sativus	Pine-apple.
60	Ariti pandu	Musa paradisiaca	Plantain.
61	Atti	Ficus glomerata	Glomerous fig or country fig.

No.	Telugu Name.	Botanical Name.	Common Name.
62	Balusu	Canthium parviflorum ...	.....
63	Bappayi	Carica papaya	Papaw fruit.
64	Bilimili	Averrhoa Bilimbi... ...	Bilimbi, cucumber tree.
65	Bonta ariti	Musa paradisiaca ...	Plantain (3-sided course fruit).
66	Chinta paudu	Tamarindus Indica ...	Tamarind.
67	Chitti ita	Phœnix farinifera ...	Small date.
68	Chitti regu	Zizyphus jujuba ...	Small jujubi.
69	Dabbakaya	Citrus medica	Citron.
70	Dosapaudu	Cucumis utilissimus ...	Field cucumber.
71	Gajanimma	Citrus bergamia	Sweet orange.
72	Gongura	Hibiscus Sabdariffa ...	Roselle.
73	Jama, yerra	Psidium pomiferum ...	Red guava.
74	Jama, tella	Psidium pyriferum ...	White guava.
75	Jambuneredu or Allaneredu.	Eugenia jambos	Rose-apple.
76	Kalipaudu	.....	A kind of black jungle berry.
77	Karubuja	Cucumis melo	Melon.
78	Kichchili	Citrus aurantium ...	Orange.
79	Kolanimma	.....	A kind of lime.
80	Majipalam	Citrus medica	Citron.
81	Mamidi...	Mangifera Indica... ...	Mango.
82	Mulla dosakaya ...	Cucumis muricatus sativus.	Common cucumber.
83	Muntamamidi	Anacardium occidentale...	Cashew-nut.
84	Neredu	Eugenia (syzygium) jambolana.	.....
85	Nimma	Citrus bergamia	Bergamotte or acid lime.
86	Pala	Mimusops hexandra ...	.....
87	Pamparamasu	Citrus decumana ... Artocarpus incisa ...	Pumplemose or shaddock. Bread fruit.
88	Panasa	Artocarpus integrifolia ...	Indian jack.
89	Pedda dosakaya ...	Cucumis momordica ...	.....
90	Pedda ita	Phœnix sylvestris ...	Date.
91	Pedda regu	Ziziphus jujuba	Jujubi.
92	Pogada	Mimusops elengi... ...	Ape-faced flower fruit.
93	Pulladanimma	Punica granatum... ...	Pomegranate.
94	Putchakaya	Cucurbita citrullus ... Cucumis trigonus ...	Water-melon.
95	Ramasitapalam ...	Anona reticulata... ...	Bullock's heart.
96	Sara	Buchanania latifolia ...	Broad-leaved Buchanania.
97	Sima atti or anjura ...	Ficus carica	Fig.
98	Sima gogukaya ...	Hibiscus Sabdariffa ...	Roselle.
99	Sitapalam	Anona squamosa... ...	Custard-apple.
100	Tamarta	Averrhoa carambola ...	Carambola or Coromandel gooseberry.
101	Tati	Borassus flabelliformis ...	Palmyra fruit.
102	Tenkaya	Cocos nucifera	Cocoanut.
103	Tiyadanimma	Punica granatum... ...	Pomegranate.
104	Uti	Maba buxifolia	.....
105	Velaga	Feronia elephantum ...	Wood-apple.
106	Sapota	Achras sapota	Sapodilla.

In addition to the above, arrowroot and tapioca grow well, and, if cultivated on a large scale, might be found most profitable in a commercial point of view, for some arrowroot manufactured here a few years back and sent to Madras for examination and report was pronounced then to be equal to Speed's, which is the best and worth one rupee per pound. Some few families grow and make enough generally

for their annual consumption, and, if they have more than they require, the shopkeepers in the station gladly purchase it at the rate of 12 annas per pound. The process of manufacture is very simple, and much the same in both. The stock or rhizome in each requires soaking and cleaning,—the tapioca more so than the arrowroot—then they have to be pounded and undergo frequent washings to draw off the poisonous principle which abounds in the form of hydrocyanic acid, when a fine farina, which is the true arrowroot, or tapioca, as the case may be, forms a sediment at the bottom of the vessel; this after more washing should be taken out and exposed to the sun until perfectly and thoroughly dried; it is not considered fit for use until six months afterwards, as it is apt to cause diarrhœa and disarrangement of the bowels, especially in young children.

Medicinal Drugs and Miscellaneous Vegetable Products.

No.	Telugu Name.	Botanical Name.	Remarks.
		List of Dyes.	
1	Batchali aku	Portulaca oleracea ...	Common purslane leaf, a green dye.
2	Bira chekka	Elæodendron Roxburghii.	The bark is used for dyeing.
3	Buddi tiga	.....	The tendrils of this plant are used for dyeing.
4	Chiriveru	Oldenlandia umbellata ...	Chayroot, a red dye.
5	Goranti aku	Lawsonia alba inermis ...	Henna, broad Egyptian privet leaves.
6	Jafaravittulu	Biza orellana	Arnotto seed. The red powder which covers the seed capsules gives a reddish dye.
7	Jigidi ginzalu	Semecarpus anacardium...	Mark-nuts.
8	Kalisa tiga	.....	The tendrils of this plant are used for dyeing.
9	Karakkaya	Terminalia chebula ...	Gallnuts.
10	Kukkamori tiga ...	.....	The tendrils of this plant are used for dyeing.
11	Kusumachettu or kusumba.	Carthamus tinctorius ...	Bastard saffron or saffflower.
12	Maddi chekka	Morinda citrifolia ...	Indian mulberry bark.
13	Nilimaṛdu	Indigofera tinctoria ...	Indigo.
14	Pasupu	Curcuma longa	Turmeric.
15	Patapolam	Oldenlandia umbellata ...	Chayroot, a strong red dye.
16	Soratiga	Lagenaria vulgaris ...	Bottle gourd. The tendrils of this plant are used for dyeing.
17	Sugandapala tiga ...	Hemidesmus Indicus ...	Country sarsaparilla.
18	Surati or surai chekka.	Ailanthus excelsus ...	.....
19	Tangedu chekka ...	Cassia auriculata... ...	The bark is astringent and used to dye leather of a buff color.
20	Tagidise or tantipu vittu.	Cassio tora	The seeds are used in preparing a blue dye, generally fixed with lime water.
21	Tegadi tiga	.....	.....
22	Toguru chekka ...	Morinda citrifolia ...	Indian mulberry bark.
23	Yerravaludu tiga ...	.....	.....

No.	Telugu Name.	Botanical Name.	Remarks.
		List of Hemps and Fibres.	
24	Arinara...	Bauhinia racemosa ...	.....
25	Ariti nara	Musa paradisiaca ...	Plantain fibre.
26	Gogu nara	Hibiscus cannabinus ...	Deckanee hemp.
27	Ita nara	Phœnix sylvestris ...	Date fibre.
28	Jana nara	Grewia Rothii	.....
29	Janapa nara	Crotalaria juncea... ...	Hemp.
30	Jilledi nara	Calotropis gigantea ...	Gigantic swallow-wort hemp.
31	Mogili nara	Pandanus odoratissimus...	Caldera bush or fragrant screw-pine fibre.
32	Tati nara	Borassus flabelliformis ...	Palmyra fibre.
33	Tenkaya nara	Cocos nucifera	Cocoanut fibre.
34	Yenugakalabanda nara.	Agave Americana ...	Wild aloe fibre or American aloe.
35	Yepi nara	Bauhinia diphylla ...	.....

List of Medicinal Drugs found in the Nellore District.

No.	Telugu Name.	Botanical Name.	Uses.
1	Adavibenda or Nugu benda.	Abutilon Indicum ..	*Country mallow.*—The leaves contain a great deal of mucilage, and on that account are used as the marsh mallows in Europe. A decoction of them is used by European and Native practitioners as an emollient fomentation, and an infusion of the roots is given as a cooling drink in fevers. The root is also used in leprosy, and the seeds are reckoned laxative.
2	Adavikanda ...	Dracontium polyphyllum. Arum lyratum.	*Purple-stalked dragon.*—The roots are used by the native doctors in hæmorrhoids. It is a powerful stimulant.
3	Addasaram ...	Adhatoda vasica ...	*Malabar nut.*—Flowers, leaves, roots, and especially the fruit are considered antispasmodic, and are given in cases of asthma and intermittent fevers.
4	Addasarapa ...	.....	.....
5	Aithachetula ...	.....	.....
6	Akujemudu ...	Euphorbia nivulia...	The juice of the leaves of this plant is used internally as a purgative; mixed with margosa oil it is applied externally in certain cases of rheumatism. The bark of the root boiled in rice-water and arrack is given in dropsy. The leaves simply warmed in the fire will promote urine, externally applied; while their juice warmed is a good remedy in ear-ache, and is occasionally rubbed over the eyes to remove dimness of sight.
7	Ambatigadda ...	.....	.....
8	Amerla	.....	.....

No.	Telugu Name.	Botanical Name.	Uses.
9	Antara damara ...	Pistia Stratiotes ...	The plant is cooling and demulcent, and is given in dysuria. The leaves are made into poultices and applied to hæmorrhoids. The leaves mixed with rice and cocoanut milk are given in dysentery, and with rose-water and sugar in coughs and asthma. The root is laxative and emollient.
10	Aritigadda ...	Musa paradisiaca...	*Common plantain.*—In medicine the root of the plant beaten up and mixed with milk is administered as a draught in vertigo; the juice of the same is diuretic. The leaves from their cooling nature are generally used to dress blisters.
11	Arudonda	Capparis horrida...	The roots for medicine; leaves for abscess, and used in various ways.
12	Atikamamidi ...	Boerhavia erecta. Boerhavia procumbens.	*Spreading hog-weed.*—The root is given in powder as a laxative, and in infusion as a vermifuge.
13	Attapatti	Mimosa pudica ...	*Sensitive plant.*—The leaves are used in medicine.
14	Atti or medi ...	Ficus glomerata racemosa.	*Glomerous fig tree, red-wood fig tree, or country fig tree.*—The root in decoction and bark of the tree are used in medicine. The latter is slightly astringent, and sometimes used in the form of a fine powder; and in combination with gingelly oil is applied in cancerous affections. A fluid, which is yielded by incisions in the root, is given as a tonic by native doctors. An infusion of the bark is given in diabetes, and the young leaves reduced to powder and mixed with honey in bilious affections.
15	Avaduta or Avvaguda pandu.	Trichosanthes palmata.	The fruit is mixed with oil to make ointment for external application, and also mixed with cocoanut oil is a specific in ear-ache; but it is not eatable, being considered poisonous by the natives. It is, however, used in diseases of cattle, such as inflammation of the lungs, &c.
16	Avisi	Agati grandiflorum.	The bark is powerfully bitter, and is used as a tonic. An infusion of the bark is given in small-pox. The natives put the juice of the leaves in the nostrils in bad fevers on the day of the paroxysm. The juice of the flowers is squeezed into the eyes for expelling mistiness of vision.
17	Badisapu	Erythrina Indica...	*Indian coral tree.*—The leaves and bark are used in cases of fevers by the natives. The leaves pulverised and boiled with the ripe cocoanut, till reduced to the thickness of an ointment, are applied to venereal buboes and pains in the joints. Mixed with jaggery applied externally to the stomach in gripes and colic.
18	Balarakasi ...	Fourcroya cantala...	The root is a very good remedy for heat, and the milk of the tree is an eye-wash.

No.	Telugu Name.	Botanical Name.	Uses.
19	Balusu	Canthium parviflorum.	A decoction of the leaves and roots are given in certain stages of flux, and the latter is supposed to have anthelmintic qualities. The bark and young shoots are used in dysentery.
20	Bankatutri ...	.....	.....
21	Barrebatchala ...	Vitis setosa ...	Every part of the plant is exceedingly acrid. The leaves toasted and oiled are applied to indolent tumours to bring them to suppuration.
22	Batchala	Basella cordifolia...	The succulent shoots and leaves form an agreeable protection from the heat of the sun.
23	Bodataram ...	Sphæranthus hirtus.	The whole plant is used in decoction in stomach complaints, especially if mixed with pulverised cummin seeds; also mixed with honey it is used in coughs; a liniment made from it is externally applied in scabies and other cutaneous complaints. The seeds are considered as anthelmintic, and are prescribed in powders. The root powdered is stomachic, and the bark of the same ground small and mixed with whey is a valuable remedy for piles.
24	Boddi	Rivea hypocrateriformis.	.....
25	Bokkena	Zapania nodiflora...	The leaves and young shoots, which are very bitter and astringent, are given to children in indigestion and diarrhœa. They are also occasionally recommended as a drink for women after lying-in.
26	Bonta jemudu ...	Euphorbia antiquorum.	*Triangular spurge.*—The juice which flows from the branch of this plant is corrosive. The natives use it externally in rheumatism; they also give it in tooth-ache, and internally, when diluted, as a purgative in cases of obstinate constipation. A plaster prepared from the roots and mixed with assafœtida is applied externally to the stomachs of children suffering from worms. The bark of the root is purgative, and the stem is given in decoction in gout.
27	Bramhadonda ...	Argemone Mexicana.	*Yellow-thistle or Mexican poppy.*—The stalks and leaves of this plant abound with a bitter yellow juice like gamboge, which is used in chronic ophthalmia. An oil is also expressed from the seeds. It has also been employed as a substitute for castor oil, and is applied externally in head-ache by the natives. The juice of the plant in infusion is diuretic, relieves strangury from blisters and heals excoriations. In stomach complaints the usual dose of the oil is 30 drops on a lump of sugar, and its effect is perfectly magical, relieving the pain instantaneously, throwing the patient into a profound refreshing sleep, and relieving the bowels.

No.	Telugu Name.	Botanical Name.	Uses.
28	Buchakra gadda ...	Batatas paniculata. Nicbuhria oblongifolia.	The sweet tuberous roots dried and reduced to powder and then boiled with sugar and butter are used for making a cooling drink, and also said to promote obesity. It is used by the natives.
29	Buddakakara ...	Cardiospermum Halicacabum.	*Smooth-leaved heart pea.*—The root, which is diaphoretic and diuretic, is given in decoction as an aperient. The whole plant boiled in oil is rubbed over the body in bilious affections. The leaves mixed with jaggery and boiled in oil are a good specific in sore-eyes.
30	Bhutulasi	Ocimum album ...	The whole plant is used in fever, diarrhœa, and chest affections.
31	Chaduvaram ...	.....	.....
32	Chagamushti ...	.....	.....
33	Chantrasi or Chatarasi.	Mollugo spergula...	The bitter leaves are esteemed by the natives as stomachic, aperient, and antiseptic, and are given in infusion, and are considered especially efficacious in suppressed lochia. Moistened with castor oil and applied warm, they are said to be a good remedy in ear-ache.
34	Chedupolla ...	Tricosanthes cucumerina.	The seeds are reputed good in disorders of the stomach. The tender shoots and dried capsules are reckoned among the laxative medicines by the Hindus. They are used in infusion. In decoction with sugar they are given to assist digestion. The seeds are anti-febrile and anthelmintic. The juice of the leaves expressed is emetic, and that of the root drank in the quantity of two ounces for a dose is very purgative. The stalk in decoction is expectorant.
35	Chemidithe ...	.....	The leaf is a very good remedy for heat.
36	Chendrakanta or Baddrashi.	Mirabilis jalapa ...	*Marvel of Peru.*—Considered an aperient by the native doctors. The roots of this plant were long regarded as the source of the true jálap. They are considered purgative.
37	Cheppatattaku ...	Desmodium polycarpum.	.....
38	Chikonitha ...	.....	.....
39	Chikkelaga ...	Dicliptera parvibracteata.	.....
40	Chilla chettu ...	Strychnos potatorum.	*Clearing nut-tree.*—The seeds in powder mixed with honey are applied to boils to hasten suppuration; also with milk in sore-eyes.
41	Chinnakalabanda...	Aloe litoralis ...	*Sea-side or small aloe.*—The natives attach much value to the juice of the leaves, which they apply externally in cases of ophthalmia, and especially in what are commonly termed country sore-eyes. The mode of administering it is to wash the pulp of the leaves in cold water and mix it up with a little burnt alum. In this state it is applied to the eyes, being previously wrapped in a piece of muslin cloth.

No.	Telugu Name.	Botanical Name.	Uses.
42	Chirinalli	.....	.....
43	Chirriaku	Amaranthus Campestris polygoneides.	The root is considered demulcent, and is given in decoction in cases of strangury.
44	Chiriveru	Hedyotis umbellata. Oldenlandia umbellata.	*Chay-root plant or Indian madder.*—The leaves are considered expectorant. Dried and powdered they are mixed with flour and made into cakes and given in asthmatic complaints and consumption, an ounce daily of decoction being the dose given.
45	Chitikeswara ...	Poinciana elata ...	The leaves are used as a medicine that dissipates flatulency.
46	Chitlapotla ...	.....	.....
47	Chittamudapu ...	Ricinus communis...	*Castor-oil plant.*—This is the small variety, from the seeds of which only the medicinal castor is expressed. The oil is a mild laxative medicine, and among the Hindus is used as a remedy in cutaneous affections externally applied. It is particularly recommended in rheumatism, lumbago, habitual constipation, piles, and other diseases of the rectum. Alone or mixed with turpentine it is efficacious in expelling worms. The bark of the root is a powerful purgative, and, when made into a ball about the size of a lime in conjunction with chillies and tobacco leaves, is an excellent remedy for gripes in horses. In Jamaica the oil is considered a valuable external remedy in cramps, pains arising from cold, &c. The leaves heated and applied to the breasts and kept on for 12 or 24 hours will not fail to bring abundance of milk after child-birth. The same applied to the abdomen will promote the menstrual discharge.
48	Chittamutti or chinna muddapulagam.	Pavonia zeylanica...	An infusion of the root is given in fevers.
49	Chitti papara or papara.	Citrullus colocynthis.	*Colocynth or bitter apple.*—The medullary part of the fruit freed from the rinds and seeds is alone made use of in medicine. The extract of colocynth is one of the most powerful and useful of cathartics. The juice of the fruit when fresh mixed with sugar is given in dropsy, and is externally applied to discoloration of the skin. In medicine its chief uses are for constipation and the removal of visceral obstructions at the commencement of fevers and other inflammatory complaints.
50	Chittramulam ...	Plumbago zeylanica.	*Leadwort.*—The fresh bark bruised is made into a paste, mixed with rice conjee, and applied to buboes. It acts as a vesicatory. The root reduced to powder and administered during pregnancy will cause abortion.
51	Chittivaragogu ...	.....	.....

No.	Telugu Name.	Botanical Name.	Uses.
52	Damara	Nelumbium speciosum.	*Egyptian or Pythagorean bean.*—In medicine the root is said to be demulcent and diuretic, and the stalks, leaves, and flowers are used as cooling and a tonic.
53	Danimma	Punica granatum ...	*Pomegranate tree.*—The rind of the fruit and flowers are the parts used medicinally. They are both powerfully astringent and are employed successfully as gargles in diarrhœa, &c. The pulp is sub-acid, quenching thirst and gently laxative. The bark of the root is a remedy for tape-worm given in decoction.
54	Devadari	Erythroxylon (Sethia) Indica.	The young leaves and tender shoots are reckoned refrigerant. Bruised and mixed with gingelly oil they are applied as a liniment to the head. The bark is occasionally administered in infusion as a tonic.
55	Donda	Coccinia Indica ...	The whole plant rubbed up with the root of the elaculli and powdered cummin seed is administered by native practitioners in gonorrhœa. Leaves rubbed with butter are applied in the form of a liniment to eruptions of the skin.
56	Dundigam or Nela amudam.	Jatropha glandulifera.	An oil is expressed from the seeds which, from its stimulating property, is reckoned useful; externally applied in cases of chronic rheumatism and paralytic affections. The plant exudes a pale thin juice, which the Hindus employ for removing film from the eyes.
57	Dundupa	.....	The leaf and milk are good remedies for heat.
58	Durudagundi ...	Tragia involucrata.	*Conchoric tree.*—The root is used medicinally as an alterative in old venereal complaints. The juice of the same mixed with cow's milk and sugar is given as a drink in fevers and itch. The root in decoction is administered internally against suppression of urine.
59	Durigepu	Acacia speciosa ...	*Sirissa tree.*—The bark is a remedy both for heat and wind.
60	Dusaratiga ...	Cocculus villosus ...	A decoction of the fresh root mixed with pepper and goat's milk is given in rheumatism; dose half a pint every morning. It is said to be laxative and sudorific. The leaves when agitated in water render it mucilaginous: this sweetened with sugar and drunk when fresh made to the extent of half a pint twice a day is given for the cure of gonorrhœa.
61	Dushtapaku or Znttupaku.	Cynanchum extensum. Dœmia extensa.	The juice of this is supposed to possess an emetic as well as purgative quality, and is said to be particularly useful in cases of jaundice: it is generally administered in cow's milk.

No.	Telugu Name.	Botanical Name.	Uses.
62	Gacha	Guilandina Bonduc.	The kernels of the nuts are bitter, and said by the native doctors to be powerfully tonic. They are given in cases of intermittent fevers, mixed with spices in the form of powder. Pounded and mixed with castor oil they are applied externally in hydrocele. The roots and seeds in infusion are given in intermittent fevers. The leaves are heated with castor oil and applied to the testicle.
63	Gadidagadapa ...	Aristolochia bracteata.	*Worm-killer.*—Every part of this plant is nauseously bitter. In cases of gripes, two of the fresh leaves are rubbed up with water and given once in 24 hours. An infusion of the dried leaves is given as an anthelmintic: fresh bruised and mixed with castor oil, they are considered a valuable remedy in obstinate cases of itch. The fresh leaves applied to the navel of a child are said to have the effect of moving the bowels. The same fried with castor oil and made into a ball, the size of an orange, relieves horses when suffering from gripes. The leaves beaten up with water are given internally in cases of snake-bites; also in infusion for boils and inflammatory attacks. The natives squeeze the juice into wounds to kill worms.
64	Galijeru	Trianthema obcordata.	The root, which is bitter and nauseous, is given in powder in combination with ginger as a cathartic: when taken fresh, it is somewhat sweet, and the leaves are used for decoction.
65	Ganjigadda ...	Commelyna ...	.....
66	Gangaravi ...	Thespesia populnea.	*Portia tree.*—The capsule is filled with a yellow pigment-like liquid gamboge, which is a good external application in scabies and other cutaneous diseases, the juice being simply applied to the parts affected. The bark boiled in water is used as a wash for the same purposes with the best effect. The bark in decoction is given as an alterative internally.
67	Garikamodi ...	.....	The bark or root is used in decoction as a remedy for heat.
68	Garikaveru ...	Cynodon dactylon..	*Huriallee grass.*—The natives eat the young leaves, and make a cooling drink from the roots.
69	Garuputumma ...	.....	The bark is a medicine that dissipates flatulency.
70	Gobbi or Nirugobbi.	Asteracantha longifolia.	The roots are considered tonic and diuretic; administered in decoction; they are also employed in dropsical affections and gravel. The leaves boiled in venegar are reckoned diuretic.
71	Golimidi	Coix barbata ...	The leaf dissipates flatulency.

No.	Telugu Name.	Botanical Name.	Uses.
72	Goranti	Lawsonia alba ...	*Henna—Broad Egyptian privet.*—The plant is supposed to possess vulnerary and astringent properties. The flowers have a strong smell, from which, as well as from the leaves and the young shoots, the natives prepare a kind of extract which they reckon useful in leprosy. The leaves are also used externally applied in cutaneous affections. The leaves mixed with sugar are given in decoction in jaundice, and boiled in milk and drunk are said to promote sleep. A bath made with the bark, leaves, and flowers is used in the cure of epilepsy and other spasmodic affections.
73	Gotti gadda ...	Spathium Chinense.	*Spathium root.*
74	Gudabala	.....	The leaves are used for blistering purposes.
75	Gudapala	.....	.....
76	Guntakalagara ...	Eclipta ereda prostrata.	This plant in its fresh state ground up and mixed with gingelly oil is applied externally in cases of elephantiasis. The juice of the leaves is mixed with ointment and in decoction.
77	Hamsapade ...	Coldenia procumbens. Heliotropium Coromandelianum.	The dried plants mixed with fenugreek seeds and rubbed to a fine powder are used to promote the suppuration of boils.
78	Injeti gadda ...	.....	The roots fried are eaten by men; it is a strengthening substance.
79	Ippa	Bassia longifolia ...	The bark is used in decoction as an astringent and emollient, and also as a remedy in the cure of itch. The leaves are boiled and given in medicine as well as the milk of the green fruits.
80	Isari or Iswara ...	Aristolochia Indica.	*Indian birth-wort.*—The root is nauseously bitter, and is said to possess emmenagogue and antarthritic virtues, and to be an antidote to snake-bites, being applied both externally and internally. Mixed with honey, the root is given in white leprosy, and the leaves internally in fever.
81	Jadadanaku ...	.....	It is a remedy for heat.
82	Jilledu	Calotropis gigantea. Calotropis procera.	*Gigantic swallow-wort tree.*—An acrid, milky juice flows from every part of the shrub when wounded, and this the natives apply to medicinal purposes in many different ways, besides preparations of the plant itself in epilepsy, paralysis, bites of poisonous animals, as a vermifuge, &c. The root, bark, and inspissated juice are used as powerful alteratives and purgatives. The milky juice has been found to be a very efficacious medicine in leprosy, lues, tænia, herpes, dropsy, rheumatism, hectic and intermittent fevers. By Hindus it is employed in typhus fever and syphilitic complaints with such success as to have earned the title of vegetable mercury.

No.	Telugu Name.	Botanical Name.	Uses.
			The powdered bark is given in doses of 5 or 6 grains twice daily. It will occasionally produce nausea and vomiting, but such symptoms are removed by a dose of castor oil. The root pulverised and made into an ointment is very efficacious in the treatment of old ulcers. The milky juice mixed with common salt is given in tooth-ache, and the juice of the young buds in ear-ache. The leaves beat up with pepper are administered internally in cases of snake-bites, and boiled in oil they are rubbed over the body in scabies. Warmed and moistened with oil they are applied as a dry fomentation in pains of the abdomen, and also form a good rubefacient.
83	Jittavaragogu ...	.....	.....
84	Kadajemudu ...	Euphorbia tirucalli.	*Milk hedge or Indian tree spurge.*—The fresh acrid juice of this plant is used as a vesicatory. A decoction of the tender branches is given in colic, and the milky juice mixed with butter as a purgative. Root in decoction is administered internally in pains in the stomach.
85	Kakidonda ...	Trichosanthes palmata. Coccinea Indica.	The roots and leaves are used in medicine generally.
86	Kakimoragaddu ...	.....	.....
87	Kalutamba ...	.....	.....
88	Kamanchi or Kasaku.	Solanum incertum nigrum rubrum.	The leaf is a very good remedy for heat and bile. The juice is also used as ointment, and also taken internally.
89	Kamsagadda ...	.....	.....
90	Kanaga	Pongamia glabra ...	*Indian Beech tree.*—The leaves and bark are used in medicine. The seeds yield by expression a fixed oil which the natives use externally in eruptive diseases.
91	Kannekumaragaddu.	.....	The root of this plant is by natives used in medicine.
92	Kapparavalli ...	Anisochilus carnosus. Colcus amboinicus.	*Thick-leaved lavender.*—The fresh juice squeezed from the leaves of this plant and mixed with sugar and gingelly oil is used as a cooling liniment for the head. Leaves and stems are given in infusion to children in coughs and colds.
93	Karaka	Terminalia chebula.	*Pilla murdah nut.*—The fruit is very astringent, and on that account much used by the Hindus in their arts. The gal-nuts well rubbed with an equal proportion of catechu is used in aphthous complaints, and considered a valuable remedy. The unripe dried fruits are recommended as purgative by the natives. The fruit mixed with honey is given in infusion in dropsy and diabetes and hæmorrhoidal affections, and externally in cases of sore-eyes, &c.

No.	Telugu Name.	Botanical Name.	Uses.
94	Karepaku or karivepa.	Bergera Kœnigii...	*Curry-leaf tree.*—The root is laxative, and both bark and roots are stimulant, and are used externally as remedies in eruptions and in infusion to check vomiting in cholera. It is used for bites of poisonous animals, the tender leaves being boiled in milk, bruised and applied as a poultice to the parts affected. The fresh leaves are good, eaten raw in dysentery.
95	Karumunaga ...	Moringa	*Moringa.*—Leaves, roots, flowers, seeds, vessels or fruit, gum, wood, bark, and oil are all used in medicine by the people. This tree can be found in jungles.
96	Karuvaragogu ...	.....	.....
97	Kasagadda ...	.....	.....
98	Kattavari tiga ...	.....	.....
99	Kolamukki or kodapala.	Wrightia antidysenterica.	The bark is reputed to be a specific in dysentery and bowel complaints, and is the *Conessi bark* of the Materia Medica. It is astringent and febrifuge. The seeds are also used medicinally, being boiled in milk and given in hæmorrhoids and dysentery and in decoction in fever and gout. The root rubbed up and mixed with rice-water is given in sore-throat, a lotion of the same being applied to the neck. It is also used externally in rheumatic complaints and tooth-ache. A medicinal oil is procured from the seeds.
100	Kondamudam or Katamedam.	Baliospermum polyandra.	The seeds serve as a useful aperient medicine. The leaves are heated and applied to boils in order to reduce pain.
101	Kondagummadigaddu.	Batatas pentaphylla.	It is an excellent root; used as medicine.
102	Korendapala ...	.....	.....
103	Korinda	Acacia Intsia ...	The juice of the leaf is used in medicine for coughs, &c.
104	Kovinda	.....	.....
105	Koyyatotakura ...	Amaranthus tristis.	.....
106	Kukkapala ...	Tylophora asthmatica vomitoria.	The roots partake in an eminent degree of the properties of Ipecacuana, and are a good remedy in dysentery. Given in a pretty large dose it answers as an emetic, in smaller often repeated doses as a cathartic, and in both ways effectually. The natives also employ it as an emetic by rubbing upon a stone 3 or 4 inches of the fresh root, mixing it with a little water for a dose.
107	Kukkatulasi ...	Ocimum canum ...	The whole plant is used in decoction for fever.
108	Kuppinta	Acalypha Indica ...	*Indian Acalyphe.*—The root bruised in hot water is employed as a cathartic, and the leaves as a laxative in decoction mixed with common salt; the latter are applied externally in scabies. A decoction of the plant

No.	Telugu Name.	Botanical Name.	Uses.
			mixed with oil is antarthritic and mixed with chunam is applied externally in cutaneous diseases. A decoction of the leaves is given in ear-ache.
109	Maddi	Terminalia glabra...	The bark is used in decoction.
110	Mallegaddu ...	.....	.....
111	Mamidi	Mangifera Indica...	*Common mango tree.*—The bark of the tree is administered in infusion in menorrhagia and lencorrhœa, and the resinous juice mixed with white of an egg and a little opium is considered a good specific for diarrhœa and dysentery. The tender leaves mixed with the bark of the castor oil plant and cummin seed are used in decoction for coughs, asthma, and affections of the chest. An infusion of the young leaves is likewise prescribed occasionally by native practitioners in bilious affections.
112	Manchikalabandu...	Aloe vulgaris ...	*Common aloe.*—As a drug aloe is reckoned extremely valuable, and its medicinal properties are very numerous. To persons predisposed to apoplexy it is more beneficial than most other purgatives. The compound decoction is a valuable emmenagogue, particularly when combined with preparations of iron. One of the best modes of covering the unpleasant taste of aloes when given liquid is in the compound tincture of lavender.
113	Manga	Randia dumetorum.	The fruit bruised and thrown into ponds where fish are they are soon intoxicated and seen floating. The fruit is used as an emetic. The bark of the root in infusion is used as a nauseating medicine.
114	Maredu	Ægle Marmelos ...	*Bel-tree.*—The fruit is nutritious, and occasionally employed as an alterative. The mucus of the seeds is used as an excellent addition to mortar, especially in well-buildings. Roots, bark, and leaves are reckoned refrigerant. The bark of the root especially is given in compound decoctions in intermittent fevers, and the leaves made into poultices in ophthalmia. When dried before it is ripe the fruit is used in decoction against diarrhœa and dysentery; and when ripe and mixed with juice of tamarinds, forms an agreeable drink. A water distilled from the flowers is reputed to be alexipharmic. A decoction of the bark of the tree is given in palpitation of the heart, and a decoction of the leaves in asthma.
115	Marrivaludu ...	.....	.....

No.	Telugu Name.	Botanical Name.	Uses.
116	Marri	Ficus Bengalensis..	*Common Banyan tree.*—The seeds of the fruit are considered as cooling and tonic, being prescribed in the form of electuary. The white glutinous juice which flows from the stems is applied as a remedy in tooth-ache, and also to the soles of the feet when cracked and inflamed. The bark given in infusion is said to be a powerful tonic, and is also used in diabetes. The tender drops are also used in decoction, &c.
117	Medi atti	.....	The bark is a very good remedy for urinary, genital, and other diseases.
118	Mirapagandra ...	Toddalia aculeata...	The bark of the root is given in remittent jungle-fevers. The fresh leaves are eaten raw in stomach complaints. The whole plant is reckoned a valuable stimulant, and has a strong pungent taste, especially the root. A liniment good in rheumatism is made from the root, and green fruit fried in oil.
119	Moduga	Butea frondosa ...	*Bastard teak.*—This tree yields a kind of gum. It is used in medicine as a powerful astringent, administered in the form of tincture and powder. Two or three seeds deprived of their outer covering are frequently given as an anthelmintic in cases of tape-worm.
120	Modugavuda ...	Butea frondosa (root).	The roots cause considerable heat.
121	Mogabira	Anisomeles Malabarica.	*Malabar Cat-mint.*—The juice of the leaves is given to children in colic and indigestion and fevers arising from teething. Also employed in infusion in stomachic complaints, dysentery, and intermittent fevers. A decoction of the whole plant is antarthritic if the body be washed with it.
122	Mogalinga ...	Schrebera swietenioides.	The root and bark are used for fevers.
123	Mogalisandlu ...	Pandanus odoratissima (root).	The juice of the dropping roots of this plant is used in drawing ointments, and is also internally applied.
124	Mella	Jasminum... ...	.....
125	Mudda pulagam ...	Pavonia odorata ...	The root is used in infusion as a diet drink among the Hindus in fevers.
126	Mukamudusugaddu.	.....	.....
127	Mulugorenta ...	Barleria Prionitis...	The juice of the leaves mixed with sugar and water is given to children in fevers and catarrhal affections. The ashes of the burnt plant mixed with water and rice-conjee are employed in cases of dropsy and anasarca, also in coughs.
128	Mulugudu or nonachettu.	Morinda umbellata.	The leaves are used in conjunction with certain aromatics among native practitioners in cases of diarrhœa.
129	Muluvempali ...	Tephrosia spinosa..	.....

No.	Telugu Name.	Botanical Name.	Uses.
130	Mullamushti ...	Solanum trilobatum.	The root, leaves, and tender shoots are all used medicinally; the two first in decoction or powder in consumptive complaints. The berries and flowers are given internally in decoction for coughs.
131	Munaga	Moringa pterygosperma.	*Horse-radish tree.*—The root of this tree is much like the English horse-radish. The native practitioners prescribe the fresh root as a stimulant in paralysis and intermittent fevers; they also use it in epilepsy and hysteria, and reckon it a valuable rubefacient in palsy and chronic rheumatism. The root has a pungent odor and a heavy aromatic taste. The juice of the leaves mixed with pepper is applied over the eyes in vertigo, and mixed with common salt is given to children in flatulency. It is also used to hasten suppuration in boils. The bark rubbed up in rice-water, mixed with cummin seed, is a cure for gumboils and tooth-ache. The leaves simply warmed are applied in hydrocele, and also good for ulcers and guinea-worm. The gum used in head-ache, mixed with milk and externally rubbed on the temples. It is also locally applied to buboes and venereal pains in the limbs.
132	Muntamamidi ...	Anacardium occidentale.	*Cashew-nut tree.*—The juice of the fruit is given in diarrhœa and for the cure of diabetes. The astringency of the fruit juice has been recommended as a good remedy in dropsical habits. The bark of the tree is given internally in infusion of syphilitic swellings of the joints.
133	Mushti	Strychnos nux vomica.	*Vomit-nut or poison-nut tree.*—The root is used in the case of intermittent fevers and the bites of venomous snakes. The nut, when finely pounded and mixed with margosa oil, is considered tonic and astringent, given in minute doses. They recommend it in chronic rheumatism, and blended with white of an egg they employ it as a repellent. The seeds are given in leprosy, paralysis, and bites of venomous serpents, and are used by the lower natives as a stimulant, like opium, in very small doses. A decoction of the leaves externally in paralysis and rheumatic swelling of the joints. The root is used in gout, the part affected being rubbed. The decoction is also given in vertigo and in bilious complaints. The bark mixed in rice-water is antibilious. The leaves are given in decoction for rheumatism, and for catarrh applied externally. The juice from

No.	Telugu Name.	Botanical Name.	Uses.
			the leaves expressed and given in decoction is good for head-ache. If taken internally it is poisonous. The seeds of the fruit, if taken for two years, one or two every day, have the effect of rendering innoxious bites of poisonous cobras.
134	Naga malli ...	Rhinacanthus communis.	The fresh roots and leaves bruised and mixed with lime juice are reckoned a useful remedy in ring-worm and other cutaneous affections. Milk boiled with the root is reckoned aphrodisiacal by native doctors, and as such is often employed. The roots are used in the bites of poisonous snakes.
135	Nageti panatagadda	.....	.....
136	Nallagantena ...	Clitorea ternatea ...	The powdered seeds, when combined with cream of tartar, is a useful purgative. The root is used in croup: it sickens and occasions vomiting. It is also given as a laxative to children, and is also diuretic. There are two varieties of this creeper; the one with white flowers is said to be the best.
137	Nallaguruginja ...	Abrus precatorius...	*Black wild liquorice.*—Of this creeper there are several varieties, with seeds scarlet, black, and white. The leaves are mixed with honey and applied externally in swellings of the body, and pulverised and chewed with sugar are given to mitigate coughs. The seeds mixed with the roots and cocoanut milk are given in hæmorrhoids.
138	Nallamulaka ...	.....	.....
139	Nallapayala ...	.....	The whole plant is a very good remedy for heat.
140	Nallapulugudu ...	Anisonema multiflora.	.....
141	Nallavavili or vavili.	Vitex negundu ...	*Five-leaved chaste tree.*—The root in decoction is a pleasant bitter, and administered in cases of intermittent and typhus fevers. The leaves simply warmed are a good application in cases of rheumatism and sprains. The dried fruit is considered a vermifuge. A decoction of the aromatic leaves helps to form the warm bath for native women after delivery. The root in decoction is used for vermifuge and to reduce swellings in the body. The leaves are employed in weakness of the eyes, and with the root mixed with rice-water are good for healing ulcers. The tender leaves rubbed up with pepper made into small balls are given two or three at a time when fever comes on. An ointment is made from the juice of the leaves and used for promoting the growth of hair.

No.	Telugu Name.	Botanical Name.	Uses.
142	Nallavummetta ...	Datura fastuosa ...	*Purple thorn-apple.*—The root in powder is given by Mahomedan doctors in cases of violent head-aches and epilepsy. The inspissated juice of the leaves is used for the same purpose. The Hindu doctors use the succulent leaves and fruit in preparing poultices, mixed with other ingredients for repelling cutaneous tumours and for piles. They also assert that the seeds made into pills deaden the pain of tooth-ache when laid upon the decayed tooth. Leaves in oil are rubbed on the body in itch or rheumatic pains of the limbs. The seeds bruised are applied in boils and carbuncles. They are soporific, and very dangerous if incautiously used.
143	Nallavuppi ...	Capparis sepiaria...	The bark is used for fever.
144	Nalleru	Vitis (cissus) quadrangularis.	The leaves and young shoots when fresh are sometimes eaten by the natives, and when dried and powdered are given in bowel affections.
145	Naragonji	.....	It is used in medicine for opening the bowels.
146	Nelagolimidi ...	Slevogtia verticillata.	It is used for dropsy, &c.
147	Nelagummadi ...	Batatas paniculata.	The sweet tuberous roots dried and reduced to powder and then boiled with sugar and butter are used for making a cooling drink, and also said to promote obesity; it is used by the natives.
148	Nelatangedu ...	Cassia elongata obtusa,	*Country senna.*—This species is frequent in pastures and uncultivated grounds in the district. The leaves are much used by the natives as a substitute for senna.
149	Nelatati gadda ...	Curculigo orchioides.	The root considered a demulcent. It is used in gonorrhœa, and also has tonic qualities.
150	Nelavelaga ...	Justicia paniculata.	This plant grows wild in the district. It is highly prized as an excellent stomachic.
151	Nelavemu ...	Andrographis paniculata.	This plant is much valued for its stomachic and tonic properties, especially the root, which is one of the chief ingredients among the natives. The whole plant is very bitter, and is occasionally used in cholera and dysentery. It is also said to be alexipharmic.
152	Nelavempali or vempali.	Tephrosia purpurea.	The roots beaten up and mixed with arrack are applied to swollen gums and affections of the mouth. The roots are bitter and are given in decoction for dyspepsia and in infusion to check vomiting. The juice extracted from the plant and mixed with honey is applied to pustular eruptions of the face. The root bruised, boiled with cocoanut mil, and made into an ointment is given in elephantiasis.

No.	Telugu Name.	Botanical Name.	Uses.
153	Nelavusari... ...	Phyllanthus Niruri.	The root, leaves, and young sheets are used medicinally as deobstruent and diuretic: the two first in powder or decoction in jaundice or bilious complaints; the latter in infusion in dysentery. The leaves, which are bitter, are a good stomachic. The fresh roots are given in jaundice. Half an ounce rubbed up in a cup of milk and given morning and evening will complete the cure in a few days without any sensible operation of the medicine. The juice of the stem mixed with oil is employed in ophthalmia. The leaves and roots pulverised and made into poultice with rice-water are said to lessen œdematous swelling, ulcers, &c.
154	Nelli or pedda nelli.	Premna esculenta latifolia.	The leaves have a strong, but not disagreeable odor, and are eaten by the natives in their curries.
155	Neredu	Eugenia (syzygium) jambolanum.	The whole tree has astringent properties, and the leaves and bark are used in medicine.
156	Nimma	Citrus bergamia ...	*Bergamotte or acid lime.*—Lime juice is much used in medicine by native practitioners. They consider it to possess virtues in checking bilious vomiting, and to be refrigerant and antiseptic. It probably possesses all the virtues attributed to the lemon.
157	Nirugobbi... ...	Asteracantha longifolia.	The roots are considered tonic and diuretic, administered in decoction. They are also employed in dropsical affections and gravel. The leaves boiled in vinegar are reckoned diuretic.
158	Nugudosa... ...	Bryonia scabrella...	Seeds in decoction are sudorific, and are also employed in diabetes and dysuria. Root in decoction is given in flatulency, and the root itself is masticated to relieve the tooth-ache. The leaves are also used for children's diseases.
159	Nulivempali ...	.....	.....
160	Obili	.....	It is used in medicine generally.
161	Otharam	.....	.....
162	Pachi gadda ...	.....	.....
163	Pala	Mimusops hexandra.	The bark is a remedy for heat.
164	Pala tiga	Leptadenia reticulata.	.....
165	Palleru	Tribulus lanuginosus.	The leaves and roots are said by the natives to possess diuretic qualities and are prescribed in decoction. The seeds powdered are given in infusion to increase the urinary discharge, and are also used in dropsy and gonorrhœa.

No.	Telugu Name.	Botanical Name.	Uses.
166	Pamidipatti ...	Gossypium acuminatum.	*Indian cotton plant.*—An emulsion of the seeds is employed as an antidote to opium, also in dysentery, and the oil is useful in cases of poisoning from narcotics. A decoction of the root is given in cases of strangury and gravel, as it is demulcent. The young leaves and shoots are prescribed for children in dysentery, also in colic and hysterics. They are said to be very cooling. The root in infusion is diuretic.
167	Pamudondu ...	.....	The roots for blistering, &c.
168	Papata	Pavetta Indica ...	The bitter root has aperient qualities, and is prescribed by native doctors in visceral obstructions. The leaves are boiled in water, and fomentation is made from them for hæmorrhoid pains. The root pulverised and mixed with ginger and rice-water is given in dropsy.
169	Parpatakam ...	Mollugo cerviana triphylla.	This plant mixed with oil is made into an ointment for scabies and other cutaneous diseases. The young shoots and flowers are given in infusion as a mild diaphoretic in fever cases.
170	Pasi tiga	Cassyta filiformis...	This leafless, thread-like parasite is found twisting round the branches of trees. It is put, as a seasoning, into butter-milk and much used for this purpose. The whole plant pulverised and mixed with dry ginger and butter is used in the cleaning of inveterate ulcers. Mixed with gingelly oil it is employed in strengthening the roots of the hair. The juice of the plant mixed with sugar is occasionally applied to inflamed eyes.
171	Patti	Gossypium herbaceum Indicum.	*Indian cotton plant.*—An emulsion of the seeds is employed as an antidote to opium, also in dysentery, and the oil is useful in cases of poisoning from narcotics. A decoction of the root is given in cases of strangury and gravel, as it is demulcent. The young leaves and shoots are prescribed for children in dysentery, also in colic and hysterics. They are said to be very cooling. The root in infusion is diuretic.
172	Payalaku or sanna payala.	Portulaca quadrifida.	The fresh leaves bruised are applied externally in erysipelas, and an infusion of them as a diuretic in dysuria, also internally in hæmorrhage.
173	Peddakalabandu or Kalabandu.	Aloe Indica ...	*Indian aloe.*—A kind of aloe, but of an inferior description, is obtained from it. It is used in medicine generally as a cooling substance.
174	Peddamanu ...	Ailanthus excelsa...	The bark of this tree is used for fever and cough.
175	Pemugaddu. ...	Calamus retang ...	The root is used in infusion for cooling.

No.	Telugu Name.	Botanical Name.	Uses.
176	Pennerigadda ...	Physalis somnifera.	*Winter cherry.*—The root is said to have deobstruent and diuretic properties. The leaves moistened with warm castor oil are useful, externally applied in cases of carbuncle. They are very bitter, and are given in infusion in fevers. The root and leaves are powerfully narcotic, and the latter are applied to inflamed tumours, and the former in obstinate ulcers and rheumatic swellings of the joints, being mixed with dried ginger and so applied. The native physicians reckon the roots alexipharmic.
177	Penuzuttu... ...	.....	The whole plant is used in medicine, a cooling substance, and also used for cough.
178	Pilli gadda or dumpa.	Urtica tuberosa ...	The root is used for dropsy and for fever.
179	Pillipesara ...	Asparagus racemosus.	*Three-lobed bean.*—The leaves are said to be tonic and sedative, and are used in cataplasms to weak eyes.
180	Pisangi	Clerodendron inerme.	The juice of the root and leaves are bitter, and occasionally employed by native doctors in scrofulous complaints; the leaves dried, pulverised, and mixed with sugar and rice are given in infusion in venereal disorders. The leaves boiled are applied to buboes, and the root boiled in oil is made into a liniment for rheumatism.
181	Podadamara or sima avisi.	Cassia alata ...	*Ring-worm shrub.*—The juice of the leaves mixed with lime juice is used as a remedy for ring-worm: the fresh leaves simply bruised and rubbed upon the parts will sometimes be found to remove the eruption. The Hindu doctors affirm that the plant is a cure in all poisonous bites, besides cutaneous affections.
182	Podapathra ...	Gymnema sylvestri.	.....
183	Ponnaganti ...	Alternanthera sessilis.	The whole plant is greatly prized by the natives, who attribute to it very high qualities, considering the leaves food for kings. It is used in medicine generally.
184	Poddupodupu ...	.....	.....
185	Pottikakara ...	Momordica charantia.	The whole plant mixed with cinnamon, long pepper, rice, and marothy oil is administered in the form of an ointment in psora, scabies, and other cutaneous diseases. The juice of the leaves mixed with warm water is reckoned anthelmintic. The whole plant pulverised is a good specific, externally applied in leprosy and malignant ulcers.
186	Pudina	Mentha viridis ...	The leaves are used by the natives for bile.
187	Pulichinta... ...	Oxalis corniculata.	*Yellow-wood sorrel.*—The leaves, stalks, and flowers are used by the Hindus as cooling medicines, especially in dysentery.

No.	Telugu Name.	Botanical Name.	Uses.
188	Pulichenchala ...	.....	.....
189	Pulitodugu ...	Pterolobium lacerans.	The whole plant is used for dropsy.
190	Pullabachala ...	Vitis setosa ...	.....
191	Puttatamba ...	.....	.....
192	Ragi or ravi ...	Ficus religiosa ...	*Poplar-leaved fig tree.*—The seeds are said to possess cooling and alterative qualities, and are prescribed in electuary and in powder. The glutinous juice which exudes from the stem is made into bird-lime. Leaves and young shoots are used as a purgative, and an infusion of the bark is given internally in scabies.
193	Rudrajada... ...	Ocimum basilicum.	*Sweet basil.*—The whole plant is aromatic and fragrant. The seeds are cooling and mucilaginous, and are said to be very nourishing and demulcent. An infusion is given as a remedy in gonorrhœa, catarrh, dysentery, and chronic diarrhœa. The juice of the leaves is squeezed into the ear in earache. The seeds are a favorite medicine with Hindu women for relieving the after-pains of parturition.
194	Sabadevi	.....	.....
195	Sadapaku... ...	Ruta angustifolia...	*Narrow-leaved rue.*—It is met with in gardens, and used medicinally; it is highly valued by the Hindus.
196	Sambhacherla ...	.....	It is used in medicine generally.
197	Sambrani chettu ...	Herpestis monniera.	The root, stalks, and leaves are used by the Hindus medicinally as diuretic and aperient. The pressed juice mixed with petroleum is rubbed on parts affected with rheumatism.
198	Sannapayala ...	.....	The leaf is a good remedy for heat in the system.
199	Sata kuppi ...	Anethum sowa ...	*Sowa, dill, or Bishop's weed.*—The seeds yield a valuable oil, prepared by distillation, and used medicinally. Bruised and boiled in water and mixed with the roots these seeds are applied externally in rheumatic and other swellings of the joints. The leaves applied warm and moistened with a little oil are said to hasten suppuration.
200	Sedu bira	Luffa amara ...	This is bitter in every part. The fruit is violently cathartic and emetic, and the juice of the young roasted fruit is applied by the natives to their temples in cases of head-aches. The seeds in substance or infusion are used as emeto-cathartic.
201	Sikireni	.....	The bark and the leaves are used in medicine generally for heat. The powdered leaves are used by the natives like soap-nut to cleanse the hair.
202	Sikayaku	Acacia concinna ...	The acid leaves are used in decoction, &c., for bile. The leaves are used in cookery instead of tamarind.

No.	Telugu Name.	Botanical Name.	Uses.
203	Sitapalam... ...	Anona squamosa ...	*Custard-apple.*—The leaves gently bruised and mixed with salt and reduced to the form of a plaster and so applied to malignant tumours will act powerfully in ripening them. The unripe fruit mixed with a little ginger is given in vertigo.
204	Sora veru	Lagenaria vulgaris.	*White pumpkin, bottle gourd.*—The root and seeds are used in medicine. A decoction of the leaves mixed with sugar is used in jaundice.
205	Soyindaku ...	Seshania Ægyptiaca.	The leaves are heated with castor oil and applied to swellings. The flowers are boiled in oil and applied to the head for long-standing headache.
206	Sugandapala ...	Hemidesmus Indicus.	*Country sarsaparilla.*—This root is an excellent substitute for sarsaparilla, and much used among the natives. They employ it particularly for the thrush in children, giving about a drachm, every morning and evening, of the powder fried in butter. Dried and reduced to powder and mixed with honey it is reckoned a good specific in rheumatic pains, boils, &c., and in decoction with onions and cocoanut oil is internally recommended in hæmorrhoids, and simply bruised and mixed with water in diarrhœa. The root is mucilaginous and slightly bitter, and is recommended by the native doctors in cases of strangury and gravel, being pulverised and mixed with cow's milk: they also give it in decoction with cummin seeds to purify the blood and correct the acrimony of the bile. A decoction of it is also prescribed by European practitioners in cutaneous diseases, scrofula, and venereal affections. Two ounces infused in a pint of water and allowed to cool is the quantity usually employed daily; and by such doses the discharge of urine is generally trebled or quadrupled. It also acts as a diaphoretic and tonic, greatly increasing the appetite. The root is brownish externally, and has a peculiar aromatic odor, somewhat like that of sassafras. It has been employed as a cheap and efficacious substitute for sarsaparilla in cachectic diseases, increasing the appetite and improving the health. The milky juice of the fresh plant boiled in oil is applied externally in rheumatism, and an infusion of the whole plant is given in fevers.
207	Surati	Ventilago Maderaspatana.	.....

No.	Telugu Name.	Botanical Name.	Uses.
208	Suriyakanti ...	Ionidium suffruticosum.	The root in infusion is diuretic, and is a remedy in gonorrhœa and affections of the urinary organs. The leaves and tender stalks are demulcent, and are used in decoction and electuary, and also employed, mixed with oil, as a cooling liniment for the head.
209	Tadi	Terminalia bellerica.	The kernel of the nut is said to intoxicate if eaten in great quantity. The taste is astringent. The kernel of the nut mixed with honey is given in certain cases of ophthalmia. An oil is expressed from the seeds used for strengthening the hair. The juice of the bark and root is given in decoction with rice and milk in colic.
210	Tadigadda ...	.....	.....
211	Takkedu	Premna	The leaves applied to the head are said to cure head-ache, and a decoction of the roots is employed as a stimulant in fevers, flatulency, &c.
212	Talapidasa ...	.....	.....
213	Tamalapaku ...	Chavica betel ...	*Betel leaf pepper.*—The freshly expressed juice is employed as febrifuge medicine and as an antispasmodic, especially against obstinate dry coughs. It is a powerful stimulant to the salivary glands and digestive organs, and diminishes the perspiration of the skin.
214	Tamaragadda ...	Nelumbium speciosum.	*Egyptian or Pythagorean bean.*—In medicine the root is said to be demulcent and diuretic, and the stalks, leaves, and flowers are used by the natives as cooling and tonic.
215	Tangedu	Cassia auriculata ...	A very common shrub; the bark is used for tanning leather. The natives consider the powder of the dry seeds as a good remedy in certain stages of ophthalmia. The bark is astringent and used to dye leather of a buff color. Workers in iron employ the root in tempering iron with steel.
216	Tapasi	.....	The bark is used for fever, &c.
217	Tella duradagondi..	Tragia cannabina...	The hairs of this plant sting like the common nettle. The root is considered diaphoretic, and is prescribed in decoction as an alterative; also in infusion in ardent fevers.
218	Tella ganjeru ...	.....	.....
219	Tella ganneru ...	Nerium odorum ...	*White sweet-scented oleander.*—The bark of the root is used externally as a powerful repellent, and made into a paste is applied in cases of ringworm. The root itself taken internally acts as a poison.

No.	Telugu Name.	Botanical Name.	Uses.
220	Tella gantina ...	Clitorea ternatea ...	The powdered seeds, when combined with cream of tartar, is a useful purgative. The root is used in croup; it sickens and occasions vomiting. It is also given as a laxative to children, and is also diuretic. There are two varieties of this creeper; the one with white flowers is said to be the best.
221	Tella galijeru ...	Trianthema decandra.	The root is light brown outside and white within. It is aperient, and said to be useful in hepatitis and asthma. The bark of the root in decoction is also given as an aperient.
222	Tellaguruginja ...	Abrus precatorius...	*White wild liquorice.*—Of this creeper there are several varieties, with seeds scarlet, black, and white. The leaves are mixed with honey and applied externally in swellings of the body, and pulverised and chewed with sugar are given to mitigate coughs. The seeds mixed with the roots and cocoanut milk are given in hæmorrhoids.
223	Tella jilledu ...	Calotropis gigantea.	*White gigantic swallow-wort.*—See No. 82.
224	Tella mulaka ...	Solanum Indicum...	*Indian night-shade.*—The root is used by native doctors in cases of dysuria and ischuria in the form of decoction. It is said to possess strong exciting qualities if taken internally, and is employed in difficult parturition. It is also used in tooth-ache. An infusion of the root is given in fevers and coughs, and the juice of the leaves boiled with the juice of fresh ginger is administered to stop vomiting. The leaves and fruit mixed with a little sugar are rubbed on the body in itch.
225	Tellategadu ...	Ipomœa turpethum.	*Indian jalap.*—The bark of the root is employed by the natives as a purgative, which they use fresh, rubbed up with milk. About six inches in length of the root is reckoned a dose. It is a good remedy against worms; a remover of phlegm, swellings of the limbs, and diseases of the stomach. It also heals ulcers, and is useful in diseases of the skin. It is known to be one of the best purgatives. It is cathartic and pungent; it increases wind; is hot and efficacious in removing cold and bile; it is useful in bilious fevers and complaints of the stomach. The black sort is somewhat less efficacious; it is a violent purgative; is good in faintings, and diminishes the heat of the body in fevers with delirium.
226	Tella tumma ...	Acacia ferruginea...	This bark is very astringent. A decoction of the same, in conjunction with ginger and other ingredients, is frequently employed as an astringent wash for the teeth.

No.	Telugu Name.	Botanical Name.	Uses.
227	Tellavavili or niruvavili.	Vitex trifolia ...	*Three-leaved chaste tree or Indian privet.*—The leaves and young shoots are considered as powerfully discutient, and are used in fomentations, or simply applied warm in cases of sprains, rheumatism, contusions, &c.; also externally in diseases of the skin and swellings: leaves powdered and taken with water are a cure for intermittent fevers; root and a cataplasm of the leaves are applied externally in rheumatism and local pains. The root mixed with warm water is used in gout.
228	Tellavuppi ...	Monetia tetracantha.	The bark is used for fevers, &c.
229	Tellayampali ...	Tephrosia purpurea.	See No. 152.
230	Thagadu	Bignonia chelonoides.	Both the roots and the flowers are given in infusion as a cooling drink in fevers. A decoction of the leaves is given in cases of visceral obstruction.
231	Thigadirisanam ...	.....	The bark is used for rheumatism, and is a very heating drug.
232	Thorravelaga ...	Feronia	The bark is used for fevers, &c.
233	Thundigapu ...	.....	.....
234	Thurakavepa ...	Melia azedarach ...	*Common bead tree or Persian lilac.*—The pulp surrounding the seeds is said to be poisonous, and mixed with grease is reputed to kill dogs. This, however, is doubtful. The root is nauseous and bitter. A valuable oil is also produced from the seeds.
235	Tippatiga	Tinospora cordifolia.	A tincture forming a kind of salt is extracted from the whole plant; it is used for complaints of heat, &c., and also used for bile.
236	Tulasi	Ocimum sacrum ...	*Holy basil.*—The whole plant is of a dark purple color, and has a grateful smell. The root is given in decoction in fevers, and the juice of the leaves in catarrhal affections in children. Also an excellent remedy mixed with lime juice in cutaneous affections, ring-worm, &c.
237	Tumma or nallatumma.	Acacia Arabica ...	*Babool tree.*—This tree yields a transparent gum, which is used as a substitute for the real gum arabic. The bark itself is used medicinally as a tonic in infusion, and a strong decoction of it is employed as a wash for ulcers; and finely powdered and mixed with gingelly oil it is recommended externally in cancerous affections. A decoction of the bark makes a good substitute for soap, and is used to a great extent for tanning leather and dyeing various shades of brown. The leaves burnt and mixed with cocoanut oil are applied externally in cases of itch.

No.	Telugu Name.	Botanical Name.	Uses.
238	Tummi	Leucas cephalotes..	This is a most celebrated species. The leaves are eaten, the flowers are sacred to Siva, and are offered in his temple. The juice of the leaves or flowers is applied as a caustic for the eyes, &c.
239	Tungagadda ...	.....	The roots are good remedy for heat.
240	Tungamushti ...	Cyperus hexastachys.	The tubers are sold in the bazaars and used by perfumers on account of their fragrance. In medicine they are used as tonic and stimulant, and have been employed in the treatment of cholera. In the fresh state is given in infusion as a demulcent in fevers, and also used in cases of dysentery and diarrhœa.
241	Tutturi	Ipomœa reptans ...	A creeping annual of the convolvulus family with rose-colored flowers, found about the borders of tanks and most places. The leaves are used as greens, and also used in medicine generally.
242	Vakudu	Solanum jacquini...	The fruit is bitter and sub-acid; considered as an expectorant by the natives, and given by them in coughs and consumptive complaints: also in decoction in humoral asthma. The berries are good for the digestion. The roots beaten up and mixed with wine are given to check vomiting.
243	Vallari	Hydrocotyle Asiatica.	*Asiatic penny-wort.*—A widely distributed plant, growing in moist, shady places near hedges or tanks. The leaves, which are bitter, are toasted and given in infusion to children in bowel-complaints and fevers. They are also applied to parts that have suffered from blows or bruises as anti-inflammatory. The plant is one of the remedies for leprosy, for which it is said to be an excellent specific, and one which is worthy of more attention than has hitherto been bestowed upon it.
244	...	Gynandropsis pentaphylla.	The leaves are eaten by the natives: bruised and applied to the skin act as a rubefacient, and produce abundant serous exudation, answering the purpose of a blister. The seeds are given internally, beaten to a paste, in fever and bilious affections, and the juice of leaves beaten up with salt in ear-ache. The whole plant made into an ointment with oil is applied to pustular eruptions of the skin, and simply boiled in oil is efficacious in cutaneous diseases, especially leprosy.

No.	Telugu Name.	Botanical Name.	Uses.
245	Vankaya	Solanum melongena.	*The brinjal or egg-plant.*—The oil of the seeds of the brinjal taken with opium is a vehement poison, to which the leaves bruised and mixed with water are an antidote. The juice is given to cattle when suffering from internal abscess. The fruit punctured with a needle and boiled in gingelly oil is a remedy in tooth-ache.
246	Varagogu	.....	A chief medicinal drug among the natives.
247	Vavinta	.....	.....
248	Veduru	Bambusa arundinacea.	*Bamboo.*—The roots are diluent, the bark is a specific in eruptions, and the leaves are given to children as an anthelmintic, and are, moreover, a powerful emmenagogue.
249	Velaga	Feronia elephantum.	*Elephant or wood-apple.*—A transparent gummy substance exudes from the stem when cut or broken, which is used for mixing with painter's colors, in dyeing, and also in ink and varnish, and by brick-layers in preparing a fine kind of whitewash. It is used medicinally by the natives, being reduced to powder and mixed with honey and then given in dysentery and diarrhœa. The leaves when bruised have a fragrant smell, like anise. The natives consider them as stomachic and carminative. They are also used by native practitioners as a *gentle* stomachic stimulant in the bowel-complaints of children.
250	Velivempali or nulivempali.	.....	The roots are used for fevers.
251	Veluturu	Dichrostachys cinerea.	The young shoots are bruised and applied to the eyes in cases of ophthalmia. The roots are used in decoction for fevers.
252	Vepa	Azadirachta Indica.	*Margosa or Nim tree.*—This is a beautiful tree; its chief virtues reside in the bark, which has a remarkably bitter taste, and has been much employed. The natives consider it a most useful tonic in intermittent fevers and chronic rheumatism, administering it either in decoction or powder. The dried leaves added to common poultices act powerfully in preventing glandular tumours from coming to maturity. The same discutient effect is produced after the application of leeches, in all kinds of bruises and sprains, by a watery or vinous infusion of them, particularly when spirit of camphor is now and then sprinkled over the cloth steeped in the infusion. The greatest benefit has been derived from the application in the worst cases of compound fracture. A sacculus aromaticus of these leaves, with a few grains of powdered

No.	Telugu Name.	Botanical Name.	Uses.
			camphor seldom fails to afford relief in rheumatic affections of the ears, eyes, and teeth. The leaves beaten into a pulp and externally applied act like a charm in removing the most intractable form of psora and other pustular eruptions. From the pericarp of the seed an acrid bitter oil is expressed, which is a useful remedy in leprosy, and is, moreover, anthelmintic and stimulant, being used externally in cases of bad ulcers, and is a liniment in head-aches and rheumatic affections. It is obtained either by boiling or expression; is of a deep yellow color; and is much used for burning in lamps. It is also used in imparting colors to cotton cloths. The seeds, after being skinned, are employed to kill insects, and the kernels powdered and mixed with water for washing the hair. A gum is also got from the bark, used medicinally as a stimulant. A kind of toddy is produced from the young trees, which is said to be a good stomachic.
253	Vishabuddi ...	Sida acuta ...	The root is bitter, and is given in infusion in conjunction with ginger in intermittent fevers. The Hindus consider it a valuable stomachic, and a useful remedy in chronic bowel-complaints. The leaves made warm and moistened with gingelly oil are employed to hasten suppuration. The juice of the leaves mixed with honey is given in dysentery and pains in the chest, and is said to be a remedy in snake-bites.
254	Vishnukranta ...	Evolvulus alsinoides.	A widely distributed plant. The leaves, stalks, and roots are used in medicine and reputed to be excellent remedies in dysentery and fever.
255	Vomam	Ptychotis ajowan...	*Bishop's weed seed.*—The seeds have an aromatic smell and a warm pungent taste; they are much used by the natives for medicinal and culinary purposes. They are small plants, and are to be met with in every market.
256	Vudaga	Alangium decapitalum.	*Sage-leaved alangium.*—The juice of the root is reckoned anthelmintic and purgative. It is used in dropsy. The root pulverised is an antidote to snake-bites. The leaves boiled in oil are used as a vulnerary ointment.
257	Vummetta or tella vummetta.	Datura alba ...	*White-flowered thorn-apple.*—The juice of the leaves boiled in oil is applied to cutaneous affections of the head. The seeds are employed in fevers about three at a dose, &c., and are with the leaves applied externally in rheumatic and other swellings of the limbs.

No.	Telugu Name.	Botanical Name.	Uses.
258	Vusirika	Emblica officinalis..	*Emblic myrobalam.*—The seeds are given internally as a cooling remedy in bilious affections and nausea, and in infusion make a good drink in fevers. They are also used in diabetes. Infusion of the leaves is applied to sore-eyes. Bark of the root mixed with honey is applied to aphthous inflammations of the mouth. The bark of the tree itself is astringent, and is used for tanning purposes. It is also medicinally used in diarrhœa. Of the fruit when dry the decoction is employed in fevers, and mixed with sugar and drunk in vertigo. The young leaves mixed with sour milk are given by the natives in dysentery.
259	Vuttarenu... ...	Achyranthes aspera.	*Rough chaff flower.*—The root is used by the natives as a sort of tooth-brush. The seeds are given in hydrophobia and in cases of snake-bites, as well as in ophthalmia and cutaneous diseases. The flowering spikes rubbed with a little sugar are made into pills and given internally to people bitten by mad dogs. The leaves taken fresh and rubbed to a pulp are considered a good remedy applied externally to the bites of scorpions. The ashes of the burnt plant mixed with conjee is a native remedy in dropsical cases. A decoction of the leaves is a useful diuretic.
260	Yadatiga	.....	.....
261	Yampali	Tephrosia purpurea.	See No. 152.
262	Yella	.....	The root is a cooling substance.
263	Yenugakalabanda...	Agave Americana...	*American aloe.*—An extract of the leaves is boiled and applied externally in swellings and pains of the body.
264	Yenugapallern ...	Pedalium murex ...	The whole plant has an odor of musk. If the leaves when fresh are stirred in water they render it mucilaginous, and this is given as a drink in gonorrhœa. The effect, however, goes off in 10 or 12 hours, leaving the liquid in its former state. The seeds are administered as a decoction for the same purpose. They are diuretic and are used in dropsy. The leafy stems are used in thickening butter-milk, to which they give a rich appearance.
265	Yerra chittramulam.	Plumbago rosea ...	*Rose-colored lead-wort.*—The root when bruised is acrid and stimulating, and when mixed with oil is used externally in rheumatic and paralytic affections. It is also given internally for the same complaints. Also a good remedy in ulcers, cutaneous diseases, rheumatism, and leprosy. The leaves made into plasters are said by the natives to be a good application to buboes and incipient abscesses.

No.	Telugu Name.	Botanical Name.	Uses.
266	Yerra guruginja ...	Abrus precatorius...	*Red wild liquorice.*—See No. 137.
267	Yerra galijeru ...	Trianthema obcordata.	See No. 64.
268	Yerra ganneru ...	Nerium odorum ...	*Red sweet-scented oleander.*—See No. 219.
269	Yerripucha or budama.	Citrullus ciliatus...	The seeds, which are bitter, are mixed with oil and employed as a vermifuge. They are also occasionally used by farriers in diseases of horses. They yield a fixed oil by boiling, which is used for lamps by the poorer classes.
270	Yarravaludu ...	.....	There are two or three different kinds under this name, distinguished as yerra, nalla, and tella valudu; but the red is the chiefest; its bark is considered by the natives a powerful ingredient for venereal disease.

List of Miscellaneous Vegetable Products.

No.	Telugu Name.	Botanical Name.	English Name.
1	Allam (green root).	Zingiber officinalis ...	Ginger.
2	Avalu	Sinapis ramosa	Mustard seed.
3	Bellam	Saccharum officinarum ...	Cane jaggery.
4	Bendu	Æschynomene aspera ...	Sola-pith.
5	Buraga banka ...	Odina Wodier	Curry wood gum.
6	Buraga dudi ...	Eriodendron anfractuosum.	Silk or tree cotton.
7	Cheruku	Saccharum officinarum ...	Sugar-cane.
8	Chintapaudu ...	Tamarindus Indicus ...	Tamarind fruit.
9	Danyalu	Coriandrum sativum ...	Coriander seed.
10	Ganjaya	Cannabis sativa	Common hemp plant.
11	Gogovinjalu ...	Hibiscus cannabinus ...	Deckanee hemp seed.
12	Itabellam ...	Phœnix sylvestris	Date jaggery.
13	Itakallu	Do.	Date toddy.
14	Jigidigiujalu ...	Semicarpus anacardium ...	Marking-nut.
15	Kunkudukaya ...	Sapindus emarginatus ...	Soap-nut.
16	Muntanamidipappu.	Anacardium occidentale ...	Cashew-nut.
17	Pasupu	Curcuma longa	Turmeric.
18	Pogaku	Nicotiana tabacum ...	Tobacco.
19	Sarapappu ...	Buchanania latifolia ...	Broad-leaved buchanania seed.
20	Sikaya ...	Acacia concinna	Soap-nut.
21	Sonti (dry root) ...	Zingiber officinalis ...	Ginger.
22	Tamalapakulu ...	Chavica betel	Betel leaf pepper.
23	Tatibellam ...	Borassus flabelliformis ...	Palmyra jaggery.
24	Tati kalakanda ...	Do.	Palmyra sugar.
25	Tati kallu ...	Do.	Palmyra toddy.
26	Tegalu ...	Do.	Young palmyra plant.
27	Tellapatti ...	Gossypium Indicum ...	White Indian cotton.
28	Tumma banka ...	Acacia Arabicum	Gum.
29	Vasa	Acorus calamus aromaticus.	Sweet flag.
30	Veduru biyam ...	Bambusa arundinacea ...	Bamboo rice.
31	Velaga banka ...	Feronia elephantum ...	Elephant or wood-apple gum.
32	Vepa banka ...	Azadirachta Indica ...	Nim tree gum.
33	Vatti vellu ...	Andropogon muricatus ...	Kus-kus grass.
34	Yerra patti ...	Gossypium Indicum ...	Red Indian cotton.

N.B.—In the preparation of the lists contained in this chapter, the compiler is chiefly indebted to Balfour's Encyclopædia, Balfour's List of Timber Trees, Drury's Useful Plants of India, and Sir W. Eliot's Flora Andrica.

Among the vegetable specimens sent from Nellore to the Madras Exhibition of 1857 was—

(1.) A cement extracted from the common *cactus* growing in wild profusion all over the Narasimhakonda hills near Nellore. It attracted attention from its similarity to the plant from which the kattimandu gum is made, and is said to be abundant in many parts of the district. It has been ascertained to be a highly powerful cement.

(2.) Specimen of caoutchouc.

The caoutchouc plant grows in great luxuriance both as a creeper and as a standard, and with great rapidity. It could be cultivated to any extent.

(3.) A few sheets of the paper made in the jail from the wild thistle mixed with old net. The thistles are dried and crushed in the paper mills and mixed with a proportion of old fishing nets, and much of the paper at that time used in the Zillah Court was thus made.

CHAPTER VII.

ETHNOLOGY.

Aborigines.—Scythian element.—The Dravidians.—The Aryans.—Hindus.—Religion and civilization.—Solar and Lunar dynasties.—Barbarian tribes.—Telugu.—Kalinga and Andhra—The characteristics of the people. YANADIES.—Origin.—Physique.—Sub-divisions.—Habits and livelihood.—Language.—Crime.—Marriage customs.—Religion.—Yanadies of Sriharikota. YERUKALAS.—Habits and means of livelihood.—Physical characteristics.—Crime.—Religion.—Marriage customs.—Institutions of family and property.—Language.—Origin.—Yerukalavaudlu.—Words and phrases of the Yerukala dialect—Cardinal numbers, Ordinals.—Nouns substantive.—Pronouns.—Phrases. SUKALIES or LAMBADIES.—Livelihood.—Crime.—Physique.—Dress.—Marriage customs.—Language and origin. CHENCHUS.—DOMMARAS.—OTHER MINOR TRIBES.—Wuddars.—Pamulavaudlu.—Muttarachavaudlu.—Dasarivaudlu.—Pichiguntavaudlu.—Criminal propensities of the different tribes.—Statements.

Aborigines.

WHEN the Scythian hordes penetrated the thick forests of Southern India they found aboriginal races already before them, but races so uncivilized that they designated them as foresters, mountaineers, hob-goblins, and devils. These

Scythian element.

Scythian colonists had been probably driven out of Northern India by incursions of other Scythian tribes. They settled down in the south and formed the Dravidian

Dravidians.

group. These Dravidian races of Scythian origin appear never to have been conquered by the fair-skinned Aryans, but the latter seem to have come in and colonized

Aryans.

the country, gradually to have obtained wealth and power, and, having two castes of their own—Brahmins and Kshetryas—to have converted the Dravidians generally into the fourth or Sudra class, admitting the more respectable members of the community into the intermediate or Vysia caste. Thus the Scythian and Aryan elements combined in what we term generally

Hindus.

the Hindus, although even to this day the distinctions of caste have kept the two upper castes perfectly distinct from the two lower ones. The Dekkan owes its

Religion and civilization.

religion, as well as its civilization, chiefly to Bahar, where the Magadha empire flourished. The country about the Cauvery river was cleared and cultivated by settlers from Oude. Rama's expedition to South India is perpetuated by the temple of Rameshwaram, which he is said to have founded, and which drew numbers of pilgrims from the north of India, who settled there and first cultivated the country. Among them was Pandion, who built the city of Madura. Trichinopoly was built by a colonist from Oude named Chola, who gave his name to the Coromandel Coast,

which is properly Cholamandal, *i.e.*, the district of Chola. Agastya, the first person who composed a Tamil grammar, came from North India and led the Brahmins across the Vindhia Mountains into the Dekkan. He settled in the Dekkan; "became the father of Tamil grammar and medicine;" and introduced letters and religion among the tribes of Dravira. As the Brahmins invented for the Kshetrya princes of Northern India dynasties traced to the sun and moon, so we find in Southern India the Solar and Lunar dynasties perpetuated.

Solar and Lunar dynasties.

In a note to Professor Wilson's Translation of the Ancient Drama *Mrichchakati*, there is a list of the countries which are considered as inhabited by barbarian tribes or Mlechkas, that is otherwise than Hindus. Among the countries specified are Karnata (Carnatic), Andhra (Telingana), Chola (Coromandel). Some three or four hundred years before the Christian era we read that the Yavans frequently invaded Orissa. Elphinstone alludes to the Yavans of Telingana who have all Sanscrit names. Yavanas have been taken to mean the children of Yavan or Javan (the Jaones), or great ancestor of the Greeks. The early Yavans* may, therefore, have been Bactrian Greeks, the remnant of the expedition of Alexander the Great. The ruler of the Magadha kingdom at the time of Alexander's invasion in B.C. 327 was Nanda, and he was eventually succeeded by Sandradothus or Chandragupta, with whom Seleucus, Alexander's General, made a treaty.

Barbarian tribes.

The District of Nellore is a portion of the ancient division of Southern India—Telingana. Tradition states that the origin of the name is Tri-lingam or impure Telugu. Modagalingam, the country of the three lingams, or mystic symbols of the divinity Shiva, who is said to have descended upon the three mountains, (1) Shree Shailam or Parvatam, (2) Kaleshwaram, and (3) Bhimeswaram. These three lingams are said to have marked the chief boundaries of Telingana.

Telugu.

Mr. C. P. Brown, in the introduction to his Telugu grammar, notices that Ptolemy mentions "Triglyphon vel Trilingam regia," but places it beyond the Ganges; and that Pliny, alluding to the same region under its purer name of Modogalingam, makes it an island in the Ganges: "Insula in Gange est magnæ amplitudinis, gentem continens unam, Modogalingam nomine." He accounts for the apparent inaccuracy, as to situation, by pointing out that the Godavery as well as the Ganges proper are both known by the name of Gunga. Mr. Brown goes on to state that from the adjective Trilinga by a general grammatical rule is derived Tilinga, or, as it is more generally written, Telinga. From

* See Political History, Chapter XIV.

Telinga, also by corruption, the native grammars derive the words Tenugu and Telugu.

Kalinga and Andhra.

The country appears to have been sub-divided at a very early period into the Kalinga and Andhra provinces. Kalinga stretched northwards from the Godavery to the Ganges, and the nation is mentioned by Pliny as "Calingæ proximi mari" and "Gentes gangaridum Calingarum," and the people of Telingana are still known to the inhabitants of the eastern islands by no other name than Caling or Keling. Andhra, whence the first ancient dynasty of Hindu emperors appear to have derived their name, seems to have been an inland sub-division to the south of the Godavery,

Characteristics of the people.

greater in extent than Kalinga. Pliny thus alludes to the Andhræ as a superior people: "Validior deinde gens Andhræ plurimis vicis xxx. oppidis, quæ muris turribusque muniuntur; regi præbet peditum C.M. equitum M.M. elephantos M." The Andhra race of sovereigns appear first to have been located at Shrikakolam* on the banks of the Kistna, and afterwards to have established their capital on the banks of the Godavery. We afterwards find Rajahmundry as the capital of the kings of the Chalukya race.

In Chapter XIV. we have endeavoured briefly to trace the evidences that we have of the successive dynasties of the Chola Rajahs, the Yavans, the Gazapatti Rajahs of Warrangal, and the Narapatti dynasty down to Mahomedan times.

As we elsewhere (Chapter VIII.) treat of religion and castes, it will be unnecessary here to enter into any particulars with regard to the Hindus proper. The language of the district is Telugu.

The following account of the wild tribes of the district has been extracted from a report by Mr. H. E. Stokes, M.C.S., and is based upon the previous reports of Dr. John Shortt:—

YANADIES.

"A great deal has been written about the Yanadies of Sriharikota, and great efforts have been made by Government to ameliorate their condition and civilize them to some extent; but it would seem with comparatively little effect, their condition as described by Dr. Shortt in his report of 1864 being very little below that of their brethren on the mainland, for whom nothing has been done, and to whom they bear, in point of numbers, a very small proportion. The Yanadies of the district numbered 20,000 in 1865; those of Sriharikota 489 in 1867. Previous to Mr. Dykes' letter†

* Leaden coins of Gotaniputra and Pudinayi his successor, date about the first century of the Christian era, have been found at Amravate, or rather the site of the ancient city of Dharinikota on the river Kistna.

† *Vide* letter to the Board of Revenue, No. 182, dated 31st July 1865.

of 1865, no notice seems to have been taken of the former. I will give a brief account of the Government dealings with the Sriharikota Yanadies after I have described the tribe generally.

Origin.

"Nothing certain is known on this point: the people have no tribal traditions, and there is nothing in their language or religion to indicate their descent. To call them, with Dr. Shortt, 'aborigines,' simply means that their origin is unknown, and that their state of civilization is lower than that of their neighbours, and the two derivations* of the name which are suggested in his report are altogether fanciful. The first 'a' in Zanadi is long, and it is usually found that when a tribe bears a name of foreign origin a native word is also in use; there is none among the Yanadies. The 'y' therefore is radical. The second derivation offered is open to the same objections. All that can with certainty be said of them is that they are a Dravidian tribe, and show, with the rest, the Mongolian type, of which Dr. Shortt speaks.

Physique.

"In his report† above alluded to, Dr. Shortt fully described the Yanadies of Sriharikota, and the description as regards physique is applicable to the tribe throughout the whole district. He says:—'Their type of features is Mongolian; broad about the cheek bones, which are also more or less prominent; with a pointed chin; a scanty moustache; no whiskers, and a scanty straggling beard over the forepart of their chins . . . . . The men are pretty tall and lanky in appearance; their muscles are soft and flabby . . . . The men are generally dark colored, but the women vary from dark to a brown bamboo' (sc.color.) Among 25 men examined by Dr. Shortt, the tallest was five feet nine and a half inches, and greatest weight obtained 118 lbs.; average height 5 feet 4·8 inches; average weight 100·4 lbs.: and of 25 women, the tallest was 5·3½; the greatest weight obtained 100 lbs.; average height 4 feet 10·6 inches; average weight 82·6 lbs. I have noticed that the men are usually bow-shinned, and have a scant development of the muscles of the calf. The inland Yanadies are finer men than those on the coast. Mr. Dykes appended to his letter above mentioned a statement, from which it appears that the Yanadies in the district amount in round numbers to 20,000. 15,406 are in the Collector's Division‡ and the Zemindary tracts, the largest number (4,019) being in Nellore; half

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* 1.—"A" privative and S.K. "Natha," a lord or protector. 2.—"A" privative and adi beginning.

† *Vide* Government Proceedings, dated 17th May 1864.

Coast.		*Inland.*	
‡ Nellore ... Gudur ... Polur ...	10,035.	Atmakur ... Rapur ... Venkatagiri ...	5,361.

the remainder are in Kavali and Kandukur: there are very few in the extreme north and north-west.

Sub-divisions.

"There appear to be no well-marked sub-divisions among the Yanadies. Tamil and Telugu Yanadies in Polur are mentioned. These Tamil Yanadies are perhaps some of the Villie tribe mentioned by Dr. Shortt, who have strayed thus far north from the Tamil districts. The Yanadies in Ongole and the north seem to have some caste customs, no doubt borrowed. They are divided into the refuse-eating Yanadies and those who do not eat refuse. In Nellore the Kappala or Chatta, *i.e.*, the frog-catchers, and the Panta or Crop Yanadies, and in Kavali the Somaries or idle men appear. These names obviously do not indicate radical sub-divisions. The Yanadies adopt house names.

Habits and livelihood.

"In their persons the Yanadies are filthy in the extreme. Their clothing is of the scantiest nature; the men have seldom anything but *langoties*, and the women wear the merest rag of a cloth. The men tie their hair in a knot usually on the top of the head; the women have their hair flying loose. The huts are mere circular frames of sticks, usually six or eight feet in diameter, and thatched with palmyra leaves, and they crowd into them like pigs. They seldom possess anything but a few pots and fowls. They gain their livelihood, some few as agricultural laborers, some by making mats and leaf platters, and by cutting firewood in the jungles and selling it. They are most commonly, however, employed as watchmen for crops, &c., and in pounding paddy in the villagers' houses, receiving as wages small quantities of grain. In the Southern Coast Taluqs some are found in every village, and they are not so migratory in their habits as in the inland and northern parts of the district. In the Udayagiri and the inland taluqs they live principally by hunting —an avocation which entails constant movement from place to place.

Language.

"They speak Telugu only among themselves, with an 'elongated sound,' as it is described, probably a drawling pronunciation of the long vowels.

Crime.

"It will be seen from the crime statement that the offences to which the Yanadies are most addicted are house-breaking and theft, and that they do not, as a rule, commit crimes attended with violence to the person, such as robbery and dacoity. In the Ongole Taluq they are said to organize these crimes,* but this is quite exceptional. The intimate acquaintance with the houses and the habits of their inmates which they acquire while pounding paddy or performing other domestic services for the people, gives them great facilities for the commission of house-breaking.

* *Vide* Lieutenant Balmer's letter to Mr. Dykes, dated 22nd May 1865, No. 317.

"The reports of the Tahsildars and my own inquiries lead to the conclusion that Dr. Shortt's account of the marriage customs of the Yanadies of Sriharikota applies equally to the district Yanadies. The union is based on the consent of the parties and that only; the man and woman, without consulting their friends, themselves arrange the matter, and afterwards the friends are assembled, betel and nut distributed, the marriage string tied on the neck of the bride, and she is taken to her husband's house. Consent and inclination of the parties evidently implies maturity on both sides, and it is found accordingly that the Yanadi women are never married before they attain puberty. The marriage tie among the district Yanadies is very loose: adultery is common; but the Yanadies of Sriharikota are stated by Dr. Shortt to be very jealous of their conjugal rights. Re-marriage of widows is the rule. Polygamy is practised, some men having as many as seven wives. Dr. Shortt expresses his opinion, apparently based on this fact, that the women outnumber the males; but it appears from the figures given below that the excess is very slight. The custom of tying the '*talli*' or marriage symbol round the necks of the married women seems pretty generally adopted; it is of rarer occurrence in the inland taluqs. The women, when they can afford it, wear the usual bangles, &c.

Marriage customs.

"The religious rites of this tribe appear, as well as their marriage customs, to be copied in great measure from, or at least to resemble strongly, the usages of more civilized Hindus. They wear "*bottus*" or marks on their foreheads like other Hindus; they offer sacrifices in the same way; they call themselves Vaishnavas and Saivas, probably without understanding the differences between the sects. The god in vogue at Sriharikota is called 'Chenchu Devudu,' the wild or savage god, a name obviously given by others than his own votaries. He is a large wooden idol, to whom fortnightly sacrifices of cooked food, flowers, &c., are made. The Yanadies have no idea of a future state. They invariably bury their dead.

Religion.

"The small section of the tribe which inhabits part of the island of Sriharikota has long been the object of special measures on the part of Government, with a view to its civilization. The mutta of Sriharikota came into the possession of Government in the year 1835. Previous to that time the Yanadies who dwelt in the jungles were rarely seen, and were in a state of complete barbarism. They lived on fruits, roots, and other jungle produce; and, in order that they might have an occupation which would at once be congenial to their habits, and would have the effect of bringing them into contact with civilization, they were employed in the collection of jungle produce, which was delivered to Government

Yanadies of Sriharikota.

agents ; and of the sale proceeds a proportion, varying at different times, was devoted to the remuneration of the Yanadies. In order that they might be induced to adopt the use of rice and clothing, these commodities were supplied to them instead of money, of the use of which they were quite ignorant. At the same time, to restrict their wandering habits, a system of registration was introduced, and continued to the present time. All marriages were also registered, and premiums on births were given at the rate of two annas six pie for male, and one anna three pie for female children. From the papers to which I have had access, I have not been able to discover the dates of the introduction of these several measures ; but that they had their natural effect in increasing the numbers of the tribe is clear from the subjoined table which I have compiled from incidental statements in the papers sent from the Madras Collector's Office when Sriharikota was transferred in 1863 to this district.

Date.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.		
1835 ...	...	...	...	...	199	Board to Collector of Madras, 22nd February 1858.
1852 ...	...	...	...	...	317	Collector to Board, 21st October 1856.
1855 ...	...	...	...	...	347	
1856 ...	...	...	...	...	419	Board to Collector of Madras, 22nd February 1858.
1861 ...	106	99	130	109	444	Sub-Collector of Madras to Collector, 15th June 1861.
1862 ...	172	...	154	...	561	Including 235 children; children not classified. Collector to Board, 25th March 1862.
1865 ...	112	102	146	103	463	Mr. Dykes to Board (above-mentioned letter).
1867 ...	122	110	157	100	489	Assistant Collector of Nellore to Collector.

"The total in 1862 seems too high to be correct, as an increase of 121 in one year is impossible. The tribe has, at all events, increased in 32 years nearly 150 per cent. Mr. Dykes' orders, issued in 1865, that all interference with their leaving the jungles should cease, do not seem to have had any effect in lessening the numbers of Yanadies on the Government books. There have for some years been about eighty Yanadies, besides those on the Government books, on the island of Sriharikota, having probably immigrated from the mainland ; and these may have been included in the census of 1862. Mr. Dykes says that the Government Yanadies are thoroughly honest, but in this point he is contradicted by Dr. Shortt, who in his report says that 'theft is well understood by them.' The proportion of the amount realized by the sale of the jungle produce, which has been devoted to the remuneration of the Yanadies, has varied at different times ; it was 22½ per cent. in 1843, was increased to 35 per cent. in 1844, to

50 per cent. in July 1845, and in November of that year, under the orders of the Court of Directors, to two-thirds. In 1861 the whole value was given. In practice the expenditure on the Yanadies from 1855 to 1861 was greater than the limit fixed, but before 1855 it was usually much less. The work of collection of jungle produce is carried on from November to July, inclusive, and during the remaining months, when the Yanadies have no other means of subsistence, three mercals of paddy per month are given to each. In addition they received, both males and females, a supply of cloths in July and September of each year. The rates of payment are as shown below :—

	Paddy. Measures.	Tobacco. Pollams.
For one measure of honey	2	½
„ Suratichekka per viss...	2	1
„ Tamarinds per basket...	1	...
„ Pelting tamarinds per 20 viss... ...	1	...
„ Cheyroot per 20 handsful	1½	...

"An important change was introduced in 1855, viz., the substitution of part-payment in money for the system of payment wholly in kind which had prevailed previously. Half the value was then paid in money, and the Yanadies were left to purchase for themselves in the shops the articles which they needed. This succeeded so well, that in the year 1860 Mr. Cunliffe, then Collector of Madras, recommended that the payments should be made wholly in money, which was sanctioned; but the system of part-payment in kind was reverted to in 1861, and still continues in force. Attempts were made to induce the Yanadies to cultivate on their own account, and a small piece of land (about three-quarters of a cawny) was cultivated by four of them under the direction of the Government officers; but it was only by compulsion that they could be induced to engage in this occupation, and their example had no effect on the tribe. An attempt to induce them to rear cattle and sheep was equally unsuccessful. A school was established under the orders of Government, dated 6th August 1857, No. 1,078, and a master on Rupees 10 per mensem sanctioned. A second master was added in 1860. The boys are taught reading and writing in Telugu and some arithmetic and geography. They are also taught basket making. From 40 to 50 boys are usually on the rolls, and they receive each a measure of paddy per diem. Of their progress varying reports are given, but they are on the whole favorable; and it is anticipated that on leaving the school these comparatively civilized boys will leaven the whole tribe. In the year 1860 such an amount of good was found to have resulted from the measures adopted, that Government expressed their opinion that it was no longer necessary that they should act as middlemen between the Yanadies and the

consumers of the gums, &c., collected by the former, and that the Government dealings with them, by providing them with a ready market for these things, tended directly to confirm them in their wild and irregular jungle life, and to deter them from seeking regular industrial employment. They, however, on the recommendation of the Board, sanctioned the continuance of the former system for a few years longer. It would certainly seem that (as stated by Mr. Dykes) by the extension of agriculture and the opening of the Sriharikota jungles for the supply of firewood to Madras, regular industrial employments are available for the Yanadies, and that the reasons for the cessation of Government dealings with the tribe, which were near prevailing in 1860, have double force in 1867.

YERUKALAS—Habits and means of livelihood.

"These people wander from place to place, as they find it easy to gain a living, pitching their huts generally in open places near villages. Their property consists principally of cattle and asses, and they act as carriers of salt and grain; they cut firewood in the jungles and sell it in the villages; they also gather and sell a leaf called karepaku (the black margosa); they eat game, flesh of all sorts, and jungle roots. They all, both women and men, pretend to tell fortunes; these people, like all the wandering tribes of the district, are basket makers. Sometimes, when they halt for a length of time at a village, they work for cooly for the ryots, and it is stated that in some cases wealthy Yerukalas settle down permanently and engage in cultivation, holding lands on puttah like other ryots. A number of sub-divisions of the tribe are given by the Tahsildars in their reports, but these are evidently mere names, and refer to the different occupations which the tribe engage in, such are, Kattevandlu (fire-wood men), Gampavandlu (basket makers), Vuppuvandlu (sellers of salt), Muchivandlu (said to be those who live by wages), Dabbavandlu (those who work in split bamboos), Karepakuvandlu (those who sell that leaf), Dodduvandlu, Vetirivandlu (viz., hunters) and Yerrabodivandlu.

Physical character-istics.

"On this head I can give no very definite information. The people are usually dark, though some light colored men are found among them. The average color seems to be a very dark brown, not the deep black which is characteristic of the Yanadies. The few specimens I have seen seem to me to be of higher race than the Yanadies, and to be in no way inferior either in physique or intelligence to other low caste Hindus, who are supposed to be more civilized. Their bodies are usually very filthy, and they, as a rule, wear no clothing, except a piece-cloth. They are stout men and very hardy in constitution. Like the Yanadies they tie their hair in a knot over the forehead.

"Lieutenant Balmer, in his letter to the Collector, dated 22nd May 1865, No. 317, writes the following as to the Yerukalas:—'The crimes they are addicted to are dacoity, highway robbery, and robbery; they are the most troublesome of our wanderers.' The number punished is shown in the statement appended. They are not so addicted to petty crimes as the Yanadies.

Crime.

"The gods whom they chiefly worship are Mahalakshmi and Venkatesvara (to whom the Trippati temple is sacred), and they also sacrifice to the pitris, or manes of their ancestors. They state generally that all gods worshipped by Hindus are worshipped by them. The old men of the tribe are priests. Each tribe or family has a god, which is carried about with the encampment. One, which I have seen, was a piece of wicker work, about five inch square, cased in black canvas, one side being covered with white sea-shells imbedded in a red paste. It was called Polaperamma.

Religion.

"Polygamy is practised among the Yerukalas, and the number of wives is only limited by the means of the husband. There is no polyandria, nor is there any trace of the custom, which some times is found among rude tribes, of the brothers of a family having their wives in common. The marriage string is always tied round the neck of the wife. The females are said not to marry till they are full grown. The ceremony usually takes place on a Sunday, *puja* having been made on the Saturday. Rice mixed with turmeric is poured on the heads of the married couple; the marriage string is tied on, and the ceremony is complete. During the lifetime of her husband a wife may not marry another man, but after his death she may if she wishes. It is not usual for a woman to marry again if she is past bearing, or if she has had two or three children. Marriage of relations within the degree of first cousins is not allowed. The rule is relaxed with respect to a man marrying the daughter of his father's sister, which is not only allowed, but a custom prevails that the two first daughters of a family may be claimed by the maternal uncle as wives for his sons. All wives are bought from the parents, and a wife is valued usually at 20 pagodas. The maternal uncle's right to the two first daughters is valued at 8 pagodas of the 20, and is carried out in this way: if he urges his preferential claim and marries his own sons to his nieces, he pays for each only 12 pagodas; and similarly if he, not having sons, or from any other cause forego his claim, he receives 8 pagodas of the 20 paid to the girl's parents by any one else whom they may marry. It is stated that in Venkatagiri the first wife only costs 20 pagodas, and all the others less than 2; however, those Yerukalas,

Marriage customs.

whom I have questioned, state that there is no difference in this respect; and it is difficult to see why the parents of a girl should charge less for her, because she is to occupy a subordinate position. It is stated that in Gudur the price of a wife is 12 pagodas. The money is not paid in cash, nor usually at the time of marriage. Agreements are made, and asses are the consideration which usually passes. No documents are exchanged, but the contracts are enforced by suit in the way mentioned below:—

Institutions of family and property.

"In each gang of these people, there are usually many distinct families. These have family names, answering to the village or house names of other Hindus. The system of undivided families prevails, but the tie is very loose. Any member of an undivided family of brothers may demand partition of all the property at any time, and separate himself. If a son wishes to leave his father's family he can do so, and the father may or may not give him a share of property as he chooses. If he refuse, the son has no remedy during his father's lifetime, but after his death he may claim a share. He does this by assembling a number of the old men of the tribe and stating his case before them. They may adjudge his share to him and enforce their decree, in default of compliance by defendant, by declaring him outcast, by making him keep at a distance from the camp, refusing him fire and water, denying him the right of marriage among the tribe, &c. If, having been made an outcast, he afterwards submit and satisfy the claim in the presence of as large an assembly as condemned him, he is re-admitted. A man supports all his children by all his wives. If he has a great number, the brothers will take some of them and rear them; but when they are grown up they return to their father's family. Sons so reared will, through gratitude, support their uncles in their old age. On a man's death his property passes to his sons. If he have no sons or wife, the brothers take. If the sons be minors, the wife or brothers take and maintain the children. Should the brothers refuse to do so, the sons shift for themselves; and when they are grown up they claim the property before the elders in the way above mentioned. When a man wants to assemble the elders for the purpose of deciding on any disputed point, he goes about and collects the old men, giving each a meal of rice. Any old man is competent to act. Thus costs of suit are always paid by the plaintiff—a rule calculated at least to check litigation.

Language.

"I have collected a number of words and phrases of the language spoken by the Yerukalas among themselves—a language which is unintelligible to the Telugu people. The most cursory glance at these is sufficient to produce the conviction that it is a Tamil dialect. It has been considerably mixed,

as is to be expected, with Telugu and Canarese, but in its structure it is plainly Tamil. The Yerukalas understand Tamil when spoken, and it is superfluous to state analogies between their dialect and Tamil, inasmuch as the former is nothing but a patois of the latter, in which Telugu and Canarese words are freely used.

Origin.

"There can be no doubt as to the fact that the Yerukalas are a Tamil tribe, but there are some points connected with the name and language which seem to throw further light on the question. The name has two forms in Telugu—one Yerukuvandlu, said by Brown and Campbell to be derived from 'Erugu,' to know, and to have reference to their fortune-telling powers; and one Yerukalavandlu: the first part of this word is evidently not a plural of 'Yeruku,' but a distinct word. This seems to be recognized by Brown and Wilson, who conjecture that 'Yeru' is a prefix to be connected with the word 'erra,' red. Wilson has the following remarks in his glossary:—" Yerukulavar (?) Telugu, probably for Erukuvadu, plural Erukuvandlu, and the same as those corruptly termed Yerkelwauloo, Yerakedi, Yerakelloo (ఎరుకలవాలు) . . . They are also said to be called Koorshewanloo, Yerkelvanlu, Yerukedi, and Yerakelloo, but to be known among themselves as 'Kurra.' They are possibly the same who appear among the practical slaves in Kurg, under the name of Yerravauroo, *i.e.*, Erravandlu (?) red men, or Yevaru, or Yerlau, or Yerekleu (?), also specified among the servile races of Kurg." The Yerukalas in this district state that their tribe name in their own language is 'Kurru,' also 'Kola;' and I think there can be no doubt that the 'Yer' or 'Yeru' is a mere prefix, and that 'Kala,' Wilson's 'Kullevar,' represents the real name of the tribe. To connect 'Yer' or 'Yeru' with the Telugu 'erra,' red, seems quite meaningless; it might perhaps be compared with 'Yervaru' mentioned by Wilson, or which seems more plausible to suppose it to be the word 'Yeruku' (which, as has been said, is one designation of the tribe in Telugu) compounded with the real tribe name 'Kurruvandlu,' or Kolavaudlu, when, according to a common euphonic law in Telugu, the two 'Ks' would coalesce, and the word become Yerukkalavandlu. The second 'K' would easily be dropped, and the word assume its common form Yerukalavandlu. I have been unable to find that there are any traditions among these people as to the country from which they came: one of them indignantly repudiated the notion of a Tamil origin. The language, however, and the tribe name 'Kurru' seem to me unmistakeably to point to the identity of this tribe with the well known Kuravar or Koravar of all the Tamil districts. Wilson has no mention of the latter, but has of two Canarese tribes—

"(1) The Koracharu, Korcharu, Korvaru, or Korsaru, a basket making tribe in the Carnatic (the name is given in Canarese), and (2) Korava-

rava, Kormaravame, or Koravame; abbrev. Koravar, Koramar. The name of a low tribe in Mysore (of which there are three branches) *with a dialect of their own.** The existence of a considerable number of Canarese words and forms in the Yerukala dialect is at once accounted for by the annual migration, spoken of above, to the Canarese country and Bellary. It is also a plausible supposition that the tribe came to the Telugu country through Mysore.

Words and Phrases of the Yerukala Dialect.

I.—*Numeral Series—Cardinal Numbers.*

1. Oṇḍu.	10. Pottu.	50. Anjarikapottu.
2. Raṇḍu.	11. Padiṇoṇḍu.	60. Ararikapottu.
3. Mūḍu.	12. Panneṇḍu.	70. Ērikapottu.
4. Nālu.	13. Padimūdu.	80. Eṭṭarikapottu.
5. Añju.	14. Podnālu.	90. Onbarikapottu or Onbidipottu.
6. Āru.	15. Podinañju.	
7. Ēgu.	20. Irudi.	100. Nūru.
8. Eṭṭu.	30. Muppidu.	1,000. Pottunūru.
9. Onbidi.	40. Nāpidu.	

"The general identity with the Tamil series is obvious.

"The words for 3, 12, and 13 are Telugu. 'Ēgarika'—and 'onbadarika'—'pottu' have been contracted to 'ērika' and 'onbarika.' The formative 'arika' is curious. The Tamil 'āyiram' 1,000 (said to be from Sk. sahasra) is not understood by the Yerukalas.

"The ordinals are 'minne,' first, (cf., Tam. 'mun,' &c.,) 'perugile,' second, (apparently a locative from perugu. Cf., Tam. 'piragu' adv. and 'pirakku' sub., the back part), attukuperugile, third, *i.e.*, second to that nalo, fourth; anjo, fifth; āro, sixth, &c.

II.—*Nouns Substantive.*

Rice	Sōrā; Tam. soṟu.
Water	Tanni; Tam. tannīr.
Father	Āva; Tam. appan; Tel. appa.
Mother	Amma, Tel. Tam. tāy is also used—*vide* phr. 24.
Son	Magani; Tam. magan.
Daughter... ...	Magale; Tam. magal.
Younger brother...	Tembi; Tam. tambi.
Husband	Manāgam. A masculine suffix 'm' is queer; but cf. inf. 'pyētam,' 'sottam,' and 'kēpāyam.' The root is to be found in the Tam. manai, a family, house, or wife.
Wife	Moṇḍu or pondu, either from the same root or from Tam. 'pen,' female, 'p' being changed to m. Cf. inf.
Wall	'Goda,' Tel.

* Qy. Tamil.

Stone ... ... Kellu; Tam. kallu.
Hunger ... ... Pasi; Tam. pási.
Pain ... ... Noppi, Tel. To pain is nokkudu; Tam. nō̤ira lu.
Head ... ... Talakāy, Tel. Tam.
Hair ... ... Megiru; Tam. mayir.
Hand ... ... Kīya; Tam. kai.
Right hand ... Sōrā kīya; Tam. soṛu kai.
Left hand ... Pura kīya; 'pura,' cf. perugu, Tam. piragu, &c. The idea is the same as in the Tam. pisa kai.
Leaf ... ... Ili; Tam. ilai.
A month ... ... Mādam, vulg. Tam. for māsam; this corruption never occurs in Tel.
Elder sister ... Akka, Tel.; Tam. akkāḷ.
Younger sister ... Tamisi; Tam. tangaichi.
Grandfather ... Tāta.
Grandmother ... Appa.
Father's brother... Sottam.
Mother-in-law ... Atta, Tel. Tam.
Grandson ... Pyētam. Cf. Tam. peyiran.
Granddaughter ... Pyēti; Tam. peyirti.
Marriage ... ... Kanyālam, fr. kalyānam.
Ear ... ... Soyya, plur. soyyanga.
Blood ... ... Regam.
Woman ... ... Pavidi, pangeru. Cf. Tam. pen.
Old man ... ... Kēpāyam.
Old woman ... Kemba (Qy. cf. kilavan and kilavi).
Mouth ... ... Vāy, Tam.
Horse ... ... Kudira, Tam.
Belly ... ... Varugu; Tam. vayiru.
Back ... ... Neḍu mudu, *i.e.*, middle back; Tam. 'nadu' and mudugu.
Tooth ... ... Pellu.; Tel. pallu; Tam. pal.
Leg ... ... Kāḷ; pl. kāluga.

III.—*Pronouns.*

I ... Nānu, Tam.
Thou ... Nī, Tam., also nīnu. This is perhaps the Canarese pronoun. The form nīn is, however, used also in Tamil—Cald., p. 307, &c.
He ... Avanu; Tam. avan, also 'iḍu' qy. for Tel. vīḍu.
She ... Avale; Tam. aval.
It ... Attu. This is also used for masc. sing. and plur.—*vide* phrs. 30, 31.
We ... Nānga; Tam. nāngaḷ.
You ... Nīnga; Tam. nīngaḷ.
They ... Avē. Qy. for avā, fr. avāḷ, vulgar plur. for avargaḷ (cf. ikkivē for ikkivān, phr. 7), also phr. 32.
What ... Yettu.

"The possessives are formed by the neuter demonstrative suffix, *e.g.*, namad, attad. The 'd' is soft namad; therefore cannot be the vulgar Tamil nammiḍa for nammuḍaiya. Some of the Telugu inflexions are used.

IV.—*Phrases.*

1. I drink water ...	Tanni kuḍikirēṅ. The nasal is very obscure in sound.
2. To eat rice	Sora tingaru—Cald., p. 424.
3. My wife	Nā moṇḍu.
4. Your father is here ..	Nīng āva iṭye ikkidu (ikkidu for iṛukkiradu.)
5. I am here	Nān iṭye ikkirēn.
6. Thou art here ...	Nīn iṭye ikkiré.
7. He is here	Iḍu iṭye ikkirē.
8. She is there ...	Avale aṭye ikkidu.
9. My mother is coming.	Nāng amma varāyidu. Qy. root 'var' with 3rd pers. neut. of a tense of āgiradu, cf. Tam. construction varal āgiradu and compare next two phrases.
10. I am coming ...	Nān vārēn (for varugiren) or nān varākirēn.
11. The rain falls ...	Maga peyāyidu; maga, Tam. malai. For change of l to g, cf. ēgu, seven for élu.
12. She goes	Avale pōkiradu.
13. We all of us go there.	Nānga aḍḍeru aṭike pōgirō (aḍḍeru, cf. ellārum.)
14. You all	Nīng aḍḍeru.
15. Our horse... ...	Namad kudira.
16. A good man ...	Nalla manusan.
17. His horse	Attad kudira.
18. A man who can't walk, can't walk.	Nadakkāra manusan, naḍakka māttādu. (The 'd' to 'r' change is found sometimes in Tam.)
19. I will beat him ...	Nān attu moṭṭirēn (cf. ? Tam. muṭṭugiradu.)
20. Give a little more...	Inna rava koḍu.
21. A peon went and brought us.	Bantrōṭ pōy asakkanu vandasu. Qy. for Tam. alaittu koṇḍu vandadu.
22. I will take it ...	Attu nān mānkirēn (mānkirēn for vāngugirēn. See phr. 38; compare the change of m to p and v v in moṇḍu or poṇḍu a wife, and m to v in phr. 42.)
23. I told my father and came.	Nānga āvaṭu sonniṭṭu. (The post position ṭu is for ōḍu or ōṭu changed perhaps under influence of Tel. ṭō; ōti occurs phr. 31; sonnittu is for sonnu = soḷḷu and iṭṭu past part. of iḍugiradu.
24. He told his mother and came.	Tāyiṭu sonniṭṭu varākirē (see note on pronoun "they.")
25. Give more ...	Marittana koḍu; ittana, Tam. ittanai.

26. I will ask him to give.	Tara sonni kēkirēn; ṭara from tarugiradu. Sonni = solli kēekirēn, Tam.
27. Come to-morrow at noon.	Tallāriki maddāntuku vā. The first word is Tel.; the second is for maddiyānaṭṭuku, and shows the Tamil increment in declension of nouns in 'am.'
28. In three months ...	Mūḍu māttuku (for mādattuku).
29. Yesterday, to-day...	Nesaru; yēmānam. Cf. nērru, Tam. Qy. is yimmānam = yīmānam, the prox. demonstrative with mānam which in Sk. and in Tam. means a period of time and also the sky.
30. I will go to their house.	Attiṭṭudāṭuku pōy vārēn. I don't understand the post position dāṭuku. It is a dative. It may be for 'iḍattuku;' the ṭ is, however, hard—*vide* phr. 46 for a locative (?) of the same, and phr. 52.
31. I will fight with him.	Attōti pōtlāttirēn, Tel.
32. He worked in that village and came.	Avvūrile pani sēndu vandē. (Note the Tam. loc. 'e' seems to be added to final 'l.' Cf. magale avale,—Sēndu for seydu—*vide* Cald., p. 129—vandē = vandān.
33. I will get up and go now.	Ippuḍeḍindu pōgirēn; (eḍindu, cf. Tam. elundu).
34. I went outside ...	Vēliki pōy vandēn (cf. Tam. velliyē, Tel. velapala).
35. I will go to the tank and draw water.	Yēriki pōy tanni eḍuttu koṇḍu vārēn, or moṇḍu koṇḍu vārēn. This is all pure Tam.
36. When I came the house was shut up.	Nān vāndappiḍi vīḍu mūsikkudu. (Mūsi is apparently Tel.; mūsikkudu = músi irukkudu).
37. Be careful till I come.	Nān varadākā nalagiru. Dākā is the Tel. post position. Nalagu, Cf. nalla. Note the Tam. imperative.
38. I will take whatever he gives.	Avan yettu tarākō attu mānkirēn; (tarāko for tarākiro. Cf. phr. 10.)
39. He did that well ...	Attu nalla sēndā.
40. I will kill him ...	Attu koṇḍu pōrrēn. Koṇḍu = konru pōrrēn = pōḍugirēn.
41. I will buy and bring a cow.	Nān māṭṭe koṇḍu koṇḍu vārēn (cf. Tam. acc. māṭṭai.
42. I am hungry, I will eat, I must eat.	Pasi varākkudu tingirēn, tinga vénu or tinga ménu (= Tam. tina vēnum.)
43. The man who killed you.	Ninnu koṇḍu pōṭṭa manusan; (ninnu, Tel.)
44. For how much will you sell that?	Attu yettanaki yikkirā. (Qy. for virkirāy.)

45. How many clothes have you brought?	Yettana baṭṭe (or tuni) eḍuttu koṇḍandē (for koṇḍu vandāy.)
46. What have you got there? Nothing.	Nindāṭi yendikkudu; yendilla. Nindáti, Cf. remark phr. 30 and pronoun nīnu, of which this is an inflexion; and Cald., p. 307.)
47. They came from behind.	Perugilindu varāyidu; (pirakkilirundu, Tam.)
48. They are going ...	Avē pogāyidu.
49. This does not suit me.	Nāku sarigilla; (nāku is apparently Tel.) The 'g' in sarigilla is an adverbial formative and = Tel. ౯, Tam. āga. Cf. 'nalagu,' phr. 37.
50. We will go in front.	Namare minne pōm or pōgākirōm, (pōm for pōvōm. Namare = Tam. nammavar or nammar.)
51. The price has diminished.	Dara vangi pōsu; (pōsu for pōssudu vulg. Tam. for pōnadu; 'vangi' is obscure.)
52. I will come to your house to-night.	Nāvāriki ningadi ṭudāṭuku vārēn; (nāvārike = to-night is not clear; vāvariki is used in Tam.; it may be for this).

"The above list is very imperfect, but it is, I think, sufficient to show that the so called Yerukala language is a Tamil dialect. It was very difficult to make the men understand that I wanted them to translate Telugu phrases into Yerukala; and I am sure that in doing this they used a number of Telugu words and forms which are not ordinarily used in that dialect.

"These people are not very numerous in this district. Their principal occupation is the same as that of the Yerukalas, namely, the transport of salt and grain through the district and into the interior. They always encamp if possible in jungle or in places remote from villages, and sometimes collect soap-nut, tamarind, &c., in the jungles and sell them. They also snare and eat partridges, hares, &c.; and in the neighbourhood of large towns, such as Nellore, they bring them in for sale. The causes before mentioned as having diminished the trade and the numbers of Yerukalas have affected the Sukalies in a like degree. The Sukalies eat bread made from wheat or maize, and are said to be partial to strong drinks.

SUKALIES OR LAMBADIES—Livelihood.

"The Sukalies do not, as a rule, commit violent crimes, though they occasionally are guilty of robbery. They prefer petty crimes, and are noted cattle thieves. The thefts which appear against them in the crime statement are almost all of this class, and these constitute three-fourths of all the crimes committed by them.

Crime.

"There is nothing distinctively characteristic in their outward appearance. Their color is a dark reddish brown; the women, as is often found, are lighter than the men, and are usually tall and rather well shaped. The men are of average height and very hardy.

Physique.

"They are generally rather heavily clad: many of the men wear trousers, and the women have almost invariably the *'ravika'* or short jacket. Some of the men are said to wear thread. The women wear great quantities of gaudy ornaments, usually several necklaces of red and white beads and heavy bangles of brass, ivory, and sometimes of horn curiously engraved.

Dress.

"The practice of tying the marriage string on the bride's neck seems to be universal among them. They practise the usual ceremony of pouring rice and turmeric on the heads of the bridal pair. Re-marriage of widows is allowed among them, but no mention is made of their being polygamists. Instead of, as among the Yerukalas, the bridegroom paying the parents, the father of a Sukali bride invariably gives her a dowry consisting of clothes and bullocks.

Marriage customs.

"The language of these people is well known to be a Mahratta dialect. In fact, they call themselves Mahrattas, and there can be no question that they have come from the Central Provinces. They are sometimes said to be the same as the Brinjaries* or Banjaras, so well known further north; but this seems to be incorrect. From what Wilson says it appears that the Brinjaries came from the North-Western Provinces. The Sukalies are much more numerous in the Canarese country than in this district. They are there well known, and probably the few who are found in Nellore have come from thence. The name Lambady, which is commonly applied to this tribe, is merely a general name for a wandering merchant and carrier, and is usually applied in particular to the Brinjaries. Though the word Sukali is similarly used, there are, I think, grounds for the opinion that it is the true tribal name of the people called by it here and in Mysore.

Language and origin.

"The Tahsildars of Ongole and Darsi in their reports have mentioned the Chenchuvandlu among the tribes existing in their taluqs, but I do not believe that any really inhabit the district. There are certainly none in the principal division in which I have made inquiries myself. Some of the tribes are found in the Velugondla hills, which form the western boundary of the district, but their chief habitat is in the hills about the Nandika-

Chenchus.

* Tahsildar of Ongole's report, and cf. Wilson, *s.v.* Banjara or Brinjari, with which tribe these are confounded sometimes.

nama pass, which is in the district of Kurnool, on the road between Cumbum and Ghooty. This pass is 32 miles in a straight line north-west from Sitarampuram on the borders of Udayagiri Taluq, and west of Kanigiri, about 40 miles. They are also found in considerable numbers near Alinagaram within a few miles of the border of this district.

"Though these people do not permanently reside in the district, some of them come occasionally even as far as Nellore. It is, therefore, worth while to give such particulars about them as I have been able to pick up. Those who come to Nellore are called Bontachenchu-vandlu, from, it is said, a kind of patch-work tent or booth which they set up, made of bits of cloth stitched together. They come only at the time of Pongal and Sivaratri and such like great feasts, when a large crowd is assembled. They bring bamboo rice and bamboo sticks for sale, and also flutes made of bamboo, which they play upon and sell. When the feasts are over they go back to their hills.

"The Chenchus, who dwell near the Nandikanama, are employed as watchmen in the pass and as guides to travellers, and it is said that tannahs have been built for their accommodation.

"These people live principally by hunting in which they are very skilful. They use darts which they throw by hand, but possess also firearms. They come into the villages near the hills and obtain such supplies of powder, &c., as they require; but, except for the purpose of supplying a want such as this, they never leave the hills. Besides hunting they breed horned cattle, sheep, and goats, but they never engage in cultivation even of the rudest kind. They collect wax, honey, and other jungle products and sell them to traders. They eat bamboo rice, jungle roots, and, when they can get it, ragi, as well as all animal flesh. They kill deer, wild boars, hares, and birds. They build themselves small round huts having walls of mud and stone about a yard high and roofed with bamboos and jungle grass. These huts are in clusters of ten or a dozen, each village having a head man. The men are active and hardy. Their color is black or dark brown, never lighter. They wear piece-cloths, and sometimes a cloth round the waists. They ordinarily wear their hair tied in a knot, and have no head cloths, but many of them make for themselves caps of skins. Besides the Bontachenchuvandlu above mentioned, a section of the tribe, bearing the same name, is said to exist in the remote parts of the jungle. My informant stated that he never saw any of them, but that they are represented as never leaving the deep jungle, and as wearing aprons of leaves stitched together. The name Bonta seems to have some reference to this. He believes them to be a different tribe. How far this information is reliable, I do not undertake to say, nor does the matter concern us much, as there are certainly no Chenchus of this

sort in Nellore. It is to be observed that the crime returns of this district in respect of Chenchus of any description are blank.

"They speak a dialect which is unintelligible to a Telugu man from other parts, but which is readily understood by those who live near the hills inhabited by the Chenchus; and these state that the dialect is merely a corrupt Telugu.

"The Chenchus practise polygamy. They worship a god called, like the Yanadi deity, Chenchu devudu, and they make daily puja to him. They wear no bottus or swamy marks on their foreheads.

DOMMARAS.

"These people are rather to be considered as an itinerant caste than as a wild or wandering tribe. Their state of civilization is not below that of other low castes; they do not seem to have any peculiarity of race. Dr. Shortt calls them aborigines, and makes a statement, based apparently on a conjecture of Wilson's, that the name is identical with "Dom," the Hindustani appellation of a tribe found in Northern India. They go about the country performing gymnastic feats and singing; the women and men both perform. They usually travel in bands of four or five persons, but sometimes they go in large gangs and pitch their huts in the neighbourhood of villages. It is stated by Lieutenant Balmer that they sometimes come in such numbers to a village, that the villagers are afraid to impound their cattle which they turn loose to graze on the villagers' lands. They have portable huts, something like the top of a country cart, made of bamboos with date leaf mats spread over them. Though they usually possess cattle and asses, they do not seem to engage in the carrying trade like most other wanderers. They traffic in pigs and asses. They sell date mats, baskets, and a kind of comb with close teeth. They are stated by the Nellore Tahsildar to possess mirasi rights in some villages; this I take to mean that there is in some villages a customary contribution for tumblers and mendicants, which according to Wilson was made in Mysore the pretext for a tax named Dombar-lingada-vira kaniki.* There are many sub-divisions among them, and it is said that these classes do not intermarry or eat together. The Dommaras eat all sorts of flesh; cats, pigs, and game are equally acceptable to them. They usually wear heavy clothes like the Sukalies. Jackets and trousers are common. They have the usual native ornaments.

"The Dommaras are great adepts in crime. It will be seen from the crime statement that there were twenty-three Dommaras punished during the last two years, and that of these eleven, or nearly half, were guilty of robbery and dacoity and nine of simple theft. There are not in the district more than 500 Dommaras, if so many; and the

* This tax under the name Dombar tafrik was levied in Venkatagiri in 1801—Stratton's Report. It is probably levied still (?)

per-centage of criminals is, therefore, higher among them than among any of the other tribes. Dr. Shortt states that the Dommaras of a district never wander beyond its limits; but I am informed that the Dommaras in this district leave it like the Yerukalas and Sukalies in the rainy season.

"The physique of the Dommaras does not strike the uneducated observer as being very different from that of other Hindus; but Dr. Shortt states that the Mongolian type predominates. The specimens I have seen were of middle height and of a light brown color. The women are tall and well made.

"The Dommaras marry but one wife, but keep concubines in addition. The marriage ceremony is described as being much the same as the ordinary Hindu rite: the marriage string is invariably tied on the bride's neck. Those women who perform gymnastic feats with the men never marry; they learn singing and dancing, and are professed prostitutes. Dr. Shortt states that the men of their own gang have nothing to say to them. The Dommaras worship various deities, the chief being a goddess called Poteriamma. This goddess is perhaps the same as the Polaperamma of the Yerukalas. The Dommaras in this district speak Telugu.

"These people are the tank-diggers, who are so common throughout the country. They sometimes engage in the carrying trade, but beyond this they only move about from place to place as they have work.

OTHER MINOR TRIBES —Wuddars or Woddevandlu.

The word "Vodde" or "Odde" is said to be a corruption of the Sanscrit "Odhra," the name of the country now called Orissa, and the people are ordinarily supposed to have emigrated from the Uriya country. Besides Telugu they are said to speak a peculiar dialect among themselves; and, if this should turn out to be Uriya, the question might be regarded as settled. Three Wuddars were imprisoned for theft, one whipped for theft and breaking open a closed receptacle, and seven imprisoned for house-breaking and theft during the two years covered by the crime statement appended. The Wuddars worship Telugu deities. They marry according to the ordinary rites. Re-marriage of widows is permitted. The laborious occupation of the men tends to develop their muscles; I have seen some very fine men among the tribe.

"These are rather itinerant show-men than a wandering tribe. The Pamulavaudlu in this district are, I am informed, principally Tamilians. They commit robberies and dacoities.

Pamulavandlu or snake-charmers.

"These are hereditary watchmen in their villages. They call themselves Nayudus, and form a sub-division of the Telugu Sudras. They have permanent abodes, and are in no sense a wandering tribe.

Muttarachavandlu.

"These are found in the Telugu and Canarese countries. They are mendicants and expert thieves. They usually practise what is known as scissor-theft, and are as commonly known as Dongadasarlu as by the simple name.

Dasarivandlu.

"These are a class of mendicants in the north of the district. They are herbalists and physic people for fever, stomach-ache, &c. They beat the village drums, relate stories and legends, and are apparently a kind of heralds, being learned in family history and giving names to, it is said, the Kapu families.

Pichiguntavandlu.

"A statement appended gives for two years the particulars of grave crime amongst the four principal tribes—the Yanadies, Yerukalas, Dommaras, and Sukalies. It has been compiled from the returns of admissions into the District Jail and the calendar books of the Magistrates who have power to whip under Act VI. of 1864. It does not thus include the persons punished by Sub-Magistrates with imprisonment in the Subsidiary Jails, or those punished with fine only; but I have not thought it worth while to institute inquiries as to these, as the numbers are small and the crime of a petty character. Mr. Dykes framed a statement showing the crime among the four tribes for five years from 1st May 1860 to 30th April 1865, which, for convenience of reference, is here given*:—

Criminal propensities of the different tribes.

Caste.	Offences.				Total.	Average of five years.
	Murder.	Dacoity.	House-breaking.	Theft.		
Yanadies	6	261	161	206	634	127
Yerukalas	...	127	7	34	168	33
Dommaras	...	36	2	18	56	11
Lambadies	...	41	...	19	60	12

"On comparing these numbers with those for thetwo following years, it is to be observed that there is on the whole a decrease. The increase for the Yanadies is only apparent, as the statement appended hereto includes some offences which Mr. Dykes omitted; and besides this, 39 Yanadies were whipped for grave crime in 1864 and three months of 1865; and, if these be taken into account, Mr. Dykes' average for the five years will be raised to 135. If those punished for "other offences," as grouped in the statement No. 1, and those confined in default of security, be excluded, the mean for the two years (1865 and 1867) becomes 129. Considering the circumstances of the year 1866, this decrease is, I think, creditable to the Police, to whose exertions it must be in the main attributed. The very marked decrease in the case of the

* *Vide* letter to the Board of Revenue, No. 182, dated 31st July 1865, Board's Proceedings No. 6,367, dated 9th October 1865.

Yerukalas is due partly, no doubt, to the same cause, but in greater measure to the fact that the numbers of these people who resort to this district are less now than in former years. Their great means of livelihood was the transport of salt to the interior, and since the establishment of salt depôts along the North-West Railway, their trade has diminished. It is curious, however, that a similar decrease is not observable in the amount of crime among the Sukalies or Lambadies, who, having the same occupation, ought to be similarly affected by the same cause. Their numbers are, however, so much less, that the average may be affected more easily by accidental causes. There is a small decrease in the crime committed by the Dommaras. The Yerukalas and Sukalies almost all leave the district at the commencement of the rains, and betake themselves to Cuddapah, Bellary, and the Mysore country, where the heavy rains fall at a slightly different time of the year, the reasons for the migration being principally that the manufacture of salt ceases during that season, probably also that from the unsubstantial nature of their habitations they suffer great hardship during the rains.

"Mr. Dykes in his letter above mentioned dwelt greatly on the preponderance of the Yanadies among the criminal classes of the district. It seems to me that it is natural to expect that the majority of grave crimes, at least crimes against property, should be committed by the lowest classes in the social scale, especially when these classes are, in point of civilization, far below the rest; and further that the preponderance of the Yanadies above the other wild tribes in crime is to be ascribed, not, with Mr. Dykes, to the 'widespread radical viciousness of the race,' but rather to their superior numbers and the more migratory habits of the other tribes, which render detection in their case more difficult. As far as I can judge (an exact determination seems very difficult) the Yerukalas and Lambadies together number about 5,000, or one-fourth of the number of Yanadies, and besides this the former two tribes have, by reason of their migrations to the west, only nine months in which to make their contributions to the criminal statistics. It, therefore, seems probable that, even supposing the proportion of detected to undetected crime to be the same for all the tribes, the Yanadies will be found to contrast favorably with the other two."

I.—*Statement showing the Particulars of Serious Crime among the Principal Wild Tribes of the District of Nellore, for two years, from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1867, compiled from Jail Returns and Magistrates' Calendars.*

		Yanadi.		Yerukala.		Sukali.		Dommara.		Remarks.
		Imprisoned.	Whipped.	Imprisoned.	Whipped.	Imprisoned.	Whipped.	Imprisoned.	Whipped.	
Offences against Property.	Thefts, Sections 379, 380, 381... ...	46	18	2	1	15	...	9	1	Almost all the house-breakings were accompanied with theft. By far the greater number were under Section 457 (house-breaking by night). In many of the cases of theft, retaining stolen property was also charged.
	Criminal misappropriation, Section 403.	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	
	House-breakings, Sections 454, 457 ...	66	33	11	4	2	...	...	...	
	Dishonestly breaking open a closed receptacle, Section 461	38	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, Section 411	14	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	The one Yanadi whipped for robbery was a juvenile offender. The "neglect of duty" charged against one Yanadi seems to be neglect of duty as a Village Police Officer, and to have been punished under Act XXIV. of 1859.
	Voluntarily assisting in the disposal of stolen property, Section 414 ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Robbery, Section 392	11	1	11	...	...	...	8	...	
	Dacoity, Section 395	3	...	11	...	1	...	3	...	
Offences against the Body.	Voluntarily causing hurt, Section 323...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	The prisoners whipped, entered under Section 461, were also found guilty of theft. pit. The closed receptacle was usually a grain
	Kidnapping, Section 307, and attempt to murder, Section 367	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Attempt to commit suicide, Section 309.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Causing miscarriage, Section 312 ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Offences.	Unlawful assembly, Section 141 ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As the return of admissions into the jail includes those prisoners who have been sentenced to transportation, all the grave crime appears in the statement.
	Resistence to arrest and escape from custody, Section 224...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
	Neglect of duty	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Failing to give security for good behaviour under Chapter 19 of the Code of Criminal Procedure... ...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	

II.—*Abstract of the above Statement.*

Tribe.		Offences against Property.		Offences against the Body.	Other Offences.	Security for Good Behaviour.	Total.	Average of each year.
Yanadi. ...	Imprisoned.	180	252	6	15	3	276	138
	Whipped ...	72						
Yerukala....	Imprisoned.	39	44	...	...	2	47	23·5
	Whipped ...	5		...	...	...		
Sukali. ...	Imprisoned.	20	...	...	....	...	20	10
	Whipped ...	...						
Dommara...	Imprisoned.	22	23	1	...	...	24	12
	Whipped	1		...	...	...		

CHAPTER VIII.

RELIGION, FESTIVALS, AND CASTES.

Dravidian and Aryan races.—Vedas and the Vedantic system.—Worship of the powers of nature.—Monotheism.—The Vedangas.—The Vedapangas.—Institutions of Menu.—The Puranas.—The Upavedas.—The Ramayanam.—The Mahabharata.—Progress of Aryan ideas.—Brahminism.—Hindu triad.—Development of mythology.—Buddhism.—Its rise and progress.—The Jains.—Buddhist remains.—Persecution of Buddhism.—Buddhists' expulsion from India.—Brahminism popularized.—Creation of a mythology.—Survey of changes in religious belief.—Vaishnuva and Shiva sects.—Sources of modern Hinduism.—Adwaitam.—Visistadwatam.—Dwaitam.—101 sects reduced to 6.—Sankarachary and the Smartas.—Their seats.—Bashikachary and the Stri Vaishnuvas.—Tengali and Vadagali.—Mardhavachary and the Mardhavas.—Basava and the Vira Shivas.—Their seats.—Sanyasis and Vairagis.—Jogis.—Satanis.—Mahomedanism, early history.—Shiahs and Sunnis.—Wahabees.—Hanafis.—Shafis.—Maliks.—Hanabalis.—Ghair Mohdis. Festivals.—Samvatsaradi.—Rama Navumi.—Narasimha Jayenti.—Toleyekadasi.—Dukshinayanam.—Naga Panchami.—Krishna Jayenti.—Shravanala Purnavami.—Vinayakachaviti.—Rushipanchumi.—Atshatadiya.—Anantapadmanabhuni Chaturdasi.—Muhalayapatshamulu.—Navaratrams.—Durgashtami.—Depavali.—Nagulu Chaviti.—Kartika Somavaralu.—Chelukudvadasi.—Kartika Purunvami.—Dhanurmasaum.—Mokkotiyekadasi.—Bhogipanduga.—Magha Sankurantri.—Maghapu Audivaramulu.—Rathasaptami.—Vyasa Purnavami.—Shevaratri.—Holipunduga. LOCAL FESTIVALS.—Nellore.—Atmakur.—Gudur.—Rapur.—Kavali.—Udayagiri.—Kandukur.—Ongole.—Kanigiri.—Venkatagiri.—Polur.—Podile.—Darsi.—Principal Festivals. MAHOMEDAN FESTIVALS.—Moharram.—Akhira Chaper Shamber.—Bari Wafat.—Pir-i-dastgir.—Khadir wali Miraje-i-Mahomed.—Shab-i-Barat.—Ramjan-ka-rozah.—Idul fiti.—Charagban-i-Bandar-Namaz.—Bakrid. Local festivals.—Urus.—Caste. Origin in successive conquests.—Hindus yugs.—Changes in manners and customs.—Division of Brahmins.—Kshatriyas.—Vysayas.—Sudras.—Division of Sudras.—Criminal classes.—Out-casts.—Mahomedan Divisions.

Dravidian and Aryan races.

THE origin of the religions of Hindustan is involved in the deepest obscurity. The Dravidian race who colonised Telingana appear undoubtedly to have been of Scythian origin, and were probably driven southwards from their first seats in Northern India by subsequent incursions of other Scythian tribes. These later Scythian races who settled in the north appear to have been conquered by the Aryans, a Sanscrit-speaking race of Brahmins, Kshatriyas, and Vysayas; but, when the Aryans came down further south, they do not seem to have conquered the people they found dwelling in these regions, but to have settled among them, gradually acquired influence over them, and incorporated them into the fourth or Sudra class.

Vedas and the Vedantic system.

The most ancient religious works of the Hindus are the Vedas. The founder of the Vedantic system is generally acknowledged to be Vyasa, who appears to have collected all the religious works extant in his day. He was by birth

an illegitimate child of Parashara, a Brahmin, by Satyavati, the wife of the king of Shantanu. By the Hindu standard the antiquity of the Vedant system would be about 2,000 years, or, according to the English system, about 1,200 years before Christ. Vyasa is said to have had four disciples, to each of whom he taught one Veda—the Rig Veda, the Yejur Veda, the Sama Veda, the Atharvana Veda; his chief works were the collection of the Vedas which existed long before his time.

Besides the four Vedas, the holy books of the Hindus include the six Vedangas, the four Vedapangas, and the four Upavedas.

Each of the Vedas consists of two parts—(1) the Sanhita, or collection of *mantras*, and (2) the Brahmana, or collection of rules for the application of the *mantras*, directions for the performance of particular rites, citations of the hymns, illustrations and legendary narrations. The hymns of the Vedas describe the simple religious conceptions of the fair-complexioned Aryans, who, having migrated from a colder climate, drove before them the dark-skinned race they found in occupation of the country. They appear to have emerged from the pastoral into the agricultural state, and the deities they addressed were the personifications of the powers of nature—indra, the firmament; agni, fire, the sun, the moon; and vayu, the wind. Without temples or idols their sacrifices consisted of the presentation of the choicest articles of food to the deities they sought to propitiate. Still in the Vedantic system there was the recognition of monotheism, "there is in truth but one deity, the Supreme Spirit, the Lord of the universe, whose work is the universe."

Worship of the powers of nature.

Monotheism.

All the verses of the Yejur Veda and the Sama Veda are used in one sacrificial act or another, but this is not the case with the verses of the Rig Veda, from which it is inferred by Dr. Goldstücker that the collections of the Rig Veda cannot have borne originally a ritual stamp, though they may have been subsequently adopted for religious rites. The Atharvana Veda is not considered of equal sanctity, and is of less authority than the others.

The Vedangas are called the limbs of the Vedas, and display the mode in which scientific research sprung from the sacred text—(1) Siksha treats of orthoepy or proper pronunciation, (2) Chandas of prosody, (3) Vyakarana of grammar, (4) Nirukta of etymology, (5) Jyotisha of astronomy, (6) Vedanga is the *kalpa* or ceremonial, constituting the code of Brahminical rites. Two other classes of *sastras* complete the code of these kalpa works, viz., the *Grihya* and the *Samaya Charitha Sutras*; the former describes the domestic ceremonies as distinct from the great sacrificial acts, and the latter regulates the relations of every day, and in them we have to look for the originals of the metrical law books, such as Menu, Yajnavalkya, &c.

The Vedangas.

The Vedapangas consist of (1) the Mimamsa, which explains portions of the Vedas, both doctrinal and ceremonial; (2) the Nyaya, which contains a refutation of atheism by way of reasoning; (3) the Dharma Sastra containing the ordinations of Menu, a complete code of morality, and a poetical account of God, spirits, and the origin of the world and water. The Institutes of Menu are the main fountain whence the religious observances of the Hindus and all their social customs are derived. Here, with minute exactness, are laid down all the regulations of society. Here we introduced to the distinctions of caste, the laws of inheritance, the laws of marriage, the celebration of birth-rites, and the practice of funeral pyres. This great work is certainly as old as the twelfth century B.C. This is the great sastra which regulates the religious and secular life of the Hindus. The fourth division of the Vedapangas are the 18 Puranas, to which are appended as many like puranas or compilations and explanations. Taken collectively these are of mystical and philosophical contexture, cosmogomical, theogonical, and chronological, and contain extensive legendary narrations. They include (1) the Vishnu Purana, (2) the Naradaya Purana, (3) the Bhaghavata Purana, (4) the Garuda Purana, (5) the Padma Purana, (6) the Varaha Purana, (7) the Matsya Purana, (8) the Linga Purana, (9) the Siva Purana, (10) the Skanda Purana, (11) the Agneya Purana, (12) the Kurma Purana, (13) the Brahmanda Purana, (14) the Brahma Vaivartha Purana, (15) the Markandya Purana, (16) the Bhavishya Purana, (17) the Vamana Purana, and (18) the Brahma Purana.

The Vedapangas.

Institutions of Menu.

The Puranas.

The four Upavedas comprise (1) Ayurva, which treats of surgery and physic; (2) Dhanarva, which treats of the art of war; (3) Ghundharva, which treats of music and dancing; (4) Artha Sastra, which treats of political economy.

The Upavedas.

With these ceremonial books may be classed the two ancient and excellent epics—the Ramayana, the work of Valmika, containing the history of Rama, king of Ayodhya, the seventh Avatar of Vishnu; and the Mahabharata, containing an account of the war between the Pandavas and Kauravas, the descendants of the ancient Indian king Bharata, the celebrated epsode of which the Bhagavad Gita is well known (History of the sect of the Maharajas).

The Ramayanam.

The Mahabharata.

According to a common tradition the religion of the Vedas is said to have been extended to Southern India by the Aryan tribes, who followed Rama in his expedition to the south in the tenth century before Christ. According to one tradition noticed by Professor Wilson the Brahmins were invited to Shrikakolam near the mouth of the Kistna by a prince named Sudakshana, and according to another they first came to the south of the

Progress of Aryan ideas.

Nerbudda with Uttamaya Bhuja, the father of Nanda, or were invited by Nanda about the beginning of the Christian era. Another account generally current assigns the introduction of the principal families to Munkunti Palluva, prince of Dharanikota, in the third century of Christianity. Dharanikota is the ancient town on the southern bank of the Kistna, only about a mile from Amaravati, where a celebrated Buddhist temple was raised probably about the first century A.D., the remains of which have been very ably illustrated by Fergussen in his Tree and Serpent Worship.

Brahminism.

We have spoken of Vyasa as reducing to a system the old Aryan religion of the Vedas, but in the story of the Mahabharat we find that the simplicity of the old Veda worship had lost its hold on the national sympathies, and the growing influence of Brahminism is evinced in forms of faith and practices of devotion unknown to the older religion. Indeed, Mr. Wheeler in his recent History of India traces an earlier and a later legend woven together in the history of the great war of Bharata and points out the efforts of Brahminism to foist upon the old story, the antiquity of their own system in the institution of caste and the inculcation of the worship of Krishna.

Hindu triad.

The three deities that we find in the Vedas are one Brahma, the creator, the self-existent, and eternal, the author and origin of everything. It is strange that throughout the whole of India there is not a single temple dedicated to Brahma. Brahma having called the universe into existence, Hinduism represents it as ruled by the two powers of good and evil in Vishnu, the preserver, and Shiva, the destroyer. Around this triad poetry and fable have developed a mythology of 360 million divinities,

Development of mythology.

male and female, whose histories are treated of in the 18 Puranas and 18 Upapuranas. It has been well said that, "although the customs and habits of the Hindus are said to be immutable, yet, strange to say, in a country which still regards the Vedas with profound veneration as the great fountain of religion, the ritual they prescribe has become so obsolete that the man who ventured to regulate his devotions by it would be considered in the light of an infidel."

Buddhism.

Hinduism had become essentially changed and greatly corrupted when the great reformer Sakya Muni or Guadama Buddha appeared in Behar about B.C. 1000 according to Klaproth and Wilson, and about B.C. 600 according to others. Resenting the progress of Brahminical influence, his object was to reform the religious faith of the nation, and bring it back to its purer standards. In the rise of Buddhism we see the successful results of appealing to popular feeling in a religious creed. This system

opposed itself to the exclusiveness and monopoly of an hereditary hierarchy; it proclaimed the principle of the equality of all men in the sight of God, and resisted the dogma of religious castes. By adopting the monastic system in its propagandism it imparted *esprit de corps* to its missionaries. Rapidly this faith spread from Northern India to Ceylon, and during four or five centuries at least it is probable that Buddhism was as influential throughout the continent of India as Brahminism. Some writers have come to the conclusion that there was an ancient and a modern Buddhism. Colonel Sykes, in his "Ancient India," states that Sakya was a reformer of the previous existing Buddhism, and the evidences that we possess confirm this view, that a qualified Buddhism existed in India long prior to the sixth century B.C. In the reign of Asoka, however, who reigned over the Magadha kingdom about B.C. 319 and was the contemporary of Alexander the Great, we find Buddhism in the ascendant all over India. The language of all the Indian inscriptions previous to the fourth century is Pali, and these inscriptions are Buddhist. Buddhism does not deny the existence of God, though it has no idea of him as taking any active part in the creation of the world. The Buddhists believe in 130 hells and 18 heavens; they hold the dogma of the transmigration of souls; they offer sacrifice to the *manes* of their ancestors, and believe that, by the exercise of virtue and knowledge, an individual can obtain *Nibbute* or *Nirvana* absorption into the deity. In opposition to Brahminism, which inculcated the doctrine of priestly mediation, Buddhism taught "an enthusiastic self-reliance;" it resorted to the Vernaculars as the vehicles for its doctrines, instead of shrouding them in a dead language. The sovereigns of the Magadha kingdom were either Sudras or Buddhists. It is a question how much the emissaries of Magadha were the means of extending civilization to Southern India.

Its rise and progress.

The Jains were originally a mere sect of Buddhists. Their chief Saint, Parisnath, lived about 200 B.C. The Jains worship 24 deified heroes, the Buddhists only seven. The Jains have caste, Buddhists have none. The Jains' images are naked, the Buddhist ones clothed. Buddhism prevailed uninterruptedly in India from the sixth century B.C. to the ninth century A.D. Its decline seems to have set in about the seventh century A.D., until it completely died out about the year 800 A.D. The Buddhists came to the Dekkan probably before the Christian era, and the Jain faith was introduced into the peninsula about the seventh century.

The Jains.

These faiths have left their mark, however, in the shrines, monasteries, and cave temples, which may be found all over the country. There are none in the Nellore District itself, but the great Buddha temple of Amravati and the cave

Buddhist remains.

temples of Bezwara, &c., in the Kistna District attest the influence that this religion once held in this part of the country. In the north portion of the Nellore District, particularly in the neighbourhood of Ongole, many Jain images and other remains have been discovered, and even at Nellore, in digging the reservoir in front of the Collector's Cutcherry, a few years ago, a Jain image was disinterred, but there are no Jains now in the district.

Persecution of Buddhism.

The period of the decay of Buddhism corresponds with the rise of the present popular forms of the Hindu religion in the time of Sankara Acharya in the eighth and ninth centuries. Wilson fixes the date of the Vishnu Puranas being composed at about A.D. 954. The Buddhists were persecuted by Vaishnuvites and Shivites in combination, and, driven from the country, took refuge in Ceylon, Jafna, and Bhutan. Brahminism gained the day,

Buddhists' expulsion from India.

but it is from the association of Buddhists with Brahmins that we may probably trace many of the sects among the Hindus who have received a leaven of liberalism. Colonel Sykes remarks that prior to the fourth century A.D. every inscription whatever is in the Pali language and by Buddhists, and subsequently to that period a rough Sanscrit makes its appearance, gradually refining into the polished Sanscrit of the tenth and eleventh centuries, affording ground for the presumption that the Sanscrit gradually superseded and displaced the Pali.

Brahminism popularized.

After the great struggle between Brahminism and Buddhism, in which the former prevailed, the great effort of the Brahmins appears to have been to popularize their religion. Colebrook is of opinion that the worship of Rama and Krishna by Vaishnuvas and of Mahadeo and Bhavani by Shivas and Jats have been gradually introduced since the persecution of the Buddhists and Jains. Brahma, according to Brahminism, is the one God. He is destitute of qualities, and lives abstractedly in himself. Resolving to create worlds, he gave birth to *Maya*, who created the universe and all living things. This energy manifested in creation became immortal, and is personified under the name of Narayana, which the Vaishnuvas claim for Vishnu to exalt him above his rivals. According to another

Creation of a mythology.

sect, the Shaktas, *Maya*, or Sakti, is a female power personified in the name of Bhavani. According to the Puranic doctrine this energy has different attributes, though Brahma himself has none, and the learned among the Hindus declare that it is to these attributes of the divine spirit they pay adoration. To describe these attributes of the one God, images, they say, were introduced as intelligible symbals. The *Maya* of Brahma being represented in the Vedas as a distinct being originating from him, this the Puranas recognize as a female principle, and go on to give a consort to every God. Next to the Gods above noticed rank, according to the

Puranas, the Avatars, or incarnations of the deities, demigods, who are said to have walked the earth for the relief of humanity; thus Rama and Krishna are Avatars of Vishnu. Here we appear to have introduced the deification of heroes. The era from which the great part of the Hindus date their chronology is the reign of Vikramaditya, who ruled with great splendour in the capital of Oojini and re-established there the Brahminical faith B.C. 57. Intermediate between the death of Asoka and the dethronement of Vikramaditya by Salivahana, who was a Buddhist, the Andhra usurpation took place. From Salivahana's reign chronology dates in Southern India A.D. 77. The king Sudraha celebrated in Hindu history is considered the first usurper of the Andhra dynasty, and this race seems to have held the sovereignty of the Magadha kingdom until A.D. 436. Another Andhra dynasty was established at Warrangal, 77 miles north-east of Hyderabad, founded A.D. 1067, and they were for a considerable period supreme in Telingana.

Survey of changes in religious belief.

From this brief sketch of the early religions of India, we may be led to infer that the worship of the elements introduced by the Aryan races was probably derived from Saboeism and preceded all approach to Brahminism. The worship of Brahma was a subsequent introduction, and gradually merged into Vedeism, or a species of Pantheism. But it seems probable that the aborigines were fetish worshippers; possibly the serpent was the object of adoration. The Scythians seem to have brought or developed the worship of the *phallus* or *lingam* as the symbol of power, and from thence it was a step to Shiva, the personal embodiment of the power of destruction. Then the Aryans brought their element worship, which developed into Brahminism. Buddhism was an effort to reform the idolatry and corruptions of Shivaism by bringing back the popular mind to the worship of a ruling intelligence. This soon degenerated into worship of intellect, of which each Buddha was the impersonation; whether or not Buddha preceded the worship of Vishnu. Modern Vaishnuvam is really an extension and development of Buddhism. Mysticism, says Professor Wilson, gave way to the philosophy of Sankara Acharya in the seventh or eighth century, and was finally expelled by the new doctrine of Bhakti, or faith, which was introduced by Ramanuja and the Vaishnuvas in the eleventh century, and has since continued to be the ruling dogma of every sect of Hindus.*

Vaishnuva and Shiva sects.

We subjoin the following account of the chief differences between the Vaishnuva and Shivite sects furnished by Bomma Teperumal Chettiyar, now Sub-division Sheristadar, Cuddapah :—

* Oriental Archæology and Belief, Calcutta Rev. No. 21, page 138, and several other articles.

"There are various sects among the Hindus: the principal divisions are two, viz., the worshippers of Vishnu and those of Shiva. The former are distinguished by a vertical trident mark, and the latter by horizontal lines painted on their foreheads. These and the other Hindu sects have a belief in the immortality of the soul and a future state of reward and punishment. Demon worship was prevalent among the aborigines of the country, and still exists in most parts of it, especially among the lower orders of the people. It is believed that certain evil spirits bring down upon men certain diseases (small-pox, cholera, &c.,) and other calamities which they seek to avoid by making offerings to them. The worship of village goddesses is also common among the lower orders. These so-called village goddesses are one or other of the forms of Parvati, the consort of Shiva, and in most villages annual orgies are held in celebration of this divinity's festival."

Sources of modern Hinduism.

Modern Hinduism is contained in the Puranas. They are written in praise of particular deities and contain their histories, amours, and achievements. The performance of religious ceremonies and the instruction of the people is entirely confined to the Brahmins, the priestly class.

Advaitam.

There are three different phases of belief in the Hindu religion, viz., "Advaitam," "Visishtadvaitam," and "Dvaitam." "Advaitam" is the belief that there is no distinction between God and the soul, and that they are one. "Visishtadvaitam:" the followers of this faith believe that there are four kinds of salvation, viz., Salokyam, Samipyam, Sarupyam, and Sayirjium. By the first it is supposed that the soul, after separation from the body, proceeds to the residence of the creator; by the second, that the soul lives close to him; by the third, the soul assumes a form similar to that of God; and by the last, the soul acquires an intimate union with him.

Visishtadvaitam.

Dvaitam.

"Dvaitam" is the belief that God and the soul are totally distinct, and that the latter never becomes absorbed into the essence of the deity.

101 sects reduced to six.

Holding these forms of belief with various differences it is supposed that there were originally 101 sects, subsequently reduced to 96, as five of them were cancelled by Shiva himself. Sankarachary, the founder of the Smarta faith, disapproved of the majority of the 96 faiths and explained the doctrine of the 18 Puranas, so as to reconcile it with the tenets of only six sects, viz., (1) Shivas, or followers of Shiva, a portion of whom are Lingavites adoring the lingam, the symbol of the male organ of generation; (2) the Vaishnuvas, or followers of Vishnu; (3) the Sauras, or worshippers of the sun; (4) the Shaktas, who adore the yoni, the symbol of the female organ of generation, and are sub-divided into the (i) Dakshnacharies,

whose worship is performed publicly in a manner harmonious to the Vedic or Puranic ritual, free from all obscene practices, and (ii) the Vamis or Vamacharies, left-hand worshippers, whose ritual is sanctioned by a portion of the Tantras, and is most obscene and impure; (5) the Ganapatyas, or followers of Ganesha, the God of Wisdom, or the Belly God; and (6) the Kapalikas, or Yogis, worshippers of Bhanava, son of Shiva, whose philosophical tenets appear to be derived from Buddhism. All these are to be found in the District of Nellore.

Sankarachary and the Smartas.

The tradition is that when Sankarachary, who is believed to be the incarnation of Shiva, was five years old, he became a sanyasi, *i.e.*, an ascetic, and established the Advaitam faith above described. He extended this in every direction, and published many commentaries, the principal of which are (1) "Sankara or Gita Bhashyam," (2) "Sutra Bhashyam," and (3) "Gauda Brahmanaudiyam." Sankarachary introduced the sect known as Smarta Brahmins, "who profess to follow the principles of the Vedas and the code of the Hindu Law (Smriti)." The 18 Puranas are divided into three distinct doctrines, called Satvika, Rajasa, and Tamasa, the principles of which, from their tendency, are compared to God, to a king, and to the devil." Sankarachary acknowledged the first two doctrines to be the proper guide for the conduct of the Brahmins, and wrote a commentary thereon. The Smartas believe that there is no difference between God and the soul, and say everything is maya (illusion). Their faith will be explained by the following illustration :—

"Suppose a number of vessels, with water in them, be placed opposite to the sun, then in each of the vessels the sun is visible, although in reality he is but one. Similarly, although God is one, still he is visible in every body, presenting various appearances."

Their seats.

Sankarachary's chief seat is named Kamakote-pitam at Conjeveram, and his representative now resides at Combaconum. There are four other seats of the chief priests of this sect at different places in the Presidency, viz., Pushpagiri, Saraswati or Sringiri, &c. These priests proceed on periodical circuits for the declared purpose of ascertaining the morals of the people, and checking them if bad.

Bashikachary and the Stri Vaishnuvas.

As to the Vaishnuva religion, the principle which governs this sect is Visishtadvaitam. This sect was reformed by Ramanuja, *alias* Udayavar, *alias* Bashikachary, who was born about 1009 A.D. He was the son of Kesava Acharya, an inhabitant of Sriperumbudur, a village 26 miles from Madras. He is said to have learned various *sastras* from one Yadavaprakasa, an ascetic of the Advaita faith. He then proceeded to Conjeveram, where he resided for some time. During his stay at this place he abandoned

family life and became a sanyasi (ascetic). He then went to Srirungam and became the dharmakarta of the great temple in that island. He gave his sanction to only to 6 of the 18 Puranas, which inculcate the Satvika faith. The followers of this sect consider that Vishnu is the Para-Brahma, or the Supreme Being. Bashikachary refuted the works of Sankarachary and others, and obtained great success against the Smartas, &c. He wrote several commentaries, the chief of which are Gita Bhashyam and Sutra Bhashyam, in which he enjoins certain duties for the obtaining of salvation. This sect now prevails in almost every district of Southern India.

Tengali and Vadagali.

The followers of the Vaishnuva religion are divided into three classes, viz., (1) Tengali, (2) Vadagali, and (3) Nambi.

Nambi is either Pancharatra or Vaighanasa.

Tengali = Ten-gala = Southern Sastram.

Vadagali = Vada-gala = Northern Sastram.

The Pancharatralu worship the deity: they say in accordance with the rules laid down by God himself, and the Vaighanasalu worship him according to the rules prescribed by Vaighanasa, a rishi or monk.

The founder of the Tengali sect was Manavala-Mahamuni, who lived about 400 years ago. He was the son of Krishnamachary and a native of Alwartinnegiri in the Tinnevelly District. He was also called Ramya Jamatramuni. The three principal seats of the priests of the Tengali sect are situated in (1) Vonamala, called in Sanscrit Zotadri, in the Tinnevelly District; (2) Srirungam in the Trichinopoly District; and (3) Tirupati in the North Arcot District.

As to the Vadagali sect, Desikachary, a native of Tirupett at Conjeveram and son of Anantasuri, was the founder of the Vadagali faith. Anantasuri had no children, and, in company with his wife, is said to have begged Venkateswaraswami of Tirupati to bless him with children. The god then presented him with a *ganta* (bell), from whence he is known as Gantachary. Desikachary, the founder, was the author of a book named Tatvamuktakalapam, a commentary containing 500 verses upon Bhashyam, the author of which was Udayavar, *alias* Bashikachary.

The followers of this sect ring a bell when performing religious ceremonies and when making offerings to the god, but those of the Tengali sect do not use the bell on such occasions. There are three principal seats or (matams) of the Vadagali priests, viz., (1) Aghopalam Matam, (2) Thoshappar, and (3) Gopala Desikam. The first and second divisions differ only in the case of Aradhanam (worship or prayer) and the followers of the third matam abstain from *drink* or food of any kind on the birth-days of Rama, Krishna, and Narasimha, which fasts, the followers of the first two divisions do not observe.

The followers of the Tengali sect are more numerous in the Nellore District than those of the Vadagali sect, and most of the temples in this district are Tengali temples. The widows of the Vadagali sect shave their heads, but those of the Tengali sect do not, saying, "I will bow my head to the *guru* (priest), not to the barber." The Vadagalis perform annual ceremonies for the deceased on the eleventh day of the bright and dark fortnights of every Telugu month, on which day abstinence from food and drink is enjoined; but the followers of the Tengali religion consider it "improper to perform the daily libation of water and annual ceremonies in honor of their deceased ancestors." There is much contention and strife between the followers of the two sects, and those of the Vadagali persuasion are always trying to introduce their Vadagali chants into the pagodas of the Tengali sect.

The most striking peculiarities in the practices of this sect (the Vaishnuvas), says H. H. Wilson, "are the individual preparation and scrupulous privacy of their meals: they must not eat in cotton garments, but, having bathed, must put on woollen or silk: the teachers allow their select pupils to assist them, but, in general, the Vaishnuvas cook for themselves; and should the meal, during this process, or whilst they are eating, attract even the looks of a stranger, the operation is instantly stopped, and the viands buried in the ground.

"The chief ceremony of initiation in all Hindu sects is the communication, by the teacher to the disciples, of the *mantras*, which generally consist of the name of some deity, or a short address to him; it is communicated in a whisper, and never lightly made known by the adepts to profane ears. The *mantra* of the Ramanuja sect is said to be the six syllable *mantra* or *Om Ramaya namah*, or Om salutation to Rama. Another distinction among sects, but merely of a civil character, is the term or terms with which the religious members salute each other when they meet, or in which they are addressed by the lay members. This among the Ramanujas is the phrase *Daso smi* or *Daso ham*, I am (your) slave, accompanied with the *pranam* or slight inclination of the head and the application of the joined hands to the forehead. To the Acharyas, or supreme teachers of this sect, the rest perform the *Ashtanga Dandawat*, or prostration of the body with the application of eight parts, the forehead, breast, hands, knees, and insteps of the feet to the ground." (Wilson's Religious Sects of the Hindus, pp. 38-40.)

Madhavachary and the Mardhavas.

Another Vaishnuva sect is known as the Mardhavas or Mardhavacharies. About the twelfth century a revival of the Vaishnuva religion took place. The founder of this sect was Mardhavachary. He was the son of one Maddigabhat, a Smarta Brahmin of Udipi Taluq in the South Canara District. He was born in the year 1051 of the era of Salivahana. He is supposed to

have disappeared in the year 1119 of the said era. When he was five years old he is traditionally said to have become a monk (sanyasi), and subsequently published several commentaries on the Vedas, Smritis, and Sastras, which he believed were misconstrued by the followers of the then existing sects. He visited a great portion of Hindustan and made converts of many of the Smartas, &c. He built a large temple at Udipi, dedicated to Krishna. This creed was largely propagated throughout Southern India and in the Nizam's territories. The distinguishing characteristic of this creed is *Dwaita* or duality. The followers of this sect allege that there is a distinction between God and his creatures, both in this and in the other world. A distinction between *jivatma*, the principle of life, from the *paramatma*, the supreme being. In this respect they agree with the Vaishnuvites and differ from the Smartas. The Stri Vaishnuvites allege that, although the created is distinct from the creator, still the former becomes equal to the latter in the other world, except as regards the creative and destructive powers belonging only to deity. The followers of this sect are diffused throughout the District of Nellore.

Wilson observes (page 147) that "The modes in which devotion to Vishnu is to be expressed are declared to be three—*Ankara, Namakarana*, and *Bhojana*, or marking the body with his symbols, giving his names to children and other objects of interest, and the practice of virtue in word, act, and thought; truth, good counsil, mild speaking, and study belong to the first, liberality, kindness, and protection to the second, and clemency, freedom from envy, and faith to the last. These ten duties form the moral code of the Mardhvas.

"The usual rites of worship as practised by the Vaishnuvas of this sect are observed and the usual festivals. In the *puja* (worship ceremonial), however, there is one peculiarity which merits notice as indicative of a friendly leaning towards the Shiva sects: the images of Shiva, Durga, and Ganesha are placed on the same shrine, with the form of Vishnu, and partake in the adoration offered to his idol. Rites are conducive to final happiness only as they indicate a desire to secure the favor of Vishnu. The knowledge of his supremacy is essential to the zeal with which his approbation may be sought; but they consider it unnecessary to attempt an identification with him by abstract meditation, as that is unattainable. Those who have acquired the regard of Vishnu are thereby exempted from future birth, and enjoy felicity in *Vaikuntha* under four conditions, as *Sarupya*, similarity of form; *Salokya*, visible presence; *Sannedhya*, proximity; and *Sarshthi*, equal power."

Basava and the Vira Shivas.

A modern form of the Shiva religion is found in the sect of the Vira Shivas. The founder of this faith was Basava, who was born about the beginning of the twelfth

century near Belgaum, in the Southern Mahratta country. He was the son of Mandiga Madiraziah, a learned Brahmin. It is believed that Basava was for three years in the womb conversing with his mother during that period. He established the form of religion called Vira Sawam.

The tradition is that a sasanam, or inscription, fell down from heaven in the presence of a Jain prince of the town of Kalyanam; that, as there were none able to interpret the meaning of the inscription, the prince sent for Basava and requested him to explain it. The prince was so much pleased with Basava that he appointed him as his prime-minister. The former was of the Jain sect, and the latter was a Lingavite. Basava was successful in converting many of the Jains, including the prince himself, into Lingavites. The followers of this creed worship the lingam, or the symbol of Shiva, and wear it always hung on their breasts. The image worshipped by the Smartas is established in temples, and is called Stavara-lingam (immoveable), while the lingam or emblem of Shiva worshipped by the Lingavites is carried about their persons. These believe that the lingam is the soul and *vice versâ*. The followers of this sect are also called Jangams, or living images of the deity.

Their seats.

There are five seats of the principal priests of this sect, viz., (1) Gokarna Matam at Nizampatam, (2) Vibhuti Matam at Bangalore, (3) Saranga Matam at Srisailam, (4) Tota Matam in Hyderabad, (5) Chebrole Matam at Chebrole, about 10 miles from Guntur.

The Vira Shivas are diffused throughout the Nellore District, but the Aradhyas, another Shivite sect, are Lingavites, and wear the lingam with the Brahminical thread like the Smartas, performing the religious obligations imposed on the latter. The followers of this faith are found in the northern parts of this district.

Mr. C. P. Brown writes as follows regarding the Jangams in his essay on their creed:—"The Jangams are a sect of Hindus, who have lasted about 700 years. They adore Shiva as the one god and wear his image hung on their breasts. They call themselves primitive worshippers, and look upon others as idolaters." They deny the authority of the Brahmins, by whom they, therefore, are detested as heretics. They are the disciples of Basava, and, as all Hindus are apt to exalt their teachers into gods, they declare Basava to be god, Shiva himself. Basava, though born a Brahmin's son, abolished every one of the Brahminical observances, particularly caste, pilgrimage, and penance. This class bury their dead instead of burning.

Sanyasis and Vairagis.

The terms *Sanyasis* and *Vairagis* and other similar denominations are used, and correctly used often with a wide acceptation, but when limited it may generally be concluded that the term *Sanyasis* applies to the mendicant followers

of Shiva, and the *Vairagis* to those of Vishnu. Sanyasi is the third state of the Brahminical orders, viz., (1) *Brahmachari* or student, (2) *Grihasta* or householder, (3) *Sanyasi* or ascetic.

The term Vairagi implies a person devoid of passions, and is applied to all sorts of religious mendicants who affect to have estranged themselves from the interests and emotions of mankind. The term *Fakir* is of equally general application, although it is of Mahomedan origin, and in strictness more descriptive of the holy beggars of that faith. The term *Jogi* is also in popular acceptation one of general application.

Jogis.

The *Jogi* proper is a follower of Shiva, whose aim is to acquire even in life entire command over elementary matter by means of certain ascetic practices, and these are particularly distinguished amongst the different mendicant characters by adding to their religious presumption more of the mountebank than any others. The *Nagas* are the *Sarva Sanyasis,* who go naked, smear their bodies with ashes, allow their hair, beards, and whiskers to grow, and wear the projecting braid of hair called the *jata,* and who sometimes carry arms and wander about in troops, soliciting alms or levying contributions.

Satanis.

There is a separate sect called *Satanis,* who now form themselves into a separate caste, having no connexion with the other divisions of the Sudra caste. This class holds an intermediate position between Sanyasis (ascetics) and family men.

The *Satanis* profess to give up worldly enjoyments like ascetics, but live with family and children. The word *Satani* is derived from a Tamil word "Chattatavar," meaning those who do not wear the sacred thread or top knot of hair. Other Sudras are admitted into this caste. The *Satanis* are a class of Vaishnuvites, but of a mixed kind who have forfeited caste. Their principle is *Visishtadvaitam,* and their observances are peculiar to their own caste. They are by occupation flower-gatherers, minstrels, and wandering mendicants. Those who have forfeited caste among the Shivites are admitted into the class of *Pundarams.*

There are three principal divisions among the *Satanis,* viz., (1) "Ekatshulu," (2) "Chatmatshulu," and (3) "Ashtubhukkulu." There are eight differences among them, and intermarriages are entirely forbidden among these divisions. They are found at Nellore, Ongole, Kottapatnam, and other places. Vaishnuvites who have forfeited caste rights were termed Satanis, and Shivites, who have received caste rights are termed Jangams.

Mahomedanism, early history.

We come now to Mahomedanism. Its followers are very numerous in this district. Mahomed was born in A.D. 569. The Mahomedans had one advantage in their

rule of faith wanting to the Hindus. In the Koran they have some sprinkling of the grand, the ideal, and the true derived from the Hebrew fountain. Extending their faith by the sword, their first incursion into India was dated A.D. 664. From the invasion of Timour to the accession of Baber we see the rough Mahomedan element imposed by a half-barbarous people upon a people much more civilized than themselves. From Baber's reign we find a more genial state of the historic atmosphere, though the political elements continued in a state of perturbation. The first Mahomedan invasion of the Dekkan took place in A.D. 1298, but they scarcely penetrated as far south as this portion of the Dekkan till 1307. In that year Kafur invaded Telingana and defeated the rajah of Warrangal, and the whole of this kingdom became subject to Mahomedan rule till 1350, when the united efforts of the Carnata and Telingana rajahs freed the country from the Afghan dynasty. The Bahamani dynasty was now established over the countries between the Kistna and the Tumbuddra from Bijayanagar, and entirely subverted the kingdom of Warrangal. The army which placed this dynasty on the throne was chiefly composed of foreigners, but in time the native troops increased and balanced the foreigners. The greater part of the foreigners were of the Shiah sect, and the contest with the native troops was probably between Shiahs and Sunnis. In A.D. 1565 the Mahomedans overthrew the rajah of Bijayanagar and the kings of Golconda, subdued all Warrangal, which had made efforts at independence, and reduced other parts of Telingana and Carnata, as far as the river Pennair. Until the British occupied the country this district remained under the Mahomedan government. Their religious intolerance is attested by the number of Hindu temples which they destroyed.

Shiahs and Sunnis.

The two leading sects among the Mahomedans are, 1st, the *Sunnis;* and, 2nd, the *Shiahs.* The Sunnis accept the *Sunnat* or traditions of Mahomed as a supplement to the Koran and of nearly equal authority. They revere equally the four successors of Mahomed—(1) Abu Baker, (2) Umer, (3) Usman, and (4) Ali. The Shiahs on the other hand reject the *Sunnat,* and do not acknowledge the three first successors of Mahomed or Khalifahs. They are called by the Sunnis *Rafizi* or heretics. Few Shiahs perform the pilgrimage to Mecca, because they are then obliged to praise the three Khalifahs whom they regard as usurpers; and, instead of visiting Medina where Abu Baker and Umer were buried, they go to Kerbola, where is the tomb of Hussain.

Wahabees.

Another sect which has risen into prominence of late years are the Wahabees. Abdul Wahib, the founder of the sect, was born at Elttowa in Arabia more than a century ago, and was of the tribe of Tomyu. He settled at Dirryah and gained considerable influence over the surrounding Bedouin tribes.

Some of the followers of the sect introduced Wahabees into India. They object, however, to the use of this distinctive term and claim to be pure Sunnis. They denounce the superstitions acquired by their co-religionists by contact with Hindus. They consider themselves alone as true Mahomedans. They reject the intercession or worship of saints and all forms and ceremonies. They worship God alone as a spirit, and deny any divine characteristic to Mahomed. They stand up for purity of morals and denounce whoring, gambling, drinking, and indulgence in all intoxicating drugs. They are, in fact, the puritan party, and with earnestness it is not strange if something of fanaticism may also manifest itself, and that the desire to carry out all the principles of religion should lead them to support Jehod or holy war, direct hostility to every other creed. This sect are not numerous in the Nellore District, though individual members are found in different places, chiefly among the pensioned sepoys.

Hanafis.

Besides these there are other sects called after a celebrated doctor of Islam *Hanafi*, the followers of Abu Hanafa, surnamed Al Numan, born at Kufah in the year 80 A.H. He was imprisoned by the Khalifah Al Mansur for refusing to subscribe to the doctrine of absolute predestination, and died in confinement 180 A.H. He adhered closely to the Koran and the traditions, whereupon his rejection of predestination appears the more surprising. He held that sins did not destroy faith, and the faithful might fall into sin.

Shafis.

The sect known as *Shafi* derive their name from Abu Abdullah Mahomed-bin Idris, surnamed Shafi, born in 150 A.H. He died in 204 A.H. He was the first Mahomedan who wrote of jurisprudence. There are followers of both these sects in the Nellore District.

Maliks.

Another sect known as Malik, or followers of Malib Abu Aus, born at Medina, who died 179 A.H.

Hanabalis.

Another Hanbali are followers of Ahmad Abu Hanbal, surnamed Al Shihani Al Meruzi, born at Bagdad 164 A.H., who died 241 A.H. He was imprisoned by the Khalifah Mutassim for refusing to say that the Koran was not created.

Ghair Mohdis.

The sect of *Ghair Mohdi* or deniers of Mohdi are Pattans, who affirm that the twelfth Imam Mohdi is come and gone, while the orthodox Muslims hold that he is yet to come.

Feasts and Festivals.

Festivals.

The popular festivals celebrated in this part of India are like those of other races, partly religious and partly social, though the former are more numerous and various

than the latter. These festivals will be treated of in chronological order, commencing from Samvatsaradi, the Telugu new year's day, held on the new moon of Chaitra (March, April.) This is a very important feast. Early in the morning each person anoints his body with oil and bathes in warm water. The day is celebrated by public rejoicings. Relatives are invited, and the holy water, mixed with margosa flowers, jaggery, and new tamarind, is presented by the Purohitan, *i.e.*, family priest, and freely passed round. It is supposed to secure health during the coming year. Towards the evening the priest produces the new almanac and reads out the more striking passages, explaining them at the same time. The whole family and relatives sit round the presiding genius with great eagerness to hear their fortune during the approaching year.

Samvatsaradi.

The birth-day of Rama is celebrated on the ninth day of Chaitra Suddha (March, April). The festival kept up on this and four following days is observed by Vaishnuvites. Rama is held to be the seventh incarnation of Vishnu. The story is that Ceylon was suffering from the oppression of a demon with 10 heads and 20 hands, by name Ravana, and, moved by the prayers of the people to be relieved from the monster, Vishnu took human form and was born as the son of king Dasaradha. Rama is reported to have married Sita whom Ravana carried off to Ceylon. Rama, with the aid of Hanuman and his monkey race, pursued and defeated and slew Ravana and recovered his wife Sita.

Rama Navumi.

The birth-day of Narasimha, the lion-man, the fourth incarnation of Vishnu, is celebrated on the 14th day of Visagha Suddha (May). The tradition runs that Vishnu in this instance assumed the human form to rid the world of the giant Hernya Kasepa. Hernya Kasepa was a worshipper of Shiva, but his son Plahalada was a follower of Vishnu. The giant, by the fervency of his prayers addressed to Brahma, had obtained this boon, that he would meet with death from neither man nor beast. Inflated with pride he taunted his son for his worship of Vishnu, and challenged him to show Vishnu or to cease any longer to offer him divine honors. The tradition goes that on the moment Narasimha, the new incarnation of Vishnu, half man and half lion, sprang forth from a cleft pillar and destroyed the giant. The temples of Vishnu are lighted up on this day, and Vaishnuvites abstain from food and drink till the evening, when, after worshipping the God, the followers of this sect eat together. The offering to Narasimha is sugar-water (Panakam).

Narasimha Jayenti.

Toleyekadasi is the 11th day of the lunar fortnight of the Telugu month Jesta. On this day people abstain from food and drink till the following morning. Brahmins are invited and presented with sugar and copper vessels filled with water.

Toleyekadasi.

Dukshinayanam.

Dukshinayanam is the day on which the sun leaves the zodiacal sign of Cancer and passes towards the south of the equator. On this day people of all classes bathe in rivers and tanks and perform the ceremony of "*Tarpanam*," and propitiate the spirits of their deceased ancestors. The Brahmin who pronounces the muntram is presented with money and cloths, and is invited to the house and a good dinner given to him.

Naga Panchami.

Naga Panchami.—A day sacred to certain demigods called *Nagas*, *i.e.*, Pythores, celebrated on the 5th of Shravana (July and August). On this day Krishna slew the great serpent Kali. Ceremonies are performed to ensure protection against the bite of snakes.

Krishna Jayenti.

"*Krishna Jayenti*," *or Krishna Ashtami*, is the birth-day of Krishna, one of the incarnations of Vishnu. The festival is held on the eighth of the dark half of Shravana. This is a hilarious feast. He is supposed to have been born at Mathura at midnight, and he is worshipped by all classes, both "Vaishnuvites" and "Shivites," towards the evening, fast being kept all day. The worshippers bathe, and after performing "puja" in the temples by adoring the image of the infant Krishna with tulsi (*Ocymum sanctum*) and other flowers, they parade the streets, singing, shouting, and dancing. Various kinds of grain are eaten at 11 P.M., rice being prohibited. Presents are passed from house to house, and both men and women adorn themselves with their best jewels and cloths, and decorate their houses in every manner. Sweetmeats abound in immense variety. On the evening of the following day the images are borne through the streets in procession, and the shepherds try their skill in climbing a pole to reach the present hung up at a height of twenty or thirty feet in front of the houses. There cowherds keep up great rejoicings, dancing with joined hands and throwing curds over one another.

Shravanala Purnavami.

Shravanala Purnavami is a religious festival held on the full moon of the month Shravana. On this day all the first three castes, or the twice-born classes, put on a new thread. The bachelors get their heads shaved, put on the new thread, and perform all the ceremonies laid down in the Vedas. They take their meals once only in the day, and abstain from supper altogether.

Vinayakachaviti.

Vinayakachaviti.—This is the feast of the Belly-god Ganesha, the son of Shiva and Parvati, the remover of obstacles and difficulties, and the most popular of all the domestic deities. It is celebrated on the fourth day of Bhadrapad, clay images being made for worship as the worship of *Mrithka*, or earth is enjoined by the Sastras. In respectable families a magnificent image, richly gilt and adorned, is prepared, and placed in the central

part of the house, and decorated with all kinds of flower garlands. Old and young bathe early in the morning and sit near the priest, who consecrates the idol by reciting incantations from his books and throwing over it red-colored rice. Food, sweetmeats, and fruits are offered to the image, and the God is invoked to partake of the offerings. In the evening the rest of the ceremony is performed by the master of the house through the priest, who invokes the god to bless the owner and his family, and remove any calamity that may be threatening them during the year. Early on the next morning the image is carried to a tank and committed to the water with expressions of regret for the departure of the god till next year. On the day of Ganesha's feast Hindus are prohibited from looking at the moon; and, if by accident they should see it, they get their neighbours to revile them, in hope that the calamity likely to follow may be limited to this abuse.

Rushipanchumi.

Rushipanchumi.—This feast is held on the day following *Vinayaka-chaviti* for the worship of the seven rishies or sages. It is particularly observed by Brahmin females, especially among the followers of the Mardhava sect. The females bathe in the morning and abstain from food and drink till the evening, when they perform their vows in the worship of the goddess "Suraswati" through the family priest. Cloths and other presents are at the close of the ceremony given to the other Brahmin females, who are invited for the particular purpose.

Atshatadiya.

Atshatadiya.—This festival follows two days after *Rushipanchumi.* Gauri, the wife of Shiva, is worshipped. The day is observed as a fast by Brahmins of all classes. Cakes made in the shape of pebbles are eaten at night.

Anantapadmanabhuni Chaturdasi.

Anantapadmanabhuni Chaturdasi.—This is a religious ceremony observed by males only. At the break of day the Brahmin bathes and solemnly puts down a vase, which is the preliminary rite in all religious celebrations. The Brahmin Purohitan then consecrates the vessel by reciting certain Vedic formulas. After the close of the ceremony the Brahmin is presented with cloths and money, and then a rich dinner is given him. This ceremony is performed only by those who have previously made a vow. No man that has not before had the observance kept in his family can perform it again, unless he find unexpectedly anywhere a silk thread. He must not be presented with it by any one.

Muhalayapatshamulu.

"*Muhalayapatshamulu.*"—This is a religious ceremony observed on account of deceased ancestors for a full fortnight during the dark half of Bhadrapad every year. Every Hindu is directed by the laws of Menu to perform an annual ceremony for his deceased parents once every year. This fortnight is

intended for these cases in which individuals have either forgotten the dates of the deaths of their ancestors, or on behalf of those ancestors for whom they do not annually perform such a ceremony. Each man fixes any one day of the fortnight for the performance of these ancestral rites as it suits his convenience best, and then invites some Brahmins and commences the ceremony at about noon when the sun reaches the zenith. The Brahmins personate the deceased ancestors and lay their feet upon the ground besmeared with cowdung and receive the adoration of the householder. Water and fire are offered to the universal gods and to the manes of the ancestors. Food consisting of rice and milk is also offered to them. At the end the chief actor walks round the plot of earth exalted by this temporary consecration, and so terminates the ceremony. If the householder is other than a Brahmin, rice, vegetables, and other necessary articles are presented to the Brahmins who recited the incantation; and, if the householder is a Brahmin, the guests eat fully, express themselves satisfied, and depart. "Mahabharani," "Madhiastami," and "Vetipata" are the principal days of the fortnight when the Brahmins are bound to perform this ceremony.

Navaratrams.

"*Navaratrams*" literally means the nine nights. This is an annual festival celebrated both in temples and in the houses of wealthy persons for nine successive nights, commencing from the first day of the increase of the moon in the month of Ashvija (September, October) of every year. Both morning and evening the pial school boys decorate themselves with all kinds of jewels and rich apparel and proceed through the streets preceded by their master, singing and shouting from house to house in search of presents, holding cross-hilted wicker daggers in their hands. During these nine nights the goddess Durga is worshipped.

Durgashtami.

"*Durgashtami*," the eighth day of the feast, is the principal day for worshipping that goddess. The ninth day of the feast is called *Maharnavami* when Saraswati, the goddess of learning, is worshipped. Books of all kinds are taken out and placed in some consecrated spot, and then worshipped by the old and young in the presence of the "Purohitan," the family priest, who pronounces the usual formulas. The tenth day is *Dasahra* or "*Ayudhapuja*," the feast of arms closely allied to the "Saraswati-puja." At this time every artizan, every laborer, all classes in short, offer sacrifices to the tools and implements which they use in the exercise of their various professions. The tools are now considered as so many gods and receive adoration. In former times it was a very remarkable feast observed by warlike princes, who gave public shows with a distribution of prizes. In this district all the Zemindars and Polygars during the nine nights place all their arms, both offensive

and defensive, in a centre hall and worship with great solemnity the goddesses Durga, Saraswati, and Lalita. On the tenth day, the Zemindars, &c., parade through the streets in all the pomp of eastern luxury, and worship on that evening the "Jammichetta" or "the *Mimosa suma Roxb.*" On the tenth day Hindu children are initiated in the rudiments of literature, and the old and young of both sexes purchase new cloths and adorn themselves with all sorts of jewels.

Depavali.

"*Depavali,*" *or feast of lights.*—The feast lasts five days, beginning with the 13th of the dark half of *Ashwijam*, during which houses are cleaned, white-washed, and illuminated. A quadrangular plan is made in front of the house and painted different colors, and is called Rangali. The 13th of the dark half of Ashwijam is called *Dhun Tryodashi.* On the day a light is made and dedicated to Yema. The next day is "*Narakachaturdasi,*" a social festival held in commemoration of the auspicious day when the giants, Balachekravarti and Narakasura, were slain by Vishnu. As this event is said to have taken place in the evening, the people at that time express their joy by illuminating their houses with lights and letting off fireworks. To this day the Hindus get up early in the morning, anoint their bodies with oil, and bathe in hot water. This is observed by men of all classes, both rich and poor. New clothes and ornaments are put on, and the children are decorated. Every house is adorned with rows of lamps. Sweetmeats of all kinds are made and freely distributed among relatives. Next day the feast that falls on the new moon of *Kartika* is sacred to Saraswati, the goddess of learning, the same as Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. On the evening of this day fireworks of every description are again let off for great rejoicings. The females abstain from food or drink of any kind till the evening, when they worship the goddess "Gauri" at their homes through the officiating Brahmin, who performs the usual ceremonies. After the close of this ceremony the females take their meals.

Magulu Chaviti.

"*Nagulu Chaviti*" is a religious feast observed by females only. Early in the morning the females bathe in cold water and carry in a brass plate a tumbler of water, flour, fruits, &c., and proceed to a snake's hole and worship the snake, imploring the favor of Subbaroydu, the God of snakes. The females abstain from ordinary food and partake only of fruits, sweetmeats, and water. On the following morning they take milk and pour it into the snake's hole, and then return home.

Kartika Somavaralu.

"*Kartika Somavaralu,*" *i.e.*, the Mondays of the month of Kartika which fall in October and November of every year. On these Mondays males and females abstain from food or drink till the evening, when they bathe in cold

water and proceed to a Shiva's temple with cocoanuts and fruits, and after worshiping Shiva they return to their homes and then take their meals.

Chelukudvadasi.

"*Chelukudvadasi*" is the twelfth day of the lunar fortnight of the month of Kartika, when females perform certain vows in their houses, and worship the goddess "Lakshmi." After performing the necessary ceremonies through a Brahmin priest, the females take their meals.

Kartika Puruvami.

"*Kartika Puruvami*" is a festival held on the full moon of Kartika in honor of Vishnu's victory over the demon *Tripurasura*. It is a religious feast observed by males and females, who observe entire abstinence from food, worship the God Shiva in temples, and take their meals on the following morning.

Dhanurmasaum.

"*Dhanurmasaum*" is one of the twelve Tamil calendar months. This is also called "*Suniamasaum*," *i.e.*, an empty month. During this month no marriages can be performed, but all the Vaishnuvites perform many ceremonies early in the morning. They bathe in cold water and worship Vishnu and make offerings of colored rice, butter, and fruits. In all Vishnu temples the same course is pursued. This is a religious month, and the Pongal and other feasts fall in the same.

Mokkotiyekadasi.

"*Mokkotiyekadasi*" is the most important religious feast during the year. On this day both Vaishnuvites and Smartas bathe early in the morning, and, dressed in fresh apparel, proceed to Vishnu temples where they offer prayers to the God Vishnu, who is then, at 4 A.M., carried through the gates supposed to be those of salvation to the central portico. The temple is crowded with men devoting themselves to religious thoughts; every hour is supposed to be "laden with the fragrance of sanctity." Children and grown men oppressed with any kind of sickness press to the front to be touched by the priest in the name of the God. On this day men abstain from food or drink of any kind; occupy themselves in reading religious books and singing religious songs either in concert or singly; some at their houses, and others in the temples. On that night also they are not allowed to sleep, but they are kept occupied either with the ceremonies in the temples or witnessing dramatic performance in the houses or streets. Early on the following morning the people bathe again, and after offering up their prayers, take a hearty meal in company with friends and relatives. During the previous and following ten days ceremonies are performed in Vishnu temples at evening and through the nights. Pandals are erected in the temples, decorated with lustres and globes, and the idol adorned in a variety of ways is carried round and round the pandal, accompanied by a set of Brahmins reciting Vedic incantations.

"*Bhogipanduga.*"—On this day the Hindus, both old and young, anoint their bodies with oil and bathe in hot water early in the morning; and in the streets, in front of each house, large fires are lighted and men sit round them. The following day is the great "Pongal," which is the feast of joy and amusement. This is the day on which the sun leaves the sign of Capricorn and proceeds towards the Equator. The day is celebrated with public rejoicings. Grand preparations are made for the feast: "houses are got up regardless of expense; breaches are repaired; white-wash is freely used; the rude external decorations of the walls are painted afresh; and the sacred signs of the Vaishnuvite faith are carefully picked out above the threshold. The potter plies his wheel incessantly, for every house must now be furnished with new utensils. The rice merchant is busy with cadjan and style, buying up new grain from needy cultivators, for in every house new rice only may be used." Relatives from distant countries are invited, and presents of cloths are freely distributed among them. Alms also are liberally given to the Brahmins and to dependants. Although the feast continues for seven days, the first three days are the principal ones. On the second, *i.e.*, the Pongal day, new rice mixed with milk, green gram, sugar, and other things are boiled in a new earthen vessel in the centre of the house in an open yard. If the rice boils well the people suppose it is a good "Pongal," promising future happiness; but relatives, friends, and acquaintances in this district do not visit each other as in the southern districts, saluting and inquiring whether "it has boiled." The third day is the cattle feast, when all the cattle are adorned with bells, and their horns painted in various colors. Rice and milk are boiled and presented to the cattle.

Bhogipanduga.

"*Magha Sankuranti.*"—Held on the 5th of Pushya (December, January). From this day when the sun reaches the most southern sign of the Zodiac till the time he leaves the most northern sign is called *Uttarayanum*, and the other half of the year *Dakshinayanum*. The days of the former are considered lucky, and marriages and the ceremonies of investiture with the sacred thread are then performed, while the days of *Dakshinayanum* are considered to be unlucky.

Magha Sankuranti.

"*Maghapu Audivaramulu,*" *i.e.*, the Sundays of the month of Magha (January, February). On these Sundays the females bathe early in the morning and worship the goddess Gouri and abstain from ordinary food, being satisfied with flour, milk, and fruits.

Maghapu Audivaramulu.

"*Rathasaptami,*" from *Ratha* car, and *saptami* seven. This is a religious feast celebrated on the 7th of the month Magha (January, February), the day on which a

Rathasaptami.

new sun is supposed to have mounted his car. Men and women bathe in the mornings either in rivers or tanks, placing on their heads the green leaves of the gigantic swallow-wort (Jilledu aku). This is done in honor of the sun. Ancestral rites, *i.e.*, ceremonies for deceased ancestors, are also performed in company with a Brahmin, who pronounces the muntrums. On this day the present *Manwantaram* or reign of a distinct Manu began. There are 14 *Manwantarams* in each *Kalpah* or grand period of creation and destruction, and the present is the 7*th Manwantaram* of this *Kalpah*.

Vyasa Purnavami.

"*Vyasa Purnavami*" is the full moon on which the Brahmin priest sits either on the bank of a river or under the Poplar-leaved fig tree (*Ficus Religiosa*) and reads out the history of the celebrated Rishi "Vyasa." The people sit round him, and, after they have heard that whole story, present him with cloths and money.

Shevaratri.

"*Shevaratri*" is celebrated on the 14th day of the moon's wane in *Magha*. The 14th of every dark fortnight is observed by Shivites, but this is a special day. Many centuries ago, so the story runs, a mighty but wicked hunter went into a jungle for the purpose of hunting, and in the night climbed up a bael tree (*Ægle marmelos*) for his safety. In order to make himself more secure he broke off all the branches near him and threw them on the ground. They fell upon a "Lingam," emblematic of Shiva. That god considering this to be an act of worship sent a chariot of fire to bring the worshipper to the abode of the gods, there to dwell for ever. To commemorate this, and, in the hope that Shiva may again repeat the same act of favor to his worshipper, the Hindus of the Shiva sect sit up all night watching for the chariot. Every hour of that day is considered by them to be holy. All the members of the family bathe once or twice in the day, and at night visit the temple, where the shrine is illuminated. A Brahmin pours water over the lingam, and decorates it with flowers. He then reads over the 1,000 names of the god, and at each name the worshippers cast leaves of the bael tree over the image. Old and young abstain from food or drink, and offer up prayers to the god Shiva, and keep the vigil from 8 P.M. to 5 A.M. Early on the following morning they bathe again and take their meals, after worshipping Shiva once more.

Holipanduga.

"*Holipanduga*" is an annual festival held on the full moon of *Phalguna* (February, March), and observed by the Mahrattas, Rajputs, and Bondiles in this district. It is supposed that "Maumaduda" (Cupid) having given cause of offence to Shiva, the latter opened his third eye, and fire emanating from it burnt the god of love to ashes. His wife then offered up prayers to Shiva and requested him to bless her again with her

husband. Shiva was pleased with her prayers, the legend runs, and gave her back her lord, but he is visible to no others. In commemoration of this event the people observe this festival. On one of the festival days the Bondiles and Mahrattas make a picture like Cupid and burn it in fire prepared for the purpose. This feast is observed once a year as a charm against the painful arrows of Cupid. The *Holi* feast is principally in honor of Krishna, the day previous being called *Dola* or *Dolavatra* in commemoration of the god's sportive swinging. The day is held as a complete Saturnalia. Red powder mixed with water is squirted over every one; rude jests are passed; women addressed in ribald language; and persons are sent on bootless errands as on the 1st of April in England. At the close of the festival a pile is lighted in every village, on which a cake is placed, and the right of offering this is considered an honorary privilege. The ras or circular dance by boys is performed on this day in commemoration of Krishna, dancing with the cowherdesses (gopis).

Local Festivals.

Nellore.—There is an annual festival of Mulastaneswaraswami held annually about February, at which about 5,000 visitors attend. Nellore Taluq.

There is also another festival of Stree Runganaikaswami held about March, at which about 10,000 persons come into the town. The larger part camp in the open bed of the river, which is dry at that time. Cholera occasionally breaks out.

Mulamudi.—There is an annual festival held here in honor of Vedagiri Narasimhaswami about May. The attendance is estimated at 25,000.

Jonnavada.—There is an annual festival about April held here in honor of Malikharjanaswami, at which some 10,000 persons usually come in.

Buchireddipalem.—The annual festival here in honor of Kodanda Ramaswami is held also about April. The most number of visitors may be about 8,000.

Sangam.—In April also an annual festival is celebrated here in honor of Sangamesvaraswami, where about 2,000 persons collect.

Vangollu.—In honor of Ramalingaswami an annual festival is held here about February, where the attendance is about 4,000.

Someshwaram.—The festival of Someshvaraswami is annually celebrated here about May, attended by about 2,000 persons. Atmakur Taluq.

Kotitirtham.—About the month of February the festival of Koteswaraswami is held here; attendance about 1,000.

Velagapadu.—In February also a festival is held here in honor of Shiva, attended by about 1,000.

Anamasamudram.—The Mahomedan celebration of urras takes place here annually about July at the tombs of Rhamtolla Sahib. Devotees to the number of 4,000 come from Hyderabad, Nagpore, Madras, Cuddapah, and Kurnool.

Kota.—A celebration is held here in honor of the village goddess Kotamma once every five years. The chief attraction used to be the swinging festival performance, but since that has been put down by the influence of the authorities the number of visitors is very small.

Gudur Taluq.

Gudali.—The annual festival of Sangamesvaraswami is held here about March or April, when some 2,000 visitors come in.

An annual festival in honor of the same deity is held here about the same time, at which about 2,000 attend.

Gudali.—This is the most celebrated and numerously attended festival in the Nellore District. It is held in honor of Panchala Narasimhaswami in the month of May. The pagoda is situated on the hill known as Panchelakonda. The number of visitors is about 50,000, who halt under the trees along the jungle stream running from the hill.

Rapur Taluq.

Podalakur.—A festival in honor of Shiva is held here annually about February, for which some 800 visitors resort to the place.

In the month of July the festival of Stree Siddhesvaraswami is held here. The attendance is about 1,000.

Bitragunta.—An annual festival in honor of Venketesvaraswami is held about March, resorted to by about 4,000 persons.

Kavali Taluq.

Nallaganda.—In May annually the festival of Narasimhaswami is celebrated here, where about 2,000 persons attend.

Udayagiri Taluq.

Vinjamur.—The festival of Chennacashwaraswami held here about April; attracts about 500 persons.

Narravada.—An annual festival held here in April in honor of Janardanaswami brings in about 300 persons from the adjoining villages.

Singarayakonda.—The festival of Narasimhaswami held here in April is attended by about 5,000 persons.

Kandukur Taluq.

Malakonda.—This temple situated on a hill is opened every Saturday, when there are always a number of visitors.

There are no festivals of any note in this taluq.

Ongole Taluq.

Kanigiri Taluq.

Panem.—There are three annual festivals celebrated here—The first, in honor of Bhujangaswaraswami about March, where the attendance is about 1,500; the second, in honor of Gopalaswami, about June, which draws about the same number of visitors; the third is in honor of Presama Varadarajaswami in May, where the attendance is about 400.

Kanigiri.—The annual festival of Martundeswaraswami is held here annually about March, attended by about 200 visitors. The Mahomedans also have an "Urrus" festival here, annually about December, for about some 500 Mussulmans gather.

Pedda Alawalepad.—The celebration of the village goddess Gangamma held here about April annually collects about 5,000 visitors.

Venkatagiri Division.

Venkatagiri.—The festival of Kashivishwanadaswami is celebrated here about the month of June. The number of visitors is from 30,000 to 40,000.

At the festival of Varadarajaswami held in May about 500 annually come in.

At the festival of Kodanda Ramaswami the number of strangers is also about 500. This feast is held about April.

About July the festival of Chengolova Rajaswami; the visitors are about 1,000.

Kalevalammas festival is celebrated about September, attended by about 500 persons from the surrounding villages.

Seddheswaraswami's festival, celebrated about February, draws about 1,000 persons.

Batlakanupur.—The festival of Kallastryswaradu Brahmawetsarren held about May attracts about 1,000 visitors.

Timmaji Kandriga.—Stree Chennakeshwaraswami's festival held about May is attended by about 1,000 persons.

Subbramonayam.—The festival of Subbramoneswaraswami held about May gathers about 1,000 persons.

Polur Division.

Tummur.—The festival of Bramhatsavam in honor of Stree Kariya Manikyia Rayaswami is annually celebrated here in the month of Vysaga (May), and lasts nine days. It draws about 10,000 visitors.

The festival of Nelakantashwaraswami is also held annually in the month of Magham (March). It commences three days before Shevaratri and lasts five days, but is attended by not more than 100 visitors.

Vinnamala.—The feast of Stree Kalahastriswaraswami is held annually for four days in the month of Pholguna (April), and attracts about 1,000 visitors.

Naidupett.—An annual festival in honor of Kasi Vesheshwaraswami is held in the month of Bhadrapadam (about August). It lasts five days, and is attended by about 1,000 persons.

Yakasiri.—A nine days' festival in honor of Stree Nageshwaraswami is held annually in the month of Chaitrum (April), to which about 2,000 come.

A festival is annually held here in the month of Bhadrapadam (August), which lasts twenty days in honor of Streeswami Nadhaswami.

Mannarpolur.—In honor of Stree Kodanda Ramaswami about 1,400 persons are collected to attend a festival held in Chaitrum (April), which lasts nine days.

Another festival of nine days is held in the month of Jastam (July) in honor of Mallari Krishnaswami, which draws about the same number.

Vatambedu.—There is a festival of seven days celebrated annually here in honor of Prasanna Kanmeswaraswami in the month of Chaitrum (April), but only attended by about 150 persons.

Kota Polur.—There is an annual festival here on the night of Shevaratri in the month of Magham (February), attended by about 200 persons.

Podile Division.

Podile.—The festival of Stree Vumamaheswaraswami celebrated on Shevaratri in the month of Magham (February) draws about 3,000 visitors.

Garladinne.—The festival of Stree Velugondrajaswami is annually celebrated in the month of Phalguna (April). It lasts for twelve days. The number of visitors is about 10,000.

Podile Hill.—The marriage festival of Stree Lakshmi Narasimhaswami is celebrated annually in the month of Phalguna (April), but only collects about 200 visitors.

Darsi Division.

Kudichedu.—The marriage festival (Kalyanam) in honor of Stree Kalahastiswaraswami and Stree Vallabha Rajaswami is celebrated in the month of Magham (February), and lasts during the dark fortnight. Visitors about 300.

Chundavaram.—The annual festival of the village goddess Ankalamma Jatara is celebrated in the month of Visaka (May). Visitors about 500.

Donokondá.—At the same time the festival of the village goddess Ganganamma Jatara is celebrated here.

Potokamur.—The marriage festival of Chennakeswaraswami and Mallaswaraswami is celebrated in the month of Jeshtam (July). It lasts ten days, and the number of visitors is about 1,000.

Pollapudi.—The marriage festival of Kodanda Ramaswami is annually celebrated for nine days in the month of Chaitra (April). About 200 persons attend it.

Lakkavaram.—The marriage festival of Mallaswaraswami is celebrated in the month of Magham (February).

List of Principal Festivals in the Nellore District.

Taluqs.	Villages.	Names of the Fairs and Festivals.
Gudur ...	Gudali	Annual festival of Somesvaraswami.
Rapur ...	Podalakur... ...	Do. of Vighnesvaraswami.
	Kalichedu... ...	Do. of Siddheswaraswami.
	Mamudur	Do. of Narasimhaswami.
Nellore ...	Nellore	Do. of Runganaikaswami.
		Do. of Mulastaneswaraswami.
	Buchireddipalem ...	Do. of Srikodanda Ramaswami.
	Mulamudi... ...	Do. of Narasimhaswami.
	Jonnavada ...	Do. of Malikharjanaswami.
	Sangam	Do. of Sangamesvaraswami.
	Vangollu	Do. of Ramalingaswami.
Kavali ...	Bitragunta ...	Do. of Venkatesvaraswami.
Kanigiri ...	Kanigiri	Do. of Martundeswaraswami.

Mahomedan Feasts and Festivals.

Mahomedan festivals—Moharram.

Moharram (Arabic "most sacred"). This is a fast and solemn mourning, commencing on the evening when the new moon of the first month (Moharram) becomes visible. It lasts, including the *Ziyarat* or "visiting the grave," till the twelfth day, but the fast is for ten days, hence termed Ashura (Arabic ten). Houses are set apart for the mourning ceremonies and are called *Ashur-khana*, "ten day house." The moment the new moon is seen a spade is struck into the earth, and at the spot a pit is dug two or three days after for a bonfire. The striking the spade is called *kudali marna* and the bonfire *allawa*. At night men dance round the fires, fencing with swords and springing through and through the flames with cries of "Ya Ali, Shah Hassan, Shah Hussein," &c. Parties parade the street on the seventh and eighth days, beating their breasts and shouting "Hassan, Hussein." They visit the *Ashur-khanas*, carrying panjas of Imam Kasim and Hussein, when the story is read and verses chanted in honor of the two brothers—in memory of whom the fast is held—Hassan and Hussein. They stand up in lines and beat their breasts until utterly exhausted. The lower classes have, on these occasions, much mummery, leading about men in chains dressed like tigers, men personating Negroes or Sidis. These are led about the streets and alms are solicited. Hassan and Hussein were the sons of Ali, the cousin, and Fatimah, the daughter of Mahomed. Of these two brothers, the elder, Hassan, was poisoned by Yazid, the son of Marwiah, and the younger, Hussein, was murdered with all his retinue at Karbala in Turkish Arabia in the year 46 A.H., Zanul Abidin, eldest son of Hussein, alone escaped. Other *panjas* are paraded on the ninth night called *Shar Gast*. On the tenth night a representation of *burak*, the horse or mule on which Mahomed ascended to heaven, is

brought out. On the tenth a bier called *tabut* or *taziyah* is carried in procession. It is daily decorated and lighted up, and intended to represent Hussein's tomb at Karbala. It is during this procession that encounters frequently take place between the Mussulmans and Hindus, and between different processions, for it is a point of honor not to give way. The magistracy usually appoint different routes or different lanes for the several processions. The Shiahs alone observe the fast, and these rites are strongly condemned by the Sunnis and Wahabees. Before the martyrdom of Hassan and Hussein this fast was observed as a feast, and is still reckoned one of the lesser *ids* or festivals.

Akhira Chaper Shambar.—A lesser *id* or minor festival held on the last Wednesday of the second month (Safar) on account of Mahomed having recovered a little on this day during his last illness and taken a bath for the last time. It is usual to write out seven benedictions, wash off the writing while the ink is fresh and drink it. On this day it is proper to bathe, wear new clothes, prepare sweetmeats, walk in gardens, and repeat prayers.

Akhira Chaper Shambar.

Bari Wafat, or great death.—A fast is held on the 13th of the third month (*Rabiul Awwal*) in commemoration of the death of the prophet, which took place on the 12th. On this day the *Kadam-i-rasul*, prophet's foot, the impression of a foot on stone, or the *Mu-i-mubarak*, sacred hair of Mahomed, is brought forth and honored. From the 1st and 12th processions take place at night.

Bari Wafat.

Pir-i-dastgir.—A festival on the 11th of the fourth month (*Rabius Sani*) observed by the Sunnis, in honor of a famous saint who has 96 names. He is better known as *Saiyid Abdul Khadir Jelam* or *Ghilam*, and as *Pir Piran*. He was a celebrated doctor of the Sufis; born in Ghilan, who taught at Bagdad, where his tomb is still held sacred. The Persian poet Sadi studied under him and mentions him in the third story of the second chapter of the *Gulestan*. On the day of this festival, as well as during the ravages of cholera or any plague, it is usual to carry a large green flag in his name. Vows are made to this saint for offspring. His sister's son, Saiyid Ahmed Khabir, is the patron of the remarkable religious mendicants called *Gurzmer Chiragham Zendar Shabi Madar*. A festival on the 17th of the fifth month (*Jamadul Awwul*) in honor of *Badiud-den*, a Syrian saint, who is said to have fixed his abode at Mokkhanpur in Oude, and to have lived to a great age, or to be yet living, whence his name of *Zindah* (living). His tomb there or cenotaph is visited annually by many pilgrims, and the feast lasts 17 days. *Dam Madar*, "the breath or spell of Madar," is supposed to be a charm against bites of snakes, the violence of fire, and in short all evil. His flag is black, and black cows are sacrificed in his name.

Pir-i-dastgir.

Urs-i-Khadir Wali.—A festival on the 11th of the sixth month (*Jamadol Akhir*) in honor of *Khadir Wali* or Kharajah *Minnud-din Chisloti*, one of whose shrines is at Nagur near Negapatam, and another at Ajmere. This saint was born in Sijistan in the year 527 A.H., and lived to the age of 108. He reached Ajmere during the reign of the emperor Kutub-din Shah, where he married the daughter of Saiyid Hussein Meshhadi, though himself a Sunni, and she a Shiah. A magnificent mosque was built near the tomb at Ajmere by the emperor Jahangir in 1027 A.H. He is greatly reverenced by the Moplahs.

Khadir Wali.

Miraji-i-Mahomed celebrates the ascension of Mahomed on the 27th of the seventh month (Rajab), when the angel Gabriel mounted him on *burak* and conveyed him to heaven. Fatihas are offered throughout the month in the name of Mahomed.

Miraji-i-Mahomed.

Shab-i-Barat, or night of record, is a festival held on the 16th of the eighth month (*Shaban*), when it is said that the actions of men for the ensuing year are recorded. It is passed in mirth with illuminations and the discharge of fireworks, and is an important festival in this part of the country. The whole night should be spent in reading the koran, and a fast is observed next day.

Shab-i-Barat.

Ramzan-ka-Rozah.—The Mahomedan lent which commences from the morning that succeeds the evening when the new moon of the ninth month (*Ramzan*) is observed from 2 to 4 A.M. (a meal may be taken), and from that time till sunset it is unlawful to eat, drink, or have connubial intercourse. On the 20th or 21st the Shiahs celebrate the night of Ali, as he is said to have died in one of these nights; it is uncertain which: the Sunnis celebrate it on the 21st. On the 3rd fatihas are offered in the name of Fatima-ul-Zahora, wife of Ali. On the night of the 27th it is said that the koran descended from heaven, and it is, therefore, called the *Tailatul Kadr*, or night of power. A vigil should be kept all night. On this night the sect of the *Ghari Meledts* have dreadful encounters with the Sunnis and Shiahs, and those who are killed are supposed to be rewarded as martyrs.

Ramzan-ka-Rozah.

Idul Fiti, the festival of breaking fast, or *Ramzan Ki Id*, the festival of Ramzan, sometimes called the festival of alms, is held on the 1st of the tenth month (*Shawwal*). On this day all Mussulmans bathe, put on new clothes, apply antimony to the eyes, and perfume themselves. They then distribute the *fiti* or *Sadkah*, (alms), which is 2½ seers of wheat, dates, grapes, or any grain used for food given to the poor or to religious mendicants. All then proceed to the *Idgar*, the Shiahs repeat "God is great," "There is no

Idul Fiti.

God but Ali." The priest ascends to the steps of the *mimbar* or pulpit and reads the *Khutbah* or Friday sermon, preceded, however, by a short thanksgiving. He then recounts the virtues of the Sultan-ul-Islama, or sovereign recognized by Mahomedans, and prays for him. The king should be he whose coin is current; but in India the king of Delhi has been prayed for, and not the British Sovereign. After that a general prayer is offered, and the congregation rise with a shout of *Din* "faith" and fire off muskets. The evening is spent in rejoicings. Naib girls attend in the men's apartments, and the *Dominis*, a class of singers, who exhibit before females only, present themselves in the seraglios.

Charagban-i-Baudur Namaz.

Charagban-i-Baudar Namaz.—A festival on the 16th of the eleventh month (Zi-Kadah) in honor of a saint called *Baudar Namaz*, 'slave cherisher,' or Gisu daraz, 'the long-ringleted.' His shrine is at Kolburgah in the Nizam's territories. Houses are lighted on the 16th night, and fatihas are offered on the 17th.

Bakrid.

Bakari Id or *Bakrid* or *Id-i-Kurban* from the Arabic *Bakar*, a bull, and *Kurban*, a sacrifice.—A feast held on the 10th of the twelfth month (Zi-Hijjah) in honor of Abraham intending to offer up Ishmail, whom, and not Isaac, the Mussulmans say, he was called on to sacrifice. On this day sheep and cows are sacrificed; for those who offer them will be carried with lightning speed over the *Pul-Serat*, or bridge of trial, into heaven. In the morning all attend at the *Idgah*.

Local Festivals.

Urus.—At Rahmatabad, a hamlet of Anasaumudrum in the Atmakur Taluq, there is an annual festival held from the 22nd to the 28th of the third month in honor of Khaju Rahmtollah Nabi Rossulden. This is termed *Urus*. It is resorted to by Mussulmans from 30 or 40 miles and fatihas are offered; vows are also made to the Pir for offspring, &c. The place is regarded with peculiar sanctity. During the feast there are offerings and illuminations, and the ex-zemindar feeds his co-religionists.

On the 27th of the same month there is an *urus* held at Kassarum in the Gudur Taluq in honor of Syed Ahmed Sahib Khadir, *alias* Kolesha. Vows are also made to the Pir. The Shrotriemdar entertains the visitors of his own faith for two days.

Castes.

Caste—Origin in successive conquests.

The system of caste that prevails throughout India appears to have had its origin in the successive waves of conquest that passed over the country. The general theory is that the Sacae or Skuthoi or Scythean race entering India from the

north-west about 3,500 years ago cleared the country of its forests, and, driving before them the aboriginal inhabitants, settled down to the occupation of the soil. The second race, the Kshatriyas, one of the great warrior tribes, another branch of whom had founded the empire of Darius, poured into India and raised the famous cities of Kanooj, Magadha, and Palibothra. The Brahmins, a third race of invaders, brought with them a more northern blood, being an Aryan tribe, and also a creed replete with the wild extravagances of northern imagination. Another division of the same tribe is supposed, about the same time, to have traversed Europe and occupied the great islands of Scandinavia. The victorious Brahmins in India having conquered the Kshatriyas with a dread of the renewal of the contest seem to have conceded to them a place only second to themselves. The tribes of Scythic origin formed the great bulk of the nation, and the more wealthy and powerful were apparently raised from their fellows and formed into a separate class of Vysayas or merchants. These classes were recognized before the institutions of Menu, which perpetuated the distinctions by political, religious, and social laws. The rationalistic creed of the Buddhist appears to have been an upheaval of an earlier faith, and open war was declared between Brahmins and Buddhists. A portion of the Kshatriyas seem to have yielded to the Brahmins; but the Buddhists relied upon the co-operations of their co-religionists in the extreme south. These advanced to the aid of the Northern Kshatriyas, and the balance of power became so equal that Rama found it necessary to rouse the wild tribes of the Deckan (Hanuman and his monkeys). The Buddhist power was defeated and driven south, and Rama with the assistance of the Deckan tribes made use of, and probably improved, the causeway called Adam's Bridge, and, passing into Ceylon, defeated Ravana in his own stronghold.

We have now especially to treat of the origin of castes in Telingana. Whereas we find in the North of India that the Sudras were a despised, and, therefore, probably a conquered race, in this part of the country; their position is one of honor, from whence it is inferred that the Aryan tribes, who came here instead of conquering the Scythçan race they found in occupation, made terms with them and settled down among them, and added them to the three classes of Brahmins, Khsatriyas, and Vysayas already recognized.

Hindu Yugs.

The four ages of the Hindus are the Satya Yug, the Treta Yug, the Dwapara Yug, and the Kali Yug or present age. These ages correspond in their nature to the golden, silver, brazen, and iron ages of the Greeks. Mr. Fergusson says, "it is needless now to refer to the absurd system of the Yugas or astronomical eras invented with the present Hindu system shortly before the Mahomedan invasion; but there is one date of the Kali Yuga

3100 B.C., which forms no part of the astronomical system, but on the contrary appears to be a fixed historical date representing whether, correctly or not, the first eruption of the sacred races into Hindustan."

The following account of the different castes has been furnished by Bomma Teperumal Chettiar :—

Changes in manners and customs.

"It appears that the conquered tribes of Scythic origin were dark in color, but caste did not exist in India as it does now. The Brahmins of that early period are represented as a profession, and not as a caste. They were, besides, but one of several orders of priests. Their ranks were not closed against the rest of the community; thus Visvamitra, one of the chief writers in the Vedas, was from the 'Rajas' or warrior caste, but was afterwards admitted into the Brahminic order. We have abundance of evidence in the Rig-Vedas, &c., to show that the Brahminical religion was a subsequent development, and that an earlier and much simpler religion preceded it. The system of caste, the forbidding of widow marriages, abstaining from the use of flesh and wine, the Brahminical priesthood, the burning of corpses, &c., are all observed by the present Hindus; but in the pre-Brahminical period the people of this country lived upon flesh, indulged in wine, observed no caste distinctions, re-married their widows, and buried their dead, &c. Sankaracharry, the founder of the Smarta sect, expounds a passage in the Vedas to the effect that 'Kshatriyas and the other castes were at that time one and the same, that there was no distinction of orders, and that Brahminism alone existed as a separate class.' As the Brahmins increased in influence they protected their own supremacy by raising up the several distinctions of caste, and connected these distinctions with religion. To Brahmins are assigned the duties of reading the Veda, of teaching it, of sacrificing, of inviting others to sacrifice, of giving alms (if they be rich, and, if indigent, of receiving gifts). To defend the people, to give alms, to sacrifice, to read the Veda, to shun the allurments of sensual gratifications are, in a few words, the duties of a 'Kshatriya, which word literally means the protection from wounds. 'To keep the herds of cattle, bestow largesses, to sacrifice, to read the scriptures, to carry on trade, to lend at interest, and to cultivate land are prescribed or permitted to a Vysaya.' 'To serve the before-mentioned classes, without depreciating their worth,' is assigned to a Sudra. Such were the laws of Menu, and the distinctions received a religious sanction, it being declared that the Brahmins emanated from the mouth of Brahma, the Kshatriyas from his arms, the Vysayas from his thighs, and the Sudras from his feet. The first three castes are called twice-born classes—a distinction which is conferred by the investiture of a thread on each individual attaining a certain age. The various duties enjoined to the four castes in the laws of Menu are

not at present strictly followed by them. The Sudras are not in Southern India considered as degraded class. The Vysayas of the present day do not follow all the injunctions issued to them by the Vedas and Puranas. They follow trade, distribute charity, and read the Vedas; but the protection of cattle and the cultivation of land have been left to a branch of the Sudras called (in this part of the country) Kapus, the sub-divisions of which will be noticed hereafter. The Brahmins no longer live exclusively upon the charity of the other castes, but earn their own bread by the sweat of their brow.

Divisions of Brahmins.

"The Brahmins are divided into two great divisions—Gouda and Dravida—each consisting of five sub-divisions as mentioned below. The former came more recently from the north of the Vindyah Mountains, and the latter belong to the south, the country of Dravida. Goudas are divided into Sharwarya, Kanukubja, Gouda, Utkala, and Maidhili. In each of these five classes there are ten sub-divisions, and, although there are no great differences between them, still intermarriages are forbidden among most of them. There are Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vysayas, and Sudras among the five classes of the Goudas. The second and fourth live upon animal food, while the Matsus of the Gouda class live upon fish only. Of the five divisions of Goudas, Sharwarya and Kanukubja are to be found in this district.

"The Dravida Brahmins are divided into Andhra, Dravida, Karnata, Maharastra, and Ghurjara. In each of these classes there are many sub-divisions. With the exception of Ghurjaras all the classes of the Dravidas are found in the Nellore District. The Andhras are of two classes, viz., Vaidikulu and Niyogulu. The former are again divided into Velanadu and Viginadu, Mulikinadu, Kasalanadu, Balagulnadu, Telaghanyulu, Karana Kammalu, Pesalavayulu, &c. Niyogi Brahmins have many sub-divisions—Pragnadu, Auruvelu, Pesalvaya, Auruvela Kammelu, Kammelu, Nandavarikulu, &c.

"All the names ending with the affix nadu are derived from their chief places of residence. The term Vaidikulu signifies those who are set apart for religious duties or studies, and implies abstinence from secular pursuits. Niyogulu on the other hand are secular Brahmins. These and the Vyaparis are two classes of seculars, and are so far separate that they cannot intermarry. The Niyogis wear mustaches and smoke. They are skilled in arts, and are employed as tutors, as village clerks, &c. Most of the Telugu poets have been Niyogis.

"Dravida Brahmins are again divided into five classes, viz., Vadamala, Benhuchcheranam, Arawa Dravidulu, Yennayantar, and Tilla Muvvayirtar. Among the Vadamala, there are three divisions, viz., followers of Yajur-Vedam, Rig-Vedam, and Sama-Vedam.

"There are three sub-divisions among the Benhuchcheranam class—

Kandamanikyam, Molaghu, and Moshanadu. Of these, the first class are called in Nellore Pudur Dravidas; the second are called Tammagunta Dravidas; the third class are called Kanasima Dravidas, who are not found in this district. The other Dravidas are found all over it.

"The Karnataka came originally from Mysore, Canara, &c. Many of them are in Government service in this district, as also Maharastras or Mahratta Brahmins. There are different religionists in the five classes of Dravidas. Vaishnuvaites, Smartas, Mardhavas, and Saktas are all found among them. The Mardhavas of the Maharastra class are of two sub-divisions, viz., Hyderabadilu and Desustulu. The former appears to have come from Hyderabad, Berar, and Beder, and the latter from Aurungabad, Poona, Khandesh, &c.

"The Yazur Veda, one of the four chief Vedas, is divided into two branches—Sukla Yuzapu and Krishna Yuzapu. The followers of the former branch are called Pradhamasakalu, and are found in all the five Dravidas and the five Goudas. The rites, observances, &c., are all different from those of the other Dravidas. Pradhamasakas are always detested by the other Brahmins, and are never admitted into their company on any occasion. There are three sub-divisions among them, viz., Katyayamulu, Yagnavarkulu, and Maddhiumdinulu, differing only in their observances.

Kshatriyas.

"The Kshatriyas, as a race, have lost most of their pre-eminent and distinguishing characteristics. The class is found represented by the Andhra Kshatriyas, who claim descent from the solar race and the Garuda Kshatriyas, the Rajputs, Bondilies, Sings, &c. Among the present Kshatriyas there are ten sub-divisions, viz., five Goudas and five Dravidas as among the Brahmins. The men of this class are now chiefly employed as sepoys, peons, or menial servants, very few of them holding high positions. But in tributary States the descendants of the old Kshatriyas hold a higher place in society. There are said to be no descendants of the fire race in the Nellore District. The Andhra and Gouda Kshatriyas are chiefly to be found in the taluqs of Ongole, Kandukur, and Nellore.

Vysayas.

"The Vysayas are divided into two classes, viz., Komaties and Beries. the former belong to the right hand and the latter to the left hand sects. The two branches above named of the Vysayas are also distinguished as those who burn and who do not burn their dead (*vide* Kanyaka Parameswari Purunam). The word Komati is rather an honorary title than the name of a class. It means ku-mati=good intellect=a man of sense, a clever man. Bhaskaracharry is the patron saint of this class. Intermarriages between these tribes are entirely forbidden. Komaties are to be found in almost every village of this district. The other Beries are found at Krishnapatam, Gangapatnam in the Polur Division, and some other

places. Komaties are also called Banians, a corruption of the word Banias, which means a trader.

Sudras.

"The Sudras form a most complicated caste, and include the bulk of the population and the great majority of the industrial classes. The caste consists of various sub-divisions. Menu says that a Sudra is one who is void of both internal and external purity, and who is not allowed to perform the Upanayanam, *i.e.*, the ceremony of investiture with the thread. In this rite a forehead mark is applied (made with a paste of cummin seed and sugar) which is denominated the 'Upanayanam' or extra eye—mental eye. Among the Sudras are included all the lower classes, which are of two kinds, viz., 'Anuloma' and 'Veloma." The former term is applied to those born of a higher-caste male and lower-caste female, and the latter *vice versâ;* as, for instances, a barber is the offspring of a Brahmin and a Vysaya girl; Bhuttrazulu are born of a Vysaya male and a Kshatriya female; the Pariahs or Chandalors are the offspring of a Sudra male and a Brahmin female. Chandalu means savage, base.

"'The base by birth" it is said, 'may in time attain heaven, while the base in heart never can.' A goldsmith is the offspring of two mixed castes; the Sudra Karnams in the villages of this district are the offsprings of a Vaisya male and a Sudra female; a Chuckler is born of a Pariah male and a Boya female. In this manner the various sub-divisions among the Sudras are the results of intermixture of various castes. Of these, Balijas, Kapus, Kummars, Kumaas, and Velamas, &c., appear to be the most respectable.

Divisions of Sudras.

Bulijas have many sub-divisions, viz.:—

Name.	Occupation.
1. Gazula Bahgalu ...	Make and sell glass bracelets.
2. Ralla do. ...	Trade in rubies.
3. Pagadalu do. ...	Deal in corals and pearls.
4. Vada do. ...	Sailors.
5. Lingar do. ...	Traders.
6. Perika do. ...	Trade in sacks (gunnies.)
7. Valasa do. ...	Traders.

8. Naidus or Kapus are cultivators and traders; they have several sub-divisions, viz.:—

1. Desuri Kapulu ...	——
2. Pakanati do. ...	——
3. Panta do. ...	——
4. Pedakanti do. ...	——
5. Motati do. ...	——
6. Are do. ...	——
7. Palle do. ...	Aviri Palleiu. / Vanne do.

8. Challakuti Kapulu ... ——
9. Konide do. ... Found at Atmakur.
10. Rachu do. ... Found in the northern parts.
11. Yerra do. ... } Found in the western parts.
12. Velama do. ... }
13. Neratu do. ...

"All these Kapus are called Reddies. Kummars are pot-makers, and there are no sub-divisions in this class.

"Kummars are divided into (1) Gumpakammelu and (2) Illellanikammelu. These follow different professions.

"Velamalu have three sub-divisions, viz.—(1) Arava Velamalu, (2) Tenugu Velamalu, and (3) Gona Velamalu.

"Gollalu have the following sub-divisions, viz.:—

1. Puni Gollalu... ... Attend cattle.
2. Yerra do. ... Do.
3. Arava do. ... Do. also Government employment.
4. Peddeti do. ... Earn their livelihood by begging and flattering.

"Patra Yarkarlu are said to have branched out from the Kannika Gollalu and to have assumed the titles of Poligars and Nayudus.

"Kansalavaudlu follow five avocations, viz., carpenters, ironsmiths, braziers, goldsmiths, and stone-cutters. Kamasalavaudlu have many sub-divisions—(1) Pakunati, (2) Kumma = Sakalu, Dravidas, Murikinadu.

* Salavandlu ... ... } Weavers.
Padmasalelu ... ... }
Jandravandlu ... ... }
Togatavandlu ... ... }
Satuvandlu ... ... }
Gaundlavandlu ... ... } Work oil-mills.
Gandlavandlu ... ... }
Venteddulavandlu ... ... }
Rendeddulavandlu ... ... }

Muttarazuvandlu have no sub-divisions; these are hunters, fishermen, bearers, and palanquin bearers.

Thontavandlu ... ... Worship Chondamal, a goddess. Weavers.
Bestavandlu ... ... Are chiefly palanquin bearers and fishermen.
Baitukammers ... ... Are all ironsmiths, and hold a very low position.
Jangams ... ... } Beggars and tailors.
Viramustivandlu ... }
Dasarivandlu ... ... } Are all Vaishnuvites, and earn their livelihood by begging.
Gudavandlu ... ... }

* These are also called Dewangulu.

* Bogamvandlu	Dancing and theatrical caste.
Jakkalavandlu—wizards...	
Satanis	Vaishnuvites. Flower sellers and beggars sub-divided into (1) Ekatshulu, (2) Chatmalsulu, and (3) Ashtabhukkulu.
Boyalu	Hunters and mercenaries.
Patravandlu	
Yakurivandlu	
Chencuvandlu	A wild tribe.
Yerikalavandlu	A wandering tribe; they sell baskets and gather forest leaves for medicinal purposes.
Lumbadies	Are a wandering tribe. They are traders; buy and sell salt, paddy, oil seeds, &c.
Sukarivandlu	Sell beads, &c.
† Beldurlu	Bricklayers.
Pallevandlu	Garden, &c., servants.
Vaddevandlu	Dig channels, drive carts, and cut stones, &c.
Upparavandlu	Construct mud walls, dig channels, and do all earth work.
Bhuttrazulu	Earn their livelihood by flattering and telling stories.
Kanivandlu	
Kaikalavandlu	Weavers.
Domarulu	A tribe of gypsies. These are tumblers, rope-dancers, and buffoons. They eat cats and crows, &c.
Pailvandlu	Perform mountebank tricks. They are jugglers and conjurers.
Garadivandlu	
Medarivandlu	Make mats, tatties, bamboo boxes, sieves, &c.
Jinigavandlu	Make toys, pictures, and models of paper or pith.
Muchchivandlu	Painters, book-binders, paper-fitters, makers of saddles, toys, and trunks.
Mangalavandlu	Barbers and rude musicians.
Chakalavandlu	Washerman, and serve as 'musalchies or torch bearers and bearers.
Jetties	Shampoo and rub ointments to cure nervous pains, &c.
Rangareezvandlu ...	Cloth-dyers.
Itavandlu	Toddy-drawers.
Idigavandlu	
Manduluvandlu	Sell drugs and powders.

* These are also called Nagavasulu or Kalavautulu.

† Also called Kamaties and Kolteyandlu.

Itevandlu	Exhibit different shows, such as wrestling, ascending high posts, walking on ropes, &c. The women act as common prostitutes just like Dommara females.
Gangereddulavandlu ...	Train bulls to play and exhibit in public.
Budibudukalavandlu ...	A certain class of mendicants; frequent houses early in the morning and flatter people and beg.
Vituguivandlu	Hunters.
Pamuluvandlu	A certain class of beggars. They tame snakes, monkeys, and exhibit them to the public.
Vipravinodulu	A certain class of mendicants. They always beg from the Brahmins.
Runzavandlu	These are also beggars. They beg from goldsmiths and others of that class.
Panasavandlu	Beg from Kamasalies, and none else. These come from other districts.
Chambadivandlu ...	Fishermen and boatmen.
Tulivandlu, *alias* Puttapuvandlu.	These live near the sea coast. They are boatmen and fishermen.
Sarangulu	Sailors.
Bandavandlu	Beggars.
Jogalavandlu	
Banjaries	Trade in salt.
Dudakulavandlu	Clean cotton. These are all Mussulmans.
Katikilu	Sell mutton. These are all Mahomedans.
Yanadulu	Yanadies, a wild race.
(1) Vinayanadulu ...	
(2) Kuppalayanadulu ...	

Criminal classes.

The following have been noticed as the chief criminal classes in the Nellore District. (See Police Weekly Circular, 22nd February 1868, page 65.)

Upparas and Wudders ...	Tank diggers.
Sukalies	A sort of gypsies.
Boyas	Men of the woods; huntsmen.
Pichigunllavandlu ...	A kind of gypsies.
Bandevandlu	A class of beggars.
Pedditigolas and Kaludongalu.	Cut purses.
Mutarazuvandlu	A tribe descended from feudal tenants, who were holders in black mail.

OUT-CASTS.

Malavandlu (Pariahs) ...	Cultivate lands; serve as servants; they are also ryots as well as village watchers.

(1) Paidimalalu	... ...	Cultivate lands; serve as servants; they are also ryots as well as village watchers; also spin cotton.
(2) Pakanati Malalu	... }	Cultivators and village watchers.
(3) Murikinada Malalu	... }	
* (4) Kapudu Malalu ...	...	Sell straw, carry grain, &c., for hire.
(5) Arava Malalu (Tamil Pariahs.)		Serve as servants under gentlemen and horse-keepers, &c.
(6) Malamushtilu	... ...	——
Madigavandlu or Cobblers.		Skinners, tanners, and shoe makers.

The Mala and the Madiga are considered to be the out-casts, "who cannot strictly be placed in any caste system, although they worship, after their own fashion, Hindu deities, and gradually adopt Hindu prejudices as they rise in the world."

Mahomedan Divisions.

Among the Mahomedans there are four classes, viz.—(1) Hanaphe, (2) Shaphai, (3) Maliki, and (4) Humbli. Of these, the first two classes are found in this district. There are no great differences among them; their avocations vary according to their position in society. Intermarriages are also not forbidden among them.

* These appear to have come from Hyderabad; they speak Mahomedan language.

CHAPTER IX.

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS, MANNERS, AND CUSTOMS.

Dwellings.—Domestic furniture.—Dress.—Ornaments.—Music.—Physical characteristics and employments.—Moral character.—Domestic celebrations.—Punyahavachanam.—Sixteen periods of life.—Garbhadana.—Simantam.—Pumsavanam.—Jatakarona.—Navaghabadama.—Namakarma.—Totla or cradle feast.—Anaprasanam.—Chudakarma.—Choulam.—Upanayanam.—Upakarma.—Veda Chetrishtaya.—Godanam.—Snatakam.—Vivaham marriage.—Different kinds of marriages.—Marriage token.—Expense at weddings.—Brahmin marriages.—Madhuparkam.—Donation of the bride.—Talambralu.—Saptapatha.—Nayudus marriages.—Marriages of Kapus.—Ariveni.—Alaka.—Gola marriages.—Sali marriages.—Chakalis marriages.—Kamasalis marriages.—Mala marriages.—Madiga marriages.—Garbhadanam.—Shristiparti.—Petru medham.—Nityakarma.—Silastapanam.—Silashakam.—Sutravisachanam.—Vapanakarma.—Silodwasanam.—Ekahvanam.—Shodasam.—Sapindikarnam.—Swargapathyam.—Mourning ceremonies performed by girls, performed by married women, performed after loss of children, in the advance of life, by the childless, by mothers. MAHOMEDAN MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.—Birth customs.—Marriage customs.—Funeral customs.

Dwellings.

THE villages in the Nellore District are generally small, and the dwellings mean, consisting mostly of three or four detached huts—one serving as a sleeping room for the family, another for a working room and kitchen, and a third for a store room for goods and chattels. The houses are generally built of mud and thatched; but in the northern parts of the district (Ongole and Podile, &c.,) the roofs are of terraced, earth laid on beams, with wattle and daub between. Whenever there is rain, these roofs require to be attended to as the mud cracks with the heat, leaving crevices, which have to be filled up from time to time. The ordinary description of hut is circular in shape, from about 12 to 20 feet in diameter; the walls are of mud, or wattle and daub, the roof pointed in the centre and thatched. There is but one door, and no other means of ventilation. With the general improvement in the condition of the people, improved dwellings may be everywhere seen, but in this respect the prejudices of caste still operate. Though a low-caste man may acquire wealth, the prejudices of his neighbours will not allow him to build a house with beams to support a roof, or to use tiles instead of thatch. We have known an instance of a Pariah bold enough to attempt to build himself an improved dwelling who had his habitation pulled down as soon as it was approaching completion. The Brahmins' and Komaties' houses are generally the best in every village, but many wealthy ryots are also beginning to build themselves houses with brick and chunam, tiled, provided with windows and open court yards.

Except during the rains the cattle are generally kept in the open air, but at that season they are admitted within doors, and among the poorer classes form a part of the family. Among the richer there are cattle sheds in the house enclosures.

Among the wealthier the apartments of the females are always distinct, and the Mahomedan practice of women being shut up is followed. Among the middle and lower classes, however, the women mix freely in society, attend the market, assist in cultivation, bring water and firewood to the house, cook the food, attend to the cattle, and perform all the ordinary in-door and out-door avocations of life.

Domestic furniture.

Some of the houses of the well-to-do are ornamented with carved wood-work and ornamental devices on the walls. In some may be seen framed and glazed pictures, chiefly representations of the Hindu divinities. Both woollen and cotton carpets are also beginning to be more freely used, though mats are most common. The articles of furniture are generally confined to a few wooden cots, the bottoms of which are made of laced rope or tape, a few stools and boxes; sometimes a large jar or two for grain, a few brass bell metal, tin and earthern pots, and dishes for culinary purposes. Food is generally eaten on leaf plates, as caste prejudice requires that any earthen vessel which has been used for eating be broken and never used a second time for the same purposes. This prevents the demand which we might otherwise expect for Staffordshireware, since the Mahomedans are the only class of the native population who use crockery.

Food.

Rice is the staple article of diet with those that can afford it, and the consumption of rice has very much increased of late years with the improving condition of the people. The ordinary food of the working classes is cholum, or, as it is here called, jonna, raggi, suzza, varaga, &c. In the northern portion of the district where less rice is grown the people generally live on jonna and varaga, with pachadi, a mixture of pulse, tamarind, chillies, &c. The Brahmins and Komaties live on grain, vegetables, and fruits, while the lower classes alone eat animal food. Ghee and butter-milk and milk are largely consumed by those who can afford it. The lower classes drink conjee, or the water in which rice is boiled. The use of spirits (arrack) and fermented liquor (toddy) is common among the lower orders, and indulged in also to some extent in private by those whose caste prejudices compel them to keep this taste a secret one.

Dress.

The dress of the people is simple and unchanged for centuries. That of the men consists of three pieces—an upper and under cloth and a turban—though among the poorer classes and the wild races this is reduced to a single cloth tied round the waist. On the feet sandles are usually worn. The dress of

the women consists of a single cloth varying in length from 12 to 16 cubits and in breadth from one to one and a half yards. Young girls and prostitutes wear a half jacket. But custom prohibits widows and all elderly women from doing so. The cloths are dyed of various bright colors, and tied in different ways to distinguish caste. The hair of the women is usually worn, put up in a knot at the side of the head, bulged out with an artificial chignon of wool or hair, or it is worn in plaits, which have also their length and size increased by artificial plaits interwoven.

Ornaments.

The ornaments of the higher classes are of gold and silver, sometimes set with precious stones and pearls. Those of the lower orders of brass or bell metal set with glass or pebbles. The men wear pearl and gold ear-rings and waist girdle of gold or silver wire, with rings for the fingers, bracelets, and necklets. The women wear circular and half-moon ornaments of gold on the top of their heads and great varieties of necklaces, bracelets, armlets, and finger rings. The *addiga* or bracelet of red coral is very general, and to this the marriage *thali* is usually attached.

Nose ornaments are also worn of rubies or diamonds, or a curve of pearls. On the legs are worn anklets of silver or brass and toe rings of the same metals. On the arms glass bracelets are worn of all colors. These are manufactured in large quantities in this district, and even exported.

Music.

The musical instruments of the people are drums, clarionets, cymbals, kettle drums, trumpets, flageolets, flutes, lutes, and violins with five strings, but all of very rude descriptions. In this art the Telugus have not made so much advance as the Tamilians in the south, and noise is considered more essential than harmony.

The following is a list of Telugu musical instruments with the names of their English equivalents :—

Pillangovi or Alagoja...	A flageolet.
Tappetlu	A large drum.
Kommulu	A bugle or trumpet.
Tutara	A kind of trumpet.
Danka	A pair of kettle drums carried on a horse.
Damaram	A kettle drum.
Nagara	A large kettle drum.
Nowbat	A large kind of kettle drum.
Dhanalasankhamulu or Srichurnamulu.	Trumpets usually blown in pairs before a priest or in the temple.
Suriavadiem	A tambourine or small double tabour.
Runja	A brazen drum.
Pambujollu	A kind of drum used by conjurors and Pariahs and beggars.

Jamidikavadiem ...	A kind of tabour.
Tambura	A sort of lute.
Sarangam	A kind of fiddle with five wires played with bow.
Mendangam or Maddela.	Double drum.
Chitikelu	Castanets, small shells of ivory or hard wood which dancers rattle in their hands.
Veene...	A lute.
Mukhavine	Jew's harp.
Nagaswaram	A hautbois, a kind of clarionet.
Pamunagaswaram ...	A pipe used by snake players.
Dappu	A large drum.

In all religious ceremonies and on the occasions of celebrating marriages, &c., music is an essential accompaniment. Attached to most pagodas of any size or possessing endowments, there are companies of dancing girls married to the presiding deity, but who live by prostitution and who attend at private houses on all occasions of feasting or celebrations of any sort. Jugglery and theatrical representations are among the favorite amusements of the people. The plays are generally based on Hindu mythology, and are regarded as religious performances. They are acted at nights in the centre of a village or street, the spectators sitting round in a circle.

Physical characteristics and employments.

The Nelloreans are generally a fine, well-made, and strong race, but there are great differences in the various castes. The Brahmins, Mahomedans, and higher classes of Kapus are very fair in complexion, particularly the women. There are intermediate shades of brown, and the lower classes generally are very dark. The Brahmins are generally most intelligent and well educated, but wily, cunning, and deceitful. The Komaties give their children a certain amount of education sufficient for the practical business of trade, and no more. They devote the whole of their energies to the making of money, many of them with considerable success. The general occupation of the people is agriculture, and the ryots as a class are an independent and well-to-do body of men. Improved irrigation has done much for the country, and there is manifest improvement in the condition of the people. There are no great manufactures in the district, though weaving is carried on to a considerable extent. As the practice of arts and trades is hereditary, we find, as might naturally be expected, that the various handicraftsmen are extremely dexterous, but generally quite defective in ingenuity. With a few of the simplest and rudest tools they turn out the same gold, silver, and brass ornaments that they have used from generation to generation; they sculpture or carve or cast in stone and wood and metal the traditional representations of their gods; they draw and paint the same figures, and work out the same designs which their forefathers

did, and weave the same descriptions of cloth as they have always worn.

Moral character.

Sensuality is a vice common to all classes, and the women of the lower orders are notorious for their want of chastity. In this respect the women of Atmakur Taluq have gained an unenviable notoriety, and are also affected with the worst forms of disease. So well is this known that simply as a sanitary precaution it is customary to select married men who have families for Police Constables to serve in the Atmakur Taluq.

An intelligent Native of Madras who has been resident in the Nellore District for some years considers that the chief characteristics of the people are utter want of truth, habitual deceit and fraud, accompanied by cowardice, ingratitude, discontent, insatiable greed, and a want of all benevolence and hospitality to strangers. Their distinguishing virtues he characterises as gentleness, meekness, and unlimited self-control.

Domestic celebrations.

It is proposed very briefly here to describe some of the ceremonies attending domestic celebrations, especially in regard to births, marriages, and deaths, or the progress from the womb to the grave. We are indebted for much of this information to Bomma Teperumal Chettiar, Sub-Division Sheristadar of Cuddapah; Popuri Suray Garu, Head Clerk, Collector's Office, Masulipatam; and S. Strinivasa Rau, Taluq Sheristadar of Udayagiri.

There are 16 domestic celebrations in the course of a man's life, the celebration of which among the then higher castes were regulated by the Vedas, but these practices are now mixed up with Puranic observances. All these ceremonies are begun with the performance of the rites of purification (Punyahavachanam, literally something said on a good day) which may here be described once for all. They consist (1) of bathing the body [snanam], (2) seating the chief parties upon wooden seats in the midst of the assembled guests and the announcement of the ceremony about to be performed (sankalpam), and (3) the worship of Ganesa, the god of wisdom, son of Shiva, who is adored in the shape of a cone of turmeric powder placed upon rice contained in a vessel of any metal, except iron, which is considered inauspitious. The adoration is performed by throwing upon the symbal a few grains of rice dyed red with a mixture of turmeric and lime (akshatalu).

Punyahavachanam.

Sixteen periods of life.

There are differences of opinion as to which ceremonies are properly comprised within the 16, but the most commonly accepted list is (1) Garbhadana, (2) Simantam, (3) Punasavanam, (4) Jatakarma, (5) Namakarma, (6) Anaprasana, (7) Chavulam, (8) Upanayanam, (9) Upakarma, (10, 11, 12, and 13) Veda

Vrittumulu or *Veda Chatumhtaya*, (14) Snatakam, (15) Vivaham, and (16) Pitrumedham.

Garbhadana.

The first of these 16 celebrations is properly *Garbhadana*, and relates to conception; but we have placed this afterwards in connexion with marriage.

Simatam.

In the fourth month of pregnancy this ceremony is performed in some wealthy families, but it has greatly fallen into disuse. The term signifies royal treatment. A feast is given to all the female relations and friends of the family. After the ceremonies of purification, while the woman is seated in the midst of a circle of her friends, a dealer in glass bangles is called in, and bangles are purchased for her and put on the woman. From this time she is not to renew her bangles until after her delivery. Glass bangles are also distributed on the occasion among the visitors. The object of the ceremony is to secure greatness for the woman's offspring.

Pumsavanam.

This ceremony, which is also now but seldom practised, is required to be performed in the sixth month after conception, its object being to secure that the fœtus in the womb may be a boy. After the usual ceremonies of purification the sacrificial fire is lighted and offerings (homam) made by throwing into it boiled rice and ghee. The Purohit or family priest then takes the tender twig of the banian tree, upon which there may be two figs and an unburst leaf to symbolize a male fœtus, and crushes it in his hand, squeezing out the juice into the right nostril of the pregnant woman, while he repeats certain *mantras* or incantations to procure male offsprings. These rites are followed by the usual presents to Brahmins and feasting.

Jatakarma.

Birth-rite.—As soon as a child is born the father ought to go and perform the Jatakarma. He should proceed at once to a tank or river and plunge into the water in such a way as to raise the limpid fluid around him in a shower of drops. These drops are supposed to represent the Petrudevatalu or ancestry of the house, or perhaps their blessings scattered on their descendant who has done his duty in keeping up the family and perpetuating a line of successors to continue to perform the rites and offer the oblations which ancestral manes expect. The father ought then to return home, and, after the usual ceremonies of purification, he should light the sacrificial fire at the threshold of the chamber in which the child was born, and throw into it from time to time bran, onion, husk, and mustard seed. Practically in these degenerate days the father contents himself with a share, and, as it is found very inconvenient to practise the rites of the *Jatakarma* in a house where ordinary domestic arrangements have been upset by the arrival of a little stranger, these rites are often deferred until

the child attains its eighth year, and are then celebrated simultaneously with the Upanayanam, or investiture of the sacred thread. Several of the other rites to be hereafter noticed are also very often put off till the same period, and this saves expenses when the cost of several celebrations are combined in one. Among weathy families it is a common practice to distribute sugar among relations, friends, and Brahmins upon the birth of a child. The practice of burning bran, onion, husks, and mustard seed at the threshold of the birth chamber is constantly practised by the women of every family for ten days, but without the repetition of any *mantras;* and all through the second, fourth, sixth, eighth, and tenth nights a strict watch is kept to keep off certain evil spirits, who, it is believed at this time, are constantly looking for an opportunity to take the infant's life. One of these spirits is known as Yennamma. She is believed to assume the form of a beetle, and the lively dread she inspires in the female mind in this part of the country is very great. In a former state, the legend runs, this Yennamma was the virtuous daughter of a venerable and holy Brahmin. She had the misfortune to be given in marriage to a Chendala, a man of the lowest caste, whose real condition was not known, and by him she had a family of children. By some means or other she one day came to discover her husband's real caste, and the horror and ignominy of this discovery so worked upon her mind that she arose in the dead of night, and, while all were asleep, she set fire to the dwelling and was consumed with them in the conflagration. This unhappy mother is supposed, as an evil spirit, to be jealous at the sight of happy maternity, and to be perpetually bent on infant destruction. All night long the old women keep their vigil at the door of the room, where the newborn infant is deposited, and repeat Yennamma's legend over and over again. There are also two other evil spirits—Korremma and Kotamma—who are much propitiated by females on the eleventh day after childbirth.

When the Jatakarma is duly performed on the day of an infant's birth the father will invite his relations and friends with Brahmins and astrologers. The child's horoscope is drawn out and his nativity cast with reference to the benign and malign aspect of the nine stars; and, if these are unpropitious, their adverse influences have to be counteracted by prayers and offerings. The astrologer is an important personage in Hindu society, and the practice of drawing up horoscopes, which are afterwards carefully preserved, is very general. When the aspect of the nine stars is pronounced to be evil, the ceremony of *Navagtrabadharna* is performed during the ten days from birth up to the naming of the child. On the eleventh day, in the rites of *Namakarma*, after the usual purifications, *Japam*

Navagtrabadharna.

is performed by the repetition of certain prayers a certain number of times, and libations of water (*Argham*) are offered to the nine stars for a tenth of the number of times the *Japam* is performed, and then ghee, boiled rice, and the tender twigs of certain trees are offered to the sacrificial fire for a tenth of the number of time that the libations of water were made. This needs some explanation. When male deities are to be propitiated, the rig or prayer is repeated, say 10,000 times. Then follows the libation of water (*Argham* or *Turpanam*), and with this the prayer has to be repeated $\frac{1}{10}$ of 10,000, *i.e.*, 1,000 times, and then with the offerings by fire (*Homam*) the prayer here to be repeated $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1,000, *i.e.*, 100 times. In the case of propitiating a male deity the order is *Japam*, *Turpanam*, and *Homam*; but, when a female deity is to be propitiated, the order is reversed—*Japam*, *Homam*, and *Turpanam*; but the same ratio of progression is maintained in the repetitions of the rigs.

In propitiating the nine stars the further ceremonies count in spreading a small quantity of rice upon a plate, and upon it are placed nine cocoanuts to represent the nine stars, and offerings are made of rice dyed red, betel nut, and coins. A special invocation and propitiation of each star separately then follows, and for this purpose there are nine distinct species of grain or pulse, the offering of each of which is specially connected with a particular star. Betel nut and coins accompany each offering, and a further quantity of rice is again offered to the particular birth star which presides over the nativity then being celebrated. It may be observed that in all these ceremonies the use of Vedic *mantras* is confined to the three higher castes. As the Sudras are restricted from the service of Brahmin priests and the repetition of Vedic *mantras* and sacrifices by fire, they have in comparatively recent times adopted the use of Puranic *mantras* on the occasions of their religious and domestic celebrations.

Namakarma.

The naming of a child usually takes place on the eleventh day after birth, unless there be any serious cause to necessitate postponement of the ceremony. As in all festive occasions preparations are made for the event by whitewashing the house and ornamenting the walls by perpendicular lines of red ochre four or eight inches in width, and at an equal distance apart from each other over the lintel of every doorway mango leaves or twigs are strung; the thresholds are besmeared with turmeric, and intricate and ingenious designs are represented on the ground before the doorway in rice powder, ornamented with circular dots of red turmeric. Formerly it used to be the custom for the chief members of the family, male and female, to adorn themselves in their gayest dresses and to put on their ornaments and proceed, with music played before them, to the houses of relations, friends, and Brahmins, leaving at each oil,

green gram pounded, sugar and sometimes sugarcane, saffron, and red turmeric. This practice was equivalent to issuing invitations for the approaching festival. The more common practice in these days is to send round these gifts by a servant, who is accompanied by a single elderly female member of the family whose husband must be living, and she alone undertakes the duty of distribution.

At early dawn on the eleventh day after the child's birth the relations and friends invited resort to the parents' house. The females proceed at once to visit the mother, and, surrounding the charpoy (bedstead) on which she and her infant are lying, first propitiate the evil spirits hovering around. The infant is then bathed, while sacred hymns are being sung, and it is then taken and placed in some open place where it can be seen by all. The mother also bathes in hot water, and is then dressed in her brightest cloth and decorated with all the jewels she possesses or can borrow. Women for three months after child-birth wear their cloth tied in a peculiar manner as a sort of bandage to support the lower part of the body, and they also at such periods wear a covering on the head. A married woman never does this at any other time, but it is prescribed for widows. When all is ready, the house is thrown open to visitors, and a large number of their relations, friends, and Brahmins, many of whom live by begging, press in for the purpose of partaking of the charity distributed on such occasions. The company seat themselves on carpets and mats, and some of the elder Brahmins repeat prayers from the Vedas, until the father, mother, and infant enter together. They are seated on wooden seats in the centre of the assembly, and the music strikes up. There is sometimes dancing, and the parents and their child receive the blessings of all Brahmins present. The Purohit or family priest then comes forward, and, taking three *kalasams* or small vessels of any metal, except iron, fills them with water and drops into each some mango and betel vine leaves. He then decorates the vessels with marks of turmeric and sandal-wood paste. The *kalasams* are then placed on a plate of boiled rice, on which a triangle is first described, and beside this is placed a cone of turmeric paste. After obtaining the permission of the elder Brahmins, the Purohit then causes the father to make offerings of flowers and red rice to the symbol of Ganapati and to repeat after him certain *mantras* for the removal of the uncleanness which his offspring is considered to have contracted in that stage of existence passed in the mother's womb. The parent then takes the water in the *kalasam* and sprinkles it all over the house to complete the rite of purification. The chief ceremony of the day then succeeds. A small quantity of rice is brought in a plate, and with a piece of gold there is written on the rice the month of the nativity, the name of the presiding star, and the name proposed to be given to the child; the piece of gold is also placed upon the rice,

and the father makes an offering to the inscription of flowers, red rice, and sandal-wood paste; and, after receiving the benedictions of all the Brahmins present, he utters the name of the child three times in its right ear and touches with his nose the crown of the child's head. The Brahmins bless the child and its parents, and in their turn receive gifts of sandal-wood paste (*Gandam*), betel nut, and pieces of money. Sometimes they are also presented with new cloths and partake of a feast. On some occasions of this kind the elder members of the family—the grandfather and grandmother, as representing the ancestry of the house—are honored by having their feet washed. Often a deputation of aged Brahmin women or female relations come in at the close of the proceedings with a vessel containing water reddened with a mixture of turmeric and chunam. They surround the father, mother, and child and chant songs, accompanied by a chorus, in which all the women join. They then bless the trio and receive in turn betel nut and pieces of money. This closes the day's proceedings, and the party disperses.

Totlu or Cradle.

The cradle feast is a female ceremony, which is not included among the regular sixteen celebrations of a man's life. It takes place on the 21st day after a child's birth. A woman after childbirth is considered impure until she bathes in the sea or in a river. On the early morning of the 21st day after her delivery she celebrates her return to the ordinary avocations of life. Accompanied by a band of female friends and music, holding in one hand a few small twigs of the mango and in the other a vessel used to draw water, she goes to the well to which she usually resorts, and, letting down her vessel with a rope, draws it up full of water. This custom is only conferred to some families. In the afternoon of the same day the female relations and friends of the family assemble at the house and decorate a cradle suspended to a rafter of the roof. The mother then enters and places herself on one side of the cradle, while a Vaidiki Brahmin's wife places herself on the other, and taking in her hands the stone pestle used in all households for grinding up condiments, she passes it under the cradle to the mother, who receives it and passes it back over the cradle again to the hands of the Brahmin woman. This is done three times. Afterwards the child is placed in the cradle and rocked and lulled to sleep by songs, accompanied by the chorus of all the women present. The senior female member of the family (the hostess) then distributes betel nut and sandal-wood paste among her guests and besmears their feet with turmeric powder.

Annaprasana.

The next regular festival is the weaning, the giving of the first spoonful of food to the child—rice-taking as the literal translation of the term is. In the case

of a boy this event takes place on the sixth, eighth, or tenth month; in the case of a girl on the fifth, seventh, ninth, or eleventh month. A lucky day having been selected by consulting the astrologers, on the morning of the day the parents invite their relatives and friends to come to a feast in their house. The guests assemble, and with them come Brahmins. As soon as all are assembled, the parents enter, richly dressed, and wearing ornaments, and are seated in the midst of the gathering on wooden seats, the mother holding the infant in her arms. There is music playing, and, after the usual ceremonies of purification and the adoration of *Ganapati* in the symbol of a cone, a small cup of gold or silver is brought forward with *Parmannam* or *Payasam*, which is a mixture of rice boiled with milk and sugar. This cup is generally presented by the maternal uncle of the child, whose peculiar office it properly is to take the child in his arms at this stage. Seating himself in the midst of the assembly and receiving the cup of *Payasam*, over which the priests repeat certain *mantras*, he takes a gold ring, and, dipping it into the consecrated pap, touches therewith the infant's tongue. The parents of the child then pay their respects to his maternal uncle, who has performed this service, by presenting him with a new cloth, betel nut, sandal-wood paste, &c. The Brahmins who are present bestow their benedictions on the infant, and receive in return offerings of betel nut and small pieces of money, and the party disperses.

Annaprasanum is a practice recognized by all classes. It is at this domestic festival that occasion is often taken to try and obtain an omen for the child's future life. A number of things are spread upon the ground, say, a sword, a book, an inkstand, a ledger, food, &c. The child is put down on the floor and is anxiously watched to see towards what object it will first crawl, and this is hopefully regarded as an indication of his future tastes, pursuits, or achievements. When the infant goes straight to the food, it is considered as an omen of evil portent.

Chudakarma.

The first cutting of the hair. This is a ceremony which has much gone out of practice. When it is separately performed, it is in the child's second year, but it is often deferred and performed simultaneously with *Upanayanam* on the attainment of the eighth year. It is performed usually only in the case of boys, but parents sometimes dedicate to some deity by a vow the hair on a girl's head. On such occasions the operation is performed in the temple of the divinity to whom the vow is made. Such vows are often performed at the temple of Venkataswarlu at Tripati. The only other occasion on which a woman has her head shaved is when she becomes a widow. When the *Chudakarma* is regularly performed in the case of a boy, an auspicious day is selected for the ceremony.

The parents and child bathe and anoint themselves with oil; invitations are issued to relatives and friends; the house is cleaned and decorated in the usual manner. After the elaborate designs have been drawn upon the ground at the principal entrance to the dwelling, squares, and lines with green gram meal, mixed with turmeric, upon red stained earth, a quantity of grain is spread thereon, and upon that is laid out a new cloth. Upon this the maternal uncle takes his seat, and, taking the child in his arms after the usual ceremonies of purification, he, with a pair of scissors, cuts a few hairs three times from the child's head. The cutting is sometimes mere dumb show, two blades of durbha grass being used for scissors. A barber who is in attendance does the rest, shaving the child's head, leaving only the top knot, which is always religiously preserved. It is only when a man assumes the ascetic state that, in token of deserting a wordly life, he cuts off his top knot of hair. As soon as the child has had its hair removed, the relatives and friends present each take a handful of small coins and pass them three times round the head of the child to drive away all evil spirits, and then throw the coins into the barber's cup; a new cloth is also given on such occasions to the barber. Then the females bring in a plate of turmeric and chunam water of red color, and hold it before the child to avert evil, and then throw it away. During the whole of the ceremony instrumental music is performed. Finally, all the Brahmins present bestow their benedictions on the child, and, after receiving betel nut, sandal-wood paste, and small coins, take their leave.

Choulam.

The next domestic occurrence to be noticed is boring the child's ears. This ceremony, as a separate observance, has gone greatly out of fashion. It is usually like the last delayed until the time for the investiture with the sacred thread arrives. One cause of this is that a child who has undergone any of these ceremonies is entitled to ten days' mourning in case of its death, whereas one whose hair has not been cut and whose ears have not been bored is only entitled to three days' mourning; and lengthened periods of mourning entail much practical inconvenience. *Choulam* when separately performed is often carried out in the fifth year of a boy, though the birth-day of the third year is considered a particularly auspicious day. After the house has been decorated and invitations issued, a carpet or mat is spread in some apartment of the house, and the mother seats herself upon it, taking the child on her lap. The assembled females sing, and, after the usual ceremonies of purification, a goldsmith is introduced, who, with a gold or copper wire, bores the lobes of the child's ears and fastens the wire into a ring. Cocoanuts are then brought forward and broken close to the child's ears on each side and given to the goldsmith. Lastly, the evil spirits are propitiated with a plate of turmeric and chunam water, which is brought forward and thrown away.

Upanayanam.

Upanayanam, or investiture with the sacred thread, is practised exclusively by the three higher castes. The name signifies the extra eye in allusion to the caste mark, which is on this occasion first applied to the child's fore-head with a paste of cummin seed and sugar. Another explanation of the term *Upanayanam* is that it means the *sending* of the boy to the guru or teacher. This is one of the most important ceremonies in the life of a Hindu. The rite is administered to Brahmin boys on the sixth, seventh, or eighth year from conception and to Vaiyayas at the time of their marriage generally. Any of the previous ceremonies which may have been deferred are first performed. After the usual ceremonies of purification the boy is invested with a psendo thread of nine strands in earnest of the succeeding investiture which confers on the novice the privilege of purifying himself by touching his lips with water (*Achamanam*). The next step is *Nandi Shradham*, honor with love. This is performed in honor of the *Pitrudevatas*, or ancestors of the family. The *Devatas* and *Pitrudevatas* are supposed to be invited to the feast, as well as living friends and relatives; and, as their representatives, it is the practice to feed a certain number of Brahmin boys, not less than five. Then follows the investiture with the true sacred thread. The thread is first passed round the assembly, and each person lays his hands upon it as a witness to the ceremony and as a symbol thereby conferring blessings on the recipient. The boy's parents, or, in their absence, some other relative, with his wife, places the thread over his neck and leaves it hanging across his right shoulder. At this stage of the proceedings fire is brought into an apartment specially set apart for the purpose, and the boy taking a twig of durbha grass (*Samita*) in his hand throws it into the fire, with a prayer for long life, learning, wisdom, and virtue. He is then made to stand upon a stone colored with saffron, in token that he may be established firm as a rock, and while still standing on this stone an undercloth is wound round his waist and an uppercloth thrown over his shoulders. Up to this time he is not supposed to have assumed the use of clóths, but to go about naked in the innocency of childhood. He is then girded with a strand of durbha grass, signifying the communication of power to subdue his enemies. Lastly, a strip of deer skin is thrown around his neck. Then follow eleven *homams* or offerings to fire, and thereafter the boy's father, usually who represents the *guru* or preceptor, draws him towards him and communicates to him in a whisper the mystic words of initiation, termed the Gayitri, "we meditate upon the form of Him who is the most desired and the most excellent, of Him who is the Giver of Light and Creator of the Universe." A wand of the *Baten* frondosa (Telugu *Modugu*) tapering to appoint with tender leaves upon it is next placed in the boy's hand, as this is supposed to convey the gift of memory to aid him in the

acquisition of learning. The boy is then made to repeat a certain form of declaration of his faith and virtue in presence of fire as a witness. This fire is kept burning until the night of the third day, and, on the morning of the fourth day, low seats are prepared for three invisible impersonations—*Om*, the mystic title of deity; diligence (*Shradha*); and wisdom (*Medha*)—who are worshipped and honored with offerings by fire.

Upakarma.

By the celebration of the rites of *Upanayanam*, a Brahmin boy is supposed to have been sent to his guru or teacher, but he has no right as yet to commence the study of the Vedas. He is supposed to have been reading grammar and other sciences during the interval between *Upanayanam* and *Upakarma*, though he need not have completed their study. *Upakarma* is the further rite to be performed before the study of the Vedas is begun. This ceremony takes place on the full moon day of the month *Shravanam* (August). Early on that morning the boy's head is shaved for the first time since *Upanayanam*, and after bathing, the usual ceremony of *Punyahavachanam* takes lead. Then the nine *Rishies*, as the propagators of the Vedas, are worshipped, and *homams* are offered in the sacrificial fire. The boy is then seated in front of the guru, or it may be his father who takes the *guru's* place, and the five first *Adhyayas* or chapters of the Vedam of his particular sect are repeated by the boy, as they are rehearsed to him by his preceptor. He then throws aside his old thread assumed at *Upanayanam* and puts on a new one. All the relations and friends who have been invited to the ceremony offer the boy their congratulations or benedictions, and the women wave lights in front of him.

Veda Chetrishtaya.

Veda Chetrishtaya.—The rites of *Upanayanam* invest the youth with the character and garb of the student, and after *Upakarma* he his supposed to enter upon a course of study of the Vedas. There are four Vedas, the reading of each is supposed to occupy twelve years, so that the whole course would extend over forty-eight years. Then their own appropriate ceremonies prescribed for the commencement of each of the Vedas, and each stage as it is reached is regarded as entering upon a new period of life. These ceremonies, however, in their original form, are now quite obsolete. The Vedas in these days are seldom read in a systematic manner.

Godanam.

Godanam.—This is the ceremony of the presentation of a cow to a Brahmin, or money in its stead; but, as a separate and distinct rite, it has fallen into complete disuse, although it finds a place among other ceremonies, as in celebrating funeral obsequies to be hereafter noticed.

Snatakam or undertaking a resolution. With the performance of *Upanayanam*, the youth is supposed to enter upon the life of a student and to go to the *guru* or teacher to be instructed in the mysteries of the Vedas. *Snatakam* celebrates the student's return home with the undertaking of a resolution to enter upon the married state—the condition of a householder. As a boy is ordinarily eight years of age when he is invested with the sacred thread, and as the course of studentship theoretically extends over four times twelve years, he must be supposed to be fifty-six years old before he settles down. Practically, however, in these days, the father assumes the position of the guru; the boy stays in his father's house; and, as the celebration of his nuptials is celebrated while he is still a child, *Snatakam* is merely a preliminary to the marriage celebration, and, as a mere matter of form, the youth puts on the garb of a student for the purpose of throwing it off with the performance of certain further rites and the repetition of certain *mantras*.

Snatakam.

After *Punyahavachanam*, or the usual rites of purification, the young aspirant ties a woollen thread and mango leaf round his wrist, in token of a supposed resolution to enter the married state. Fire is brought forward and placed in a convenient part of the house, and, as at the rite of *Upanayanam*, he throws into it a blade of durbha grass. He is then divested of the student's garb. During his course of studentship he is supposed never to have anointed his body with oil. He does so now; brushes his teeth for the first time with a small stick of the *Ficus racemosa* (Telugu, *Medi*). Hitherto he is supposed to have used only the third finger of his right hand for a tooth brush. Next the youth proceeds to bedaub his person with sandal-wood paste; he adorns himself with gold and jewels; and ties his cloth in the fashion peculiar to married men. He is presented with ear-rings, and, touching them with ghee, makes eight offerings of ghee on the fire, and places the rings in his ears. Garlands of flowers are flung round his neck; his eyes are colored with antimony (*Surma*); he puts on shoes, and assumes, finally, the use of an umbrella; and thus equipped is supposed to start for Benares, but is stopped by an offer from the relatives of his future bride.

Vivaham Marriage.—According to Menu, among the Hindus, a girl should be given in marriage before she is eight years old, *i.e.*, before attaining puberty. The law censures the delay of marriage beyond the tenth year. If a husband is not provided for her within three years after she has become marriageable she may choose a husband for herself. The parties must be of the same class, but must not be descended from the same paternal ancestors within the sixth degree, nor must they belong to the same

Vivaham Marriage.

gotra or family. Menu has given minute directions to be followed in the selection of a wife.

Different kinds of marriages.

There are eight forms of marriage—1st, the Brahma; 2nd, Devas; 3rd, Rushies (or Arska); and 4th, Prajapates, which are appropriate for Brahmins, and based upon disinterested motives; 5th, Gundharva; 6th, Rukshasas, which are appropriate for Kshatriyas, and are founded, the former on reciprocal desire, and the latter on conquest; 7th, Asirra, which is practised by Vaisyas and Sudras, wherein the consent of the party giving away the girl is obtained by a pecuniary consideration; and 8th, Paisacha when the marriage may have been effected through fraud practised upon the girl, and which is reprobated by all classes.

Marriage token.

Among three higher castes the ceremony termed *Saptapada* or the seven steps is the binding ceremonial of marriage after the gift and acceptance of the girl. The tying of the *Mangala sootram* or *Thali*, or nuptial token by the bridegroom round the neck of the bride, is a practice general in South India, but not sanctioned by the Sastras. Among the Sudras and lower castes this is esteemed the only ceremony essential to the validity of a marriage.

Expense at weddings.

The celebration of marriages among the Hindus is attended with great expense, and families will involve themselves irretrievably in debt to celebrate their marriages with proper *éclat*. By many this is felt to be a pernicious custom, but as the dignity and respectability of each family is judged by the amount of its expenditure on the weddings of its members, so it remains a practice for members of each community to vie with each other in the reckless extravagance that fashion sanctions on such occasions, utterly regardless of the consequences. As these are the occasions when the greatest display is made, and the wealth of families is brought forward, it has been suggested that a marriage tax would neither be unpopular or unproductive. If the tax were imposed as a per-centage on the declared expenditure on each wedding, it might perhaps be a matter of family pride to furnish data for fixing the assessment sufficiently high.

The marriage ceremony being usually performed when one or both of the parties are mere children, it amounts, in fact, to a betrothment, although the tie is indissoluble. The bride is left under the care of her parents until she attains a marriageable age, when she is sent away to her husband with a dowry called "*Stridhana*," Telugu, *Sare*.

Brahmin marriages.

Each caste has its own peculiar marriage customs. These, as practised by the Telugu people of the Nellore District, are given below, from the basis of which we are indebted to the "Kalyana Shatanku"—an account of the marriage

ceremonies of the Hindus of South India by the Rev. J. F. Kearns, a missionary of the S. P. G. in Tinnevelly. His account refers to the Tamil people indeed, but, with some differences which have been made, describes also the customs of the Telugus. Among the *Brahmins* the most minute directions regulate every act. Frequently the young man and girl are treated as bridegroom and bride a few days before the actual celebration of the *Vivaham*. This consists chiefly in their being invested with the costume peculiar to this stage of life (*Snatakam*). This may be done either at the bride's or bridegroom's house, or in the house of relations who may pay them this compliment. Each time the individual is bathed with oil, entertained with a feast, and presented with new cloths.

On the day previous to the tying of *Thali* or *Mangala sootram* (the auspicious thread), the former being the marriage token resembling a leaf of gold, and the latter the thread on which it is suspended, round the bride's neck, the bride's people take a quantity of rice, pulse, and vegetables, and new cloths to the bridegroom's house when Snatakam is being performed, the supply being intended for their dinner. This is presented with invitation (Shubalakha). After having partaken of this food at an appointed time a procession, consisting of the bridegroom in a palanqueen, accompanied by his male and female relatives, start, with music playing, and proceed to the bride's house, and when the bridegroom's party start the bride's friends often start also to meet the bridegroom on the way, and do him honor.

When the bridegroom, carried in state, reaches the door of the bride's house, a matron carries forth a brass pot of water for him to wash his feet, and a ring of married women, with plate lights of camphor, or, in the case of those who cannot afford camphor, a cotton wick floating in oil, sing a benedictory song. He is conducted into the house with the repetition of *mantras*, and is seated on a wooden stool covered with a new cloth, and a vessel of water is placed by his side for the purpose of purification (*Achamanam*) preparatory to the coming ceremony. A ring of women surround him and, waving their plate lights, sing a *Mangalaharti*, and one of the performers anoints his head with a drop of sweet oil, applied with her right thumb. The bridegroom is then bathed with oil. The regular *Punyahavachanam*, as already described, then follows. A thin bandage of wool or gold is then twined round the bridegroom's wrists for good luck to keep off evil spirits, and the bride's parents present him with a sacred thread in addition to the one he already wears.

While this is going on in one part of the house, the bride in another apartment is being bathed by her female relatives and adorned with ornaments. When her toilet is finally completed, she is seated in a new bamboo basket filled with grain facing the east, and a black stone, to

represent the Goddess Gouri, is placed before her, in order that she may offer her prayers for an agreeable husband.

As a pure matter of form, keeping up the fiction of *Snatakam*, the bridegroom now formally engages a certain number of Brahmins to select for him an agreeable wife. These Brahmins have nothing, however, to do beyond receiving the remuneration awarded them for their imaginary services. The bride in her turn does the same, declaring and proclaiming her descent, and also that of her intended husband.

The bride's parents now approach the bridegroom and wash his feet, pronouncing certain invocations, and gently strike his hands with a *kurch*, a tuft of durbha grass dipped in water (*Arghya*). He is also presented with water to be sipped (*Achamanam*), new cloths, and other presents.

Madhuparkam.

The next ceremony is a very singular one—*Madhuparkam*, or tasting cow's flesh. It is considered one of the greatest sins a man can commit to kill a cow, or taste its flesh, and it is also laid down that to eat curds, ghee, and honey together is an equal sin. One of the practices at every marriage is *Madhuparkam;* but, as beef is not so easily procurable, it is represented by curds, ghee, and honey, given in a bell-metal vessel to be eaten. A *mantram* is afterwards recited for the object of restoring to life again the cow, whose flesh is supposed to have been tasted. After this the elements and all the spirits are propitiated by just looking on a small quantity of rice and curds placed in the same bell-metal vessel.

Donation of the bride.

Now follows the gift of the bride. The bride is carried on seated upon the basket of grain, and two persons extemporize a screen, by holding up a cloth before her, to hide her from the bridegroom's view. Her father then places cocoanuts and other fruits in her hands, and takes her hands in his own, while the mother-in-law pours water upon his and her hands, and so the father delivers the girl's hands into the hands of the bridegroom; and after repeating at full the names and designations of the bridegroom, the bride, and himself, he declares, "I give unto thee this damsel adorned with jewels and protected by the Lord of Creatures." The bridegroom replies, "I take her." The bride's father next gives him a piece of gold, saying, "I this day give thee this gold as a fee for the purpose of completing the solemn donation made by me." The bridegroom again replies, "I take it," and recites the text, "Who gave her? To whom did he give her? Love (or free consent) gave her. To love he gave her. Love was the giver. Love was the taker. Love? May this be thine. With love may I enjoy her."

All this time the temporary screen separates the contracting parties; but when this stage is reached, as a sign of the accomplishment of the

gift, and a ratification of the same, the bridegroom sprinkles some cummin seed and sugar on the bride's head, who does the same in turn upon him. The screen is then removed with the repetition of certain mantras, and, during the following recital of three texts, the bridegroom sprinkles Ganges' or other holy water on the bride's head through some golden implement. The bride's father now presents her with two new cloths, and these she is bound to wear till the fifth day, as the bridegroom also wears those presented to him. The bride's father should tie a knot in the bridegroom's upper cloth over the presents given with the bride, while the affianced pair are looking at each other, and a knot should be tied with the skirts of the bride and bridegroom's mantles after repeating, "you must be inseparably united in matters of duty, wealth, and love." The young couple now adorn the *Thali*, the marriage token, and he ties it round the bride's neck. There is also another trinket (*Bashikam*) worn on the bride's forehead whenever she and the bridegroom are hereafter seated together in any ceremony.

Talambralu.

This is common to all castes. Then follows *Talambralu*, or the shower of pearls, which consists in bride and bridegroom showering pearls on each other's heads. The pearls are usually represented by grains of well cleaned rice. According to the correct ritual, the tying of the *Thali* should take place at the bride's house; then both parties should proceed in state together to the bridegroom's house, when their hands should be joined, and it is this leading home with pomp that gives the name *Vivaham* to the whole marriage ceremony. Practically, however, in these days the contracting parties also join hands in the bride's house, and the procession is deferred till after the fifth day.

After they have been formally affianced, the bride and bridegroom walk forth, while he addresses her in set terms calling down blessings upon her head. Then he enters the principal apartment and prepares a fire and the implements of sacrifice. A priest walks round the fire, bearing a jar of water, and stops on the south side of it; another does the same and places himself on the right hand of the priest. The bridegroom then throws four double handfuls of rice mixed with imitation leaves covered with lac into a flat basket, and places near it a stone used in culinary operations for grinding curry stuff. He then causes the bride to be clothed with a new waist-cloth and scarf, while he recites certain prayers. The bride then goes to the western side of the fire, and while she steps on a mat she recites, "May our Lord assign me the path by which I may reach the abode of my lord." Seven areca nuts are then placed in a line on the north-east side of the sacrificial fire, and the bride is made to tread upon each with her right foot,

Saptapatha.

touching it with the second toe. This ceremony is termed *Saptapatha*, or the seven steps. A *homam*

or offering by fire is then made with fifteen twigs of the *Butea frondosa* (Telugu, *Moduga*) and sixteen libations of ghee. Then follow three *homams* of parched paddy made by the bride assisted by her brother. At the offering of the first, the bridegroom, bride, and priest all walk round the fire; at the second the bridegroom and bride alone. Each time the bride treads upon the stone which has been used to represent the Goddess *Gouri*, while the bridegroom or the priest on her behalf recites the prayer, "Ascend this stone; be firm like this stone; distress my foes; and be not subservient to my enemies." Twelve oblations are then made with specified prayers, then thirteen more during the recital of as many portions of a single text, then eighteen more are offered, while as many different texts are to be meditated upon, and then the bride offers the oblation of rice mixed with artificial leaves covered with lac.

With *Saptapatha* the marriage is considered complete and irrevocable as soon as the bride has taken the seventh step, but not before. Each step has a distinct object—the first, for obtaining food; the second, for obtaining strength; the third, for solemn acts of religion; the fourth, for obtaining happiness; the fifth, for the sake of cattle; the sixth, for the increase of wealth; the seventh, for the obtaining priests to perform sacrifices. The bridegroom then addresses the bride, "Having completed seven steps be my companion; may I be thy associate; may none interrupt thy association with me; may such as are disposed to promote our happiness confirm thy association with me." The bridegroom then addresses the spectators, "This woman is auspicious, approach and view her, and, having conferred (by your good wishes) auspicious fortune on her, depart to your respective abodes." The bridegroom's purohit, who has stood near the fire, bearing a jar of water, then advances to the spot where the seventh step was completed, and pours water first on the bridegroom and then on the bride's head, reciting the prayer, "May water and all the gods cleanse our hearts; may air do so; may the divine instructress unite our hearts."

In the evening of the same day, as soon as the stars appear, the bride sits down on a bull's hide, which must be of a red color, and must be placed with the neck towards the east and the hair upwards. The bridegroom sits down near her, and makes oblations with certain prayers, each time pouring the remainder of the ghee on the bride's head, to obviate all defects and blemishes in the bride. They then rise up, and he shows her the polar star, reciting the following text:—"Heaven is stable, the earth is stable, these mountains are stable, may this woman be stable in her husband's family." The bride salutes the bridegroom, naming herself and family, and adding a respectful interjection. The bridegroom replies, "Be long lived and happy." Matrons then pour water, mixed with leaves, upon the bride and bridegroom, out

of jars which had been previously placed on the altar, and the bridegroom makes oblations of rice boiled in a small cup and offered twice in the fire. The bridegroom afterwards eats food prepared without manufactured salt, and during the meal recites certain prayers.

On the three subsequent days the married couple must abstain from manufactured salt, live chastely and austerely, and sleep upon the ground. From the first night up to the night of the fourth day fire is worshipped by the newly united couple morning and evening, as can only be done by husband and wife together. On the third day there is a general assembling of relations and friends. The rulers of the eight corners of the universe are worshipped. All those who are present then bestow their benedictions on the newly married pair, and bear testimony to the celebration of the union. The bridegroom then makes a sacrificial fire, and offers in the fire eight oblations with appropriate prayers. He then prepares another fire and sits down with the bride on the right hand and makes twenty oblations with prayers. The remainder of each ladleful is thrown into a jar of water which is afterwards poured on the bride's head.

On the morning of the fifth day the bridegroom and bride and their friends bathe in oil. The two former prepare a sacrificial fire and worship. Then a square diagram is drawn with flour and saffron, &c. The figure has four lines of four colors on each side with the representation of a lotus leaf in the middle. This is done with the object of dismissing with due form the thirty-three crores of devatas invited to attend the wedding. Four large colored pots are placed at the four corners, and a light at each. Thirty-two smaller pots with thirty-two smaller lights are placed all round with thirty-two balls of flour. A thread of yarn is then carried round the space enclosed by the four pots nine times. The bride and bridegroom are made to cross over this thread and seated in the space enclosed. The yarn is then removed over them and dipped in saffron water and given away to some barren woman, who accepts it with the hope of thereby obtaining the much coveted gift of children.

Nayudus' marriages.

The marriage customs among the Nayudus have a good deal of the Tamil element about them. A brief description of these rites will suffice. On the day selected by the astrologer as auspicious, the bridegroom's relations take with them a new cloth for the bride, a string of glass beads, the dowry, betel, saffron, sandal-wood powder, and flowers to the bride's house. They are entertained, and this being over, the bride is caused to bathe, and afterwards she is taken to a room where they adorn her with flowers, saffron, and sandal-wood paste, tie a string of beads round her neck, and put on the new cloth which the bridegroom's relations have brought. They then serve out betel to the whole assembly; this they call the betel of confirmation.

Half the marriage is solemnized, they say, on this day. The amount of dowry given by the bridegroom's father is now placed in a palki, or in a plate adorned with flowers and odoriferous stuffs, carried round the village and brought back. The bride's father takes the dowry.

On the auspicious day for the wedding, some of the bridegroom's friends and relations go to the bride's house to conduct her to the *bridegroom's*. The bride is adorned with costly ornaments, dress, and flowers, taken round the village in a palki in solemn procession, and brought to the bridegroom's house. A loud sound of drums and trumpets announces her arrival. Near the dwelling house a sort of fold is fenced in, and within it a temporary shed is erected. A pole is then erected, and upon it a few branches of the *margosa* tree are tied, by the side of which the bridegroom stands. Some of his female relatives approach, and, dipping their forefingers in milk or oil, touch his forehead, shoulders, and chest, after which a portion of rice is tossed over his head; he is then seized by a finger and led into the house. Ten or fifteen earthen pots are next procured, which are ornamented with lines drawn by colored chalk upon the outer surface; this is placed in a convenient place one over the other, the females of the house meanwhile chanting in Telugu.

At the directions of the guru the bridegroom retires to a room to adorn himself. The servant having previously cleansed it with cow dung forms a cone to represent *Venayakudu*, and, placing it in a corner, offers it a measure of rice, plantains, cocoanuts, and betel. A barber brings a cup of milk with which he washes the feet and cuts the toe nails of the bridegroom in the presence of his relations. The milk which remains he carries round to the assembled guests, many of whom throw money into it. The carpenter prepares a branch of any milk or fig tree in the south-west corner under the pandal and offers cocoanuts and plantain to the symbol of *Venayakudu*, and the bridegroom, in his full dress and ornaments, plants the branch and seats himself on the earthen dais. The guru utters some *mantrams* and finishes the ceremonies.

The bridegroom and bride then go in procession to the altar of their god and worship him by breaking cocoanuts. On their return they sit on the dais facing the east, the bride being on the bridegroom's left. The *thali* is put in a small wooden box; the guru first blesses it and sends it round the assembly to get the blessing of the old men present. This done, the guru receives the *thali* back, and approaching the dais directs the bridegroom to stand up facing his bride. The bridegroom with his right foot treads upon the bride's left foot—a cloth is held between them for a screen—the bridegroom receives the *thali* from the guru and puts it on the bride's neck from the other side of the screen, and his sister ties it round the bride's neck. Drums are beaten and trumpets blown. In the presence of the assembly the bride's father

comes forward and says, "I have given my daughter in marriage to M. N.'s son." This he says three times, and pours water on the joined hands of the couple. After this they tie their hands with a colored handkerchief and seated on two stools, the bride wearing the Bashikam on her forehead, their respective friends pour milk on their heads and give them sacred ashes with which to besmear their foreheads. They then walk round the dais three times, and retire into a room, where the friends of the bridegroom sing eduiatory songs. At night the newly-married couple are taken in procession round the villages.

On the third day a lighted candle is placed on the dais, a symbol of *Ganesha* at the bottom of the lamp, and offerings made to it. The bride then bathes and cooks some rice. The rice being ready, the bride and bridegroom stand facing the east; their friends take two dishes of the rice and wave them before the face of the couple, and then throw a handful of rice behind them to avert the evil eye; the remainder of the cooked rice is given to the barber and the washerman.

On the fifth day a new plough is made by the carpenter with which the bridegroom turns up the earth for about two or three yards around. The bride levels the earth thus turned up, and then sows some seed in it. The bride's brother pricks the bridegroom with an ox goad, and the bridegroom's sister fills up the holes into which the bridegroom had dropped the seed; while doing so, the bride asks the bridegroom's sister, "Why do you fill the holes that I made?" To this she replies, "If you give your daughter in marriage to my son, I will open them." Thus saying, she runs before the couple, and makes a feint of preventing them entering the house; when asked to open, she answers, "Yes, if you will promise to give your daughter in marriage to my son." If her request is complied with, she opens the door and lets them in.

This has reference to a practice very common in this caste—a man's marriage with his niece, his sister's daughter.

Marriages of Kapus.

The marriage rites, as practised among the Kapus or Talagas, the great bulk of the Sudra population in a Telugu District, have their own distinctive features, and require to be separately noticed.

Pradhanam (literally the chief thing). This is the bridegroom's father asking the bride in marriage for his son. The bridegroom's father invites his relatives and friends on some particularly-selected day to accompany him to the house of the intended bride's father for this purpose. Her father, also, invites his relatives and friends for the occasion to give a fitting reception to the expected party. The bridegroom's friends go in procession to the bride's house, attended with music, and matrons bear before them an unequal number—it may be three or five—of brass trays of betel nuts, cocoanuts, plantain, date, and other fruits.

When the procession arrives at the house of the girl who is sought

in marriage, the figure of a square is marked out with chunam upon the floor of a room where the performance is to take place. In the north-east and south-east corners of this square two brass lamps are placed, and the assembly are seated on mats and carpets around. In the centre of the square two wooden seats are placed, and to the south a third for the purohit or priest. The girl whose hand is sought in marriage is now led to one of the seats by an elderly matron and made to worship *Ganesha* in the usual symbol of a cone made of turmeric paste and placed upon a betel vine leaf, laid again upon a quantity of rice on a brass tray. This tray is then removed and another brought forward, upon which are laid the jewels brought by the bridegroom's party as presents, and the intended bride worships the gold as symbolizing Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. She is then invested with a new cloth and these same jewels brought by the bridegroom's party, and presents are distributed with money to the Brahmins present. They in return bestow their blessings. Then betel leaf and betel nuts and fruits are given to the bride elect and the elderly matron who chaperones her. These they receive by lifting up a fold of the cloth in front to form a sort of receptacle to hold them, and thereupon they retire. The bride's father now approaches the bridegroom's father, and asks him, "Why hast thou come hither?" The other replies, "I came to perform the *Pradhanam*, to ask thy daughter in marriage for my son." To this the bride's father rejoins, "I give my daughter," and thereupon presents the other with sandalwood paste and garlands in token of a confirmation of the agreement. The bridegroom's father makes a similar return presentation, saying, "I take thy daughter." Sandalwood paste and betel nuts, &c., are then distributed among the relatives and guests, and the proceedings conclude with a dinner, after which the bridegroom's party retire. It is to be observed that the bridegroom to be takes no part whatever in these proceedings. He remains at his own house when the deputation goes forth to solicit the hand of a bride for him, and at the opening ceremony the wooden seat designed for him beside the bride elect is empty.

Before setting out for the bride's house, the bridegroom intendant lights a lamp in an earthen saucer in honor of the deity Venkataswarlu and feeds five, seven, or nine young unmarried boys of his own caste, who are termed *Baladasulu*, or young servants of God. After partaking of food, in which the invited relations and friends join, the bridegroom is placed in a palanquin and with him one of the *Baladasulu* or groomsmen. Thus he is carried to the house of the bride, music accompanying him, and the females bringing up the rear. In the palanquin with the bridegroom are placed a saffron-colored cloth and the *thali*, or marriage-token. When the bridegroom alights at his intended's house, he is received with the same ceremonies as are

observed towards Brahmins, and is seated in the reception hall. Meanwhile, a wooden seat is placed in the centre of the room, by the sides of which paddy is strewn, and over which and the paddy a cloth is thrown. The bridegroom is then invested with a new cloth and seated on the seat prepared, and the bride placed beside him. Their cloths are then tied into a knot together. A barber now approaches with a brass cup of water, and a plate containing turmeric-colored rice is placed upon the ground. Each of the visitors takes up a few grains of rice and sprinkles them on the head of the couple, and wave round their heads some small pieces of coin to avert the evil eye. The coins so used are thrown into the barber's cup. The barber then cuts the toe nails of the bridegroom. This, with Sudras, answers to the ceremony of shaving the head adopted by Brahmins. Having done his office, the barber is dismissed with presents. The bride, bridegroom, and a number of matrons then bathe in oil, and the two former are dressed and adorned for the following ceremonies :—

The place where the barber has cut the bridegroom's nails having been cleaned up, the bride's father brings with his own hands a quantity of clay with which to construct the marriage dais, which is raised under a pandal or temporary shed. Plantain trees are put down by each post, and garlands, green leaves, and flowers are hung around. At each corner a lamp is lighted, and a quantity of paddy is spread over the dais. Below the dais, but not upon it, a wooden seat is placed, and a washerman spreads a cloth over it. On this the bride and bridegroom are seated, and the usual rites of *Punyahavachanam*, commencing with the worship of *Ganesha*, are gone through. Around the wrists of bride and bridegroom is tied a woollen thread, on which mango leaves are intertwined for luck. The bride's parents now come forward, and the bridegroom, who has been seated facing the east, now turns, so as to face the west, to receive the coming gift. The presentation of the bride is made much in the same way as among Brahmins, except that in place of Vedic *mantras* sentences from the Puranas are substituted. The bride's father then says to the bridegroom's father, "I have given my daughter in marriage to your son." A cloth is held up between the bride and bridegroom as the donation is made, and then removed. The couple unite hands and walk round the dais thrice. Then the veil being again held up between them, the bridegroom places his right foot upon a black pounding stone, and the bride puts her left foot three times upon his right. Then she treads with her right foot upon the stone, and he places his left foot upon it three times. The bridegroom sprinkles some cummin seed and sugar on her head, and she does the same upon his. The temporary screen is then again removed and the bride puts on the saffron-colored cloth brought her as a present by the bridegroom's father. Bride and bridegroom look up

at the sky to catch a glimpse of the polar star, and then enter the apartment when the marriage feast commences.

Ariveni.

Ariveni or *Aireni.*—This is a practice only observed at the weddings of Sudras. Previous to the marriage day a potter is called on to make from 9 to 21 pots, the largest of which is about 12 feet in circumference and the smallest a foot. These pots are colored outside with ornamental designs. The bride's relatives take two or three platesful of rice, pulse, and cakes under a canopy and offer the same to the pots. The offering is taken by the potter. The pots are then brought to the dwelling of the bride, and red colored rice is whirled round each to avert the evil eye and then thrown away. The pots are brought into the house and ranged each upon a settle of paddy. Lights are kept burning near this day and night, which lights are not to be allowed to go out. When the married couple have risen from the seat of gift, they repair to the pots and worship them, and repeat the ceremony morning and evening for five days. Each morning and evening some matrons take the smaller pots to a well in the neighbourhood under a canopy, accompanied with music, and, after worshipping the well, they fill the pots with water and bear it to the house. This water is for the bride and bridegroom to bathe with. Both morning and evening the bride and bridegroom are seated upon a bedstead, and benedictory hymns are sung around them. The ceremonies of the fifth day follow much the practice of the Nayudus.

Alaka.

Alaka or offence. This is a very singular custom common to the weddings of all classes. In the middle of the celebrations on the fourth night the bridegroom and his party make a pretence to take offence at something done by the bride's people. They stop the proceedings and withdraw in affected anger. Whereupon the bride's relations and friends follow them with presents, seeking a reconciliation, which quickly succeeds, and then both parties return together to the bride's house, with much show of rejoicing.

Gola marriages.

Among the *Golas*, or shepherds, when a marriage is under consideration, the intended bride and bridegroom are taken to a Brahmin who, receiving a fee, casts their horoscopes and names an auspicious day. Or they may go to a temple, and, while waiting there, should they hear the voice of a lizard, it is considered a good omen. The bridegroom's party go to the bride's house, with presents of a bridal cloth, three cocoanuts, betel, eleven plantains, eleven pieces of saffron, and some oil. The oil is rubbed on the bride with the saffron. She is then taken in a palki in procession through the village, worshipping the different deities whose shrines she meets in her progress, and then starts for the house of the bride-

groom. On approaching his relations go out with butter-milk and jaggery to invite them to come in. Having received the bride, the bridegroom proceeds to adorn himself, and the Brahmin priest names the auspicious time for the celebration of the marriage.

When the bride enters the room with her ornaments upon her, ready for the marriage, her followers pay to the bridegroom's sister what is called "Bridegroom's gold." When the bridegroom sets out for the house of the mother-in-law, he is seized on the way by his companions, who will not release him until he has paid a piece of gold. On the fourth day, when the custom of sprinkling saffron water on the guests is over, the bridegroom is seated on the marriage dais facing the east with the bride on his right. He then takes the *thali* from a small wooden box, gives it to the old men for their blessing, and then taking it back again, simply puts it on the bride's neck, while his sister ties it.

Sali marriages.

Among the *Salilu*, or weavers, when a marriage has been determined on, both parties seek an auspicious day on which to determine the dowry to be paid for the bride and to arrange other preliminaries in the presence of their nearest relations and friends. On the day fixed the bridegroom's relations go to the bride's house with a cloth, saffron, and betel nut. On arrival they are entertained, and the bride's party asks if all the nearest relations are come, and the bridegroom's party puts the same question to the other. The arrival of any expected is waited for. When there is ill-feeling among the families, near relations take this opportunity to display their feelings, knowing that they will be earnestly besought to honor the occasion with their presence. The same thing may be noticed in other castes.

The bridegroom's uncle asks the bride's uncle to settle the dower, who, in reply, requests the other to commence the business, and he accordingly mentions the sum. The bride's uncle again asks which sort of marriage the other would like, whether with palki or without. If the one with palki is chosen, the bridegroom's uncle ties sixteen pagodas or other little pieces of gold in a white piece of cloth, and, with the consent of all, gives it to the bride's uncle with cocoanuts, plantains, betel, and odoriferous stuffs, which he takes with the consent of all his relations and gives it to the bride's father. The bride bathes, puts on the new cloth brought, and is adorned with jewels, saffron, and flowers.

On the marriage day some of the bride's relations go to fetch the bridegroom, who is adorned with ear-rings and flowers, and placed in a palki, and carried in procession round the village, after which he sets out for the bride's house.

At the request of the bridegroom's father the guru sits upon the marriage dais facing the north, and directs the bridegroom to adorn

himself, who then bathes and comes to the guru and sits on a wooden seat below the dais. The guru then utters some *mantras*. The bride is also brought to the dais. The wedding cloths are also brought and blessed by the guru, and the bride's father gives them to her and the bridegroom. Having put them on, they again come to the dais and seat themselves facing the east. The *thali* is brought in a dish placed upon some betel nuts and given to the guru, who blesses it, and at an auspicious moment gives it to the bridegroom, who holds it out towards the bride's neck, round which his sister ties it. This done, the bride's father comes forward and says, "I have this day given my daughter to M. N.'s son in marriage in the presence of this Brahmin, our guru, and you my relations and friends." He repeats this thrice. Just at this time some one places twelve pieces of gold, or as many as may have been bespoken, in the bridegroom's hands, and pours water over them. In some cases the bride's father makes a ring of pure gold and presents it to the bridegroom. The young couple walk round the dais three times, and then retire to a room, where there is prepared a kind of sweetmeat, of which the bride gives three times to the bridegroom who eats it, who in return gives her of the same three times, and she eats it. Next day both bride and bridegroom are seated facing the east. The bride's brother rubs oil on the bridegroom, and the bridegroom's sister rubs down the bride. Then follows a feast for the relations of both parties.

Chakalis marriages.

Among the *Chakalis*, or Washermen caste, when a marriage is arranged, an astrologer is consulted to name a lucky day, when the bridegroom's party determine on a visit to the bride's house, taking with them four to six measures of rice. Two or three of the chief men of the caste assemble and consult with them with reference to the intended marriage. If there are no objections to it, both parties then name a day on which the bridegroom's relations shall give the dowry. On the day fixed the bridegroom's relations take with them Rupees 6-4-0, an odd number of cocoanuts, a quantity of saffron and betel leaves. The bride's uncle being present receives one rupee from the dower, and then a day is named for celebrating the marriage.

A marriage dais under a pandal is erected. On the wedding day a certain number of men go to the bride's house to fetch her, pay her the dower bespoken, and give betel in discharge of what is called "village money." They then set out with the bride and place her somewhere outside the bridegroom's village, and some men of the bridegroom's relations take betel with them for the bride's men, and bring them home.

The head of the caste then calls for the *thali*, which is brought in a basket with seven measures of rice, garlands, the bridal cloth, and the

new cloth for the bridegroom. He blesses the *thali* and bridal cloth and returns them to the bridegroom. The bridegroom gives them to the bride's mother's brother's daughter, who dresses the bride (while the bridegroom is being adorned in the pandal), and then he ties the *thali* himself round the bride's neck, and there ends the marriage ceremonies. The friends of each party make presents, and have them proclaimed as they are being given and received. This practice is common to all classes. With all his ornaments and garlands the bridegroom parades the street, breaking cocoanuts to the gods, and when approaching the door the bride's sister, to avert the effects of the evil eye, waves lighted camphor, or a common oil-plate light. The bridegroom sits down on the dais, while the bride is carried by her uncle three times round him, and at last placed upon his left side. The couple unite their hands, walk round the dais three times, and then go into a room where there are three new colored pots, which they both hold together and take to the cooking apartment, and there they both, as a form, boil rice and serve it out afterwards, but the work is really done for them.

Kamasalis marriages.

Among the *Kamasalis* (the smiths and carpenters,) the marriage practices more closely resemble those of Brahmins. The relations of the bridegroom first go to the bride's parents or guardians and ask their consent to the proposed union. If consent is given, a day is fixed, on which the relations of the bridegroom go to the bride's house, where all her relations are present, with cocoanuts, plantains, a cloth for the bride, betel, turmeric, &c. On the same occasion the amount of the dower is settled. The bride bathes and is adorned with flowers, turmeric, &c., and puts on the new cloth brought for her, and she receives the articles which the bridegroom's party have brought.

On the auspicious day appointed for the marriage the relations of the bride go to the bridegroom's house and fetch him in a palanquin. A Brahmin is sent for, who performs the ceremonies near the dais on which the bride and bridegroom are seated. After the recital of the *mantras* before the young couple, he sends for their uncles and blesses them. The bridegroom then ties a pilgrim's cloth upon him, places a brass water pot on his head, holds a torn umbrella in his hands, and starts out from the pandal, and says he is going on pilgrimage to Benares, when the bride's brother runs after him, and promises that he will give him his sister in marriage, swearing thrice to this effect. The bridegroom, satisfied with this promise, abandons his pretended journey, takes off his pilgrim cloths, and gives them, with the umbrella, to the Brahmin.

The couple seat themselves on the dais, and the Brahmin, having repeated some *mantras*, gives a sacred thread to the bridegroom to

place over his shoulders. He then blesses the *Mangala sutram*, and hands it to the bridegroom, who ties it round the bride's neck, his sister or other elderly matron seeing that it is properly tied. The bride's father comes forward, and, placing his daughter's right hand in the bridegroom's right, pours water on them. The other ceremonies are exactly similar to those practised by Brahmins.

Mala marriages.

Among the Malas or Pariahs, as among all the lower classes, girls are married at any age. An auspicious day having been selected, the preliminary of Pradhanam, or the bridegroom's father asking for the bride, is gone through much in the same way as described in the case of Chakalis or washermen. Among well-to-do Malas the bridegroom goes with pomp and music to the bride's house, but the more common practice is for the bride to come to the bridegroom's. She and her party halt in the open street before the house, where the relations and friends of both parties meet, and then they seat themselves around her on mats. Two matrons, one to represent each party, then go and fetch two pots full of water for them set aside for the ceremony of *Ariveni*, and then they exchange their pots as a symbol of the coming interchange. The women of one party throw saffron on those of the others, singing benedictory songs, and dancing women of the Mala caste are brought forward to exhibit themselves, and there is often a display of fireworks. After this the party enter the bridegroom's house. Then a pandal or temporary shed is erected with a dais under it, and by the side of the dais four wooden seats are placed for the bridegroom and his bestmen and for the bride and her bridesmaid. All four are seated facing the east. Two baskets of paddy are brought and placed in front of the parties, and the grain is husked by matrons beating it out in an ordinary pounder. The bridegroom's father then approaches her and applies turmeric-colored rice to her forehead, and whirls round her head, to avert the evil eye, a copper pie piece which is then dropped into the barber's cup. This is repeated by the rest of the assembly. The barber then pares the bridegroom's toe nails, and as a mere form touches his chin with a razor, next taking two rice pounders, and he dips the ends in milk and ghee and touches the shoulders of bride and bridegroom as a signal to retire for bathing, while he salutes them with the words, "good be to you." The couple then bathe in oil and are invested with new cloths. Coming forward again to the dais, they stand there, and an ornament (*Bashikam*) is fastened to each of their heads to hang over the forehead; a cloth is thrown over the dais, and a cloth is held up as a temporary screen between bride and bridegroom, the former facing the west and the latter the east. Silver rings are then put on the bride's toes, and she puts her right foot on the dais, and the bridegroom places his left foot upon her right. Twisted strands of cotton thread are then tied round

the wrists of each. A brass tray filled with clean rice, which has been provided jointly by both parties, is then brought forward. Upon it is laid a betel vine leaf, and upon the leaf the *Thali* or marriage token is laid. The priest takes up the *Thali* and pours the rice into the screen-cloth which is held to receive it. The bridegroom takes a double handful of rice and gives it into the bride's hands, and she does the same to him in return. This is done three times to signify the execution of a contract. The *Thali* is handed round and blessed by all those present, and the bridegroom receiving it ties it round the bride's neck. He and she then throw clean rice used to represent pearls over each other's heads. Turning round, so that both face the west, the skirts of the cloths are then tied into a knot. The assembly then congratulate them with the words, "may all good and prosperity attend you." The bride's father makes the bridegroom a present of a gold ring, new cloths, and other things, according to his circumstances. The guests also make presents to the bride and bridegroom. After this the fathers of both parties walk round them three times, each carrying one of the *Ariveni* pots, and all come out into the street to look at the polar star, to which a libation of water is poured forth from the Ariveni pots. After worshipping the star, all return into the house again. Married women and girls meet the newly-married couple on the threshhold, waving plate lights before them.

Morning and evening for five days *Ariveni*, the goddess of the pots, is worshipped, and the last day when she is dismissed a goat or fowl is sacrificed. On the second day the bridegroom is conducted on horseback, and the bride in a palanquin, round the town or village. On the third and fourth days nothing is done beyond giving dinner. On the fifth day the wrist bands of the united couple are untied, and after this they repair together to the bride's house. The other ceremonies are common to all the lower castes, and have been already described. It is a common custom after the marriage for the bridegroom's sister to ask in marriage for her son the hand of the bride's future daughter.

Madiga marriages.

The marriages of the Madigas or Chucklers, viz., skinners and tanners, are performed much in the same way as those of the Malas, whose practices they seem to follow. Indeed, the feeling of the right hand castes in regard to the left hand, the goldsmiths, &c., finds its exact counterpart in the feeling between the Malas and the Chucklers. The right hand party resent the use by the left of palanquins and show at their marriages, and so the Malas are very jealous at the Chucklers carrying the bride and bridegroom in state through the streets, or using tinkling ornaments, &c. Riots sometimes occur when a strong feeling of opposition is raised to resent what they consider innovations. The marriages of the Madigas are usually conducted with much brawling and noise, owing to the quantity of

spirits consumed on such occasions, and among the lower orders generally divorce is very common, and resorted to for very light trifles.

Garbhadanam.

Garbhádanam, or the womb gift.—This is properly the first of the sixteen ceremonies comprised in a man's life, as it is prescribed for the sake of conception; but, as in place of time it follows the ceremony of betrothal, and is, in fact, the real marriage rite, it is entered in this place. At the celebration of *Vivaham* the bridegroom is indissolubly united to his betrothed; and, though both parties may be children, if the husband dies before she attains her full age, she remains a widow for life, and cannot, according to Hindu practice, be married to another. As at the time of celebrating Vivaham the bride is always a child, and the bridegroom often is so too, a season of separation extending to several years necessarily intervenes before the marriage is consummated by the parties living together. The ceremony performed on this occasion is known as *Punassandhanam* or rejoicing. On the morning of an auspicious day selected for the purpose the bridegroom proceeds with his relatives and friends to the house of his father-in-law. There he bathes in oil, and the bride is also similarly bathed in oil, dressed in her richest cloths, and adorned with ornaments. They are brought into the midst of the assembly and seated on wooden seats. After the celebration of *Punyahavachanam* in the usual manner, the re-united couple first are made to atone for the sin of having intermitted the daily worship of fire during the period of their separation, the rite requiring husband and wife to perform it together, which was impracticable. The expiation is made by making gifts of money and libations or *homams* of ghee. After this they receive the congratulations of the assembly, and a company of married women form a ring round them, waving the light plate of camphor, or whatever it may be, and singing songs, termed *Mangalaharti*.

After partaking of the evening meal, the regular ceremonies of *Garbhadanam* are proceeded with. They commence as usual with *Punyahavachanam*. Then cocoanuts and other fruits are distributed to Brahmins with a view to securing a fruitful union. Several *mantras* are now repeated, which ought to be repeated by the bridegroom when in company with his bride in the nuptial room. These *mantras* are appropriate speeches accompanying the gift of fruits, betel nuts, &c. After receiving the blessings of all present, the bride and bridegroom are led into the nuptial chamber and seated on a bed facing each other. Here fruits and betel nuts are distributed to the married women who have brought the parties in, and after they have again waved the plate lights before them and given them their best wishes, the matrons withdraw and leave the wedded pair in the room alone. On the second night the distribution of fruits and betel nuts is repeated, and on the third night cloths and fruits are also given away. In the afternoon the

wedded couple are dismissed, the bridegroom taking the bride to his own house, and the bride's presents are sent with her.

During the period of the catamenial discharge a woman is always considered impure and is precluded from entering the dwelling house, and day and night has to remain outside the door. Women at their *accouchements* are attended by the matrons of the family, and also so-called midwives, who, however, are grossly ignorant and totally untrained. As no medical aid is called in on such occasions, there can be no doubt that many lives are sacrificed in childbirth which the discoveries of science, as applied to obstetrics, might have saved.

Shristipurti.

Shristipurti.—The custom of *Shristipurti* is sometimes practised upon the attainment of the sixtieth year. On the morning of that day the sexagenarian bathes, and is shaved, repeating certain *mantras*. After the usual rites of Punyahavachanam, he makes thirty-six offerings of ghee in the fire (*homam*), and then follows the ceremony of *Sarvaprayachettam*, or general repentance. It is a sort of preparation for death, and consists in repeating certain *mantras* and drinking holy water with *tulasi* leaves. This rite is also sometimes administered to the dying *in extremis* like extreme unction. At night the celebrator of his sixtieth birthday worships sixty *Kalasams*, or small vessels of water, employed to represent his age. The whole day he observes as a fast, as does also his wife if she be living, and during the whole night he ought to remain awake, repeating *mantras*. Next morning he makes a general offering in the fire of cocanuts, silk, and various odoriferous stuffs, and finally gives a feast. The custom is said to have been originally performed by *Vasista*, one of the Munees, but is now gone much out of practice.

Pitru Medham.

Pitru Medham (funeral obsequies).—With regard to the condition of a future state Hindu ideas are very conflicting. There is the pure philosophic idea of dissolution derived from the Vedas, the material being dissolved into its original elements, and the transmigration of the soul into another form, until it finally attains annihilation, or absorption into deity. But the popular belief is founded on Puranic notions, a life continuing after death and a passing from earth to heaven or hell.

The practices of cremation and interment we find connected with philosophic ideas in regard to organic dissolution. According to the Hindu system there are five elements. Of these two, ether (Akasam) and air (Vayu) are invisible to the eye. These are only worshipped by Ascetics. When they die it is considered indifferent what becomes of the corpse; it may be buried or thrown into a stream or exposed to the air. The Lingayets worship earth (*Prudhivi*); therefore, they are buried. Water (Apa) has no peculiar worshippers in the south,* but the

* The worship of rivers, as Ganges, Kishna, &c., is Puranic, the rivers being personifications of female divinities.

great body of Hindus worship fire, and, therefore, with them their body is burnt.

The Puranic ideas, however, are the most popular. The Sastras teach that after death the soul becomes united to an aërial body, about the size of a person's thumb, and passes to the seat of judgment, where it is tried by Yama, the Indian Pluto, who decides upon its future destiny.

At the time of receiving punishment the body is said to become enlarged and capable of enduring pain. It remains, however, in the same aërial vehicle till the last *Shradha* is performed, twelve months after death, which is said to translate the soul to the heaven of the *Pitris*, where he enjoys the reward of his meritorious actions, and afterwards in another body enters into that state which the nature of his former actions assigns to him. If the *Sradha* cannot be performed, the deceased remains in the *Preta* state, and cannot enter another body (*Ward's View of the History, Literature, and Religion of the Hindus*).

The great desire, therefore, of every Hindu to have sons, and which leads to the practice of early marriages, is based upon the belief that it is necessary to have a son to perform those religious rites, which alone can deliver the soul from *Put* or Purgatory, and which leads to the custom of adoption by those who are denied offspring themselves.

When a person is near the point of death, he is always laid upon the ground to die, and often taken outside the house, because the house in which a death has occurred must, under certain circumstances, be shut up for two months. So far are these ideas carried in Nellore, that we have known a native gentleman of the highest respectability actually taken out into the street to breathe his last, but ordinarily more humanity and affection are exhibited. The idea of defilement by contact with the dead is, however, very strong in Nellore, and the way in which this exhibits itself often surprises those who have come from other localities. Thus a corpse is often deserted by the relations, and the offices for the dead are left to be carried out by persons of the same caste indeed, but who are hired for the purpose. As a single instance, some years ago, a young Brahmin, employed in the Collector's Office, was drowned while bathing in the Mulapett tank in Nellore. The body was taken out of the water at 9 A.M., but, though many of his relations lived in the immediate neighbourhood, none came to the spot except his parents, and none would assist in preparing the last funeral rites. The body lay at the same spot till midnight, when a cart was lent by a Sudra, a stranger, to take the corpse to the river side to be burnt. It is only the nearest relatives, or most intimate friends, that follow the dead to the funeral pyre, and, when any meet such a procession in the street, it is usual immediately to turn aside and take a circuitous route, to avoid coming in contact with it.

Immediately after death the ordinary custom is for the attendants to lay out the body on a plank or upon several wooden seats put in a row, one leaning against the wall to support the head; the corpse is bathed with cold water and then covered with a single piece of cloth, which in the case of the rich will be a piece of silk or a shawl. The head alone is left uncovered. The son or nearest relation of the deceased, who is to perform his funeral rites, bathes himself, undergoes a complete shaving, and puts on new cloths which are wet with water. The removal of the body to the place of cremation may be at any time after three hours have elapsed from the time of death. It is carried in an open bamboo litter, which is borne on their shoulders, either by some of the relations, or more usually by hired bearers. The funeral pile of dry wood is prepared upon the ground, and upon this the corpse is laid. The son or nearest relation sets fire to the pile and makes eight libations of ghee thereon to feed the flames. When the body is consumed, he collects the bones and carefully preserves them to be sent to the nearest sacred river; the ashes are sometimes collected the same day and taken and thrown into the nearest water. The collection of the ashes should, however, be made in what is selected as an auspicious time before the seventh or ninth day. Those who have attended the burning of the dead are required to bathe and pour out a libation or drink-offering (*turpanum*) in name of the deceased before they return home.

The various ceremonies that now follow are termed *Nityakarma*, or the daily rites, which are performed for ten days, commencing from the burning of the deceased's body. In these ceremonies the deceased is represented visibly by a small smooth rounded stone, and to this stone the honors to be paid to the manes of the dead are ostensibly offered.

Nityakarma.

Silastapanam, or the placing of the stone.—The stone selected to represent the deceased is taken to a particular place outside the town where all such funeral rites are performed. The stone is placed in a cup of lotus or other leaves and consecrated by the repetition of *mantras*, by means of which the spirit of the dead is supposed to enter into the stone. The person who performs the funeral obsequies bathes three times the first day, six times the second, and so on, increasing by three the number of times each day till the tenth.

Silastapanam.

Silashakam, or the pouring of water upon the stone.—There are three distinct objects sought to be accomplished by this—to quench burning (*tapa*), to allay desire (*trishna*), and to satisfy hunger (*kshut*). For the first of these objects, the stone receives on the first day three libations of water with gingelly seeds, and the number of libations is increased by three each day;

Silashakam.

for the second object, the stone is placed upon a scarf, and receives three separate libations of water, and each succeeding day the number is increased by three; lastly, hunger is to be appeased each day of the ceremonies by offering to the stone upon Darbha grass a morsel of boiled rice, the ground having been duly consecrated by the repetition of *mantras* and the application of cowdung, water, and gingelly seed. The rest of the boiled rice which has been brought is mixed with curds and ghee, and, after being offered in due form to the stone, is left to the crows and vultures to eat. If on any day the appropriate rites are neglected, they have to be performed along with, and in addition to, those of the next day. The stone is each day carefully brought home wrapped up in the scarf, and taken again to the place where the rites are performed. In the case of Brahmins the ceremonies are continued for ten days, and in the case of the other castes for fifteen.

During the ten or fifteen days a morsel of rice is daily offered to the deceased at the spot in the house where the body lay, and from a beam over where his head was placed is suspended the first day, or from the time when the *Nityakarma* commences, a small earthen pot, with a hole in the bottom of it, through which a piece of cotton cloth is passed. The pot is filled with water which saturates the cloth and drops continually upon the place where the dead lay.

Every other day rice, pulse, vegetables, ghee, &c., are distributed to Brahmins. If anything is omitted to be done on its proper day, the rites have to be performed cumulatively on the ninth day.

Sutravisarchanam.

Sutravisarchanam, or divestiture of *Mangalasutram* or *Thali*.—This is the marriage symbol in the shape of a leaf of gold worn by the wife. This rite is performed on the tenth day by Brahmins, and on the fifteenth day by other classes. The widow's relatives and friends assemble on that day and adorn her with flowers and the best cloths and jewelry in her possession, place her in a particular spot, weep for her awhile, and embrace and condole with her. She is then taken in a dhooly or palanquin to the place outside the town, where the dead are burnt, and the marriage symbol is removed from her neck by another widow. If she is a Brahmin her head is also shaved. She is then brought back again to her house as she was taken, and is provided with a new white cloth by the nearest relative of her husband or her own.

Vapanakarma.

Vapanakarma, or the shaving act.—On the same day, the tenth with Brahmins, and fifteenth with other castes, the son of the deceased, or other person who performs his obsequies, visits the places where the daily rites have been performed during the previous nine days. Here he and the nearest relations of the dead, who are younger than he, have their heads and moustaches

shaved and they bathe. Then the celebrator of the funeral rites ties a piece of cloth round his loins, and resumes the use of a caste mark, which has been given up during the time of mourning; but, if he is a Vishnuvite, he paints two white marks only on his forehead, omitting the central yellow one; and, if he is a Shivite, he draws three horizontal lines on his forehead with ashes. This done, the priest and others resort to a tank or river, and the son or his representative boils some rice and offers it mixed with curd to the deceased. It is left to be eaten up by the crows, and it is considered an exceedingly bad omen if the crows do not come and eat it up. At the conclusion of this rite ten Brahmins are present, each with a peculiar kind of present or a piece of money to represent the same: these are *Godanam*, or the gift of a cow with its calf; *Bhudanam*, or the gift of a piece of land; *Tiladanam, some oil seeds with a piece of money; Hiranyadanam*, a piece of gold; *Ajyadanam*, ghee with a piece of money; *Vastradanam*, a pair of cloths with money; *Dhamyadnam*, raw rice; *Gudadanam*, sugar or jaggery; *Rupeadanam*, a gift of silver; *Lavanadanam*, salt. These ten Brahmins are intended by means of their several influences conjointly to contribute to the tranquil immigration of the soul to the first station in the other world, the three stages being designed after *Vasu, Rudra*, and *Aditya*. The soul is not finally emancipated from the intermediate state until three generations of its descendants have passed into the unseen state—the son, the grandson, and the great grandson.

Silodiwasanam.

Silodiwasanam, or casting away of the stone.—On the tenth day a general libation of water with gingelly seeds is made by all the relatives of the deceased in honor of the manes of the deceased, but at a distance and apart from the stone which has been used to represent him throughout the preceding rites. Finally, the celebrator of the obsequies takes the stone and flings it over his shoulder into some stream or tank. Those who can afford it make a present of a cow or money to a Brahmin. After *Silodiwasanam* has been performed, ten libations of ghee are offered in fire for the removal of mourning. This is followed by *Punyachavachanam*, or purification, which is repeated on the eleventh and twelfth days, but the ceremonies differ from those which are practised on joyous occasions. On the tenth day the deceased's representative offers two libations of ghee in the fire (*anamda purna*) offerings of gratitude, and receives the blessings of all those who are present. On the eleventh day a plantain or other leaf is laid upon the ground, and some raw rice is spread upon it. The *Purohit*, or family priest, then makes a cone of saffron paste as the symbol of Ganesa or Vinayakudu and places it on a leaf. He then takes a brass pot full of water, having some mango leaves in it and a cocoanut upon its mouth. With rice, powdered tur-

meric, and sandalwood paste, he makes four dots upon the brass vessel and adorns it and the symbolic cone with flowers. He then offers incense with the repetition of *mantras*. This done, the purohit purifies the celebrator of the funeral rites, who has been in an unclean and polluted state since he set fire to the pile as well as every place where he has trodden.

Ekahvanam, or the invitation to one Brahmin.—If the celebration is among Brahmins a single Brahmin is invited to come and partake of dressed food, and cloths are also presented to him and other things. Among Sudras and other castes raw-rice, ghee, &c., are given instead of cooked food to the Brahmins, with the other usual presents, viz., a stool, a pair of sandals, &c., according to the circumstances of the family. The receiver is supposed to take upon himself the sins of the deceased, and, having received the presents, he turns away from the donor, and for 21 days avoids seeing either him or the locality where he resides. Among those who can afford it there is another singular ceremony which also conveys the idea of substitutory expiation and recalls the old Jewish rite of the scape-goat. Early on the morning of the tenth day of the funeral celebration a bull-calf is taken and branded with the symbol of the deity whom the celebrator specially worships, and, after the repetition of certain *mantras*, the animal is left loose and allowed henceforth to wander at its own will wherever it pleases. It is never put to work or killed, and is allowed to trespass even among cultivated fields. Such bulls are common everywhere, and are regarded as sacred. The sins of the deceased are supposed to be laid upon the animal, and it bears them away. Sometimes a sort of marriage ceremony is gone through between the scape-bull and a young female calf, but the female calf is not let loose.

Ekahvanam.

Shodasam, or the feeding of 16 *Brahmins.*—Before the heir touches any food on the eleventh day, he must feed 16 persons, or more commonly 18. These represent the 12 months of the first year, the 3rd, 12th, and 24th fortnights, and *Vasu*, *Rudra*, and *Aditya*. When Vasu, Rudra, and Aditya are reckoned as one class, the number is 16, but, when taken separately, the whole number is 18.

Shodasam.

Sapindi Karnam, or the mixing of the ball of rice.—The representative of the deceased after this invites seven Brahmins, one to represent Vishnu, two the Vishvadevas, three the deceased's three last ancestors, and one to represent himself. These guests are seated, honors are paid to them, and *mantras* are repeated: then they are presented with new cloths and other things according to the circumstances of the family and are fed sumptuously. Three brazen cups are then taken to represent the

Sapindi Karnam.

deceased and his two immediate ancestors. They are filled with water, and the water in the deceased's vessel is three times poured into the other two, with the repetition of *mantras*; the object of this is to indicate that the deceased is being united to his immediate ancestors, the third having been aided by the celebration of the regular funeral rites to the attainment of heaven. When the seven Brahmins have finished their meal, the celebrator of the obsequies prepares three large balls of boiled rice, pulse, ghee, &c., and another fourth mass he rolls out into a long cylindrical form. The last represents the deceased, and the three balls his three ancestors. The celebrator then breaks up the roll into three pieces and mixes the materials with the three balls, reciting certain *mantras* and prayers.

The deceased is now considered to be fairly one of the *Pitridevatas*, his way through the lake of fire having been made easy by the gift of a cow (*Godana*) and the other presents to Brahmins, and now the eldest of his three ancestors is considered to have no more claim on his relatives in this nether world for the performance of more ceremonies for the relief of his soul except the last, which is now performed as *Swarga Pathyam*, or the road to heaven. This is performed by presenting a Brahmin with a pair of new cloths, rice, ghee, pulse, and vegetables, together with some money, whereby the great-grandfather of the deceased is intended to be supported in his progress to heaven.

Swarga Pathyam.

In conclusion, the celebrator of the rites and all those who have attended their performance assemble and dine together in his house if he be a Brahmin, or, if he belong to another caste, they resort for the purpose to a Brahmin's house, who prepares a repast according to the number of guests expected, and the relatives of the deceased's heir present him with cloths, which are passed through the hands of a priest to be consecrated. As they leave, on the way they perform, if Vishnuvites, a service at the first temple they pass. As soon as they reach the house of the deceased, the company are served again with betel nuts, &c., and, having condoled with the widow and the heir, they take leave and disperse.

Formerly in this part of the country the practice of widows burning themselves with their deceased husbands was largely practised, and some of the sites are still perpetuated where these *Satees* have been held by a shed or rough temple being built over the spot. In some cases women who have thus sacrificed themselves have been deified and raised to the position of village goddesses. The position of the Hindu widow is a truly lamentable one. Compelled to eat alone after the rest of the family, to dress in the coarsest cloths, to abstain from the use of all ornaments, to practise rigid fasts, to serve as a menial in the household, and forbidden to re-marry, it is no wonder that many of

this class should betake themselves to an immoral course of life, and that the term "widow" should be almost synonymous with "prostitute." And here is a fruitful source of crime: the widow endeavours to conceal her pregnancy as long as possible, and probably has resort to any means of procuring abortion, or else the birth is concealed, and the infant is deserted or put out of the way. Sometimes, on the other hand, the family avoid disgrace by getting rid of the widow, it may be by directly foul means, or by harshness and cruelty and taunts that drive her to commit suicide. A plunge into a dark well at night, a body found next morning, a coroner's inquest, and the usual verdict "found drowned."

Mourning. Mourning (*Asuchi*).—The terms for mourning for the dead are rigidly prescribed and carried out by the Hindus. Thus for a child that dies before the navel string is cut, mourning till sunset. Up to the investiture with the sacred thread a child is mourned for for three days, and, after the celebration of the *Upanayanan*, he is entitled to a full period of ten days' mourning. On the first day of mourning the celebrator of the funeral rites is shaved, and on the last he and all the men junior in age to the deceased bathe and shave off all the hair on the face. The others only bathe. During this period the mourner abstains from putting a colored caste-mark on his forehead, repeating the *Vedams* or prayers, or from wearing bright-colored clothes. They will also subject themselves to many fleshly mortifications, conjugal abstinence, giving up the use of a bed or mattress and sleeping on the floor, abstaining from the use of betel nut, tobacco, and condiments in dressing food, not using a looking glass, and touching no relatives or friends except fellow-mourners. For a Sanyasi or Ascetic who has adopted a religious life no mourning is made, and he is buried and not burnt.

In regard to the practice of mourning when great distances intervene, it is prescribed that when the nearest relative, or he who is bound to perform the funeral rites, hears of the death of his father or other relation, he must observe a full ten days' mourning; but for others the ten days' mourning is reduced to 24 hours when large rivers or any one of the seven great mountains intervene if the news arrive after the conclusion of the established period of mourning. The seven mountains above alluded to are—1, Surachala; 2, Sivetachela; 3, Vindhyachela (the Vindhyan range); 4, Himachala (the Himalayas); 5, Meru or Kinchinginga (supposed to be at the north pole); 6, Venkatachala (the Tripati Hills); 7, Raivata.

While in mourning a person is considered as unclean, and is not, therefore, entitled to give and receive gifts of any kind except where it is enjoined for the salvation of the dead, in which case it is all giving and *no* receiving of gifts. From the 11th day all the mourning

relatives of the dead are clean except the actual performer of the funeral obsequies. He is clean from the 13th day, on which day he and the other members of the family bathe in oil, purify the house by means of *Punyahavachanam*, color the floor of the house with chunam and saffron for the first time after 12 days, hang over the door strings of mango leaves or leaves of other trees sanctioned by the *Sastras* or custom. He also gives a dinner to a party of relatives and neighbours, using luxuries for the first time again after 12 days. He then wears new apparel presented by his maternal uncle or his father-in-law, or some other elderly relative in the absence of either, and in the absence of any of these, obtained at his own cost. If the presiding star had an evil aspect when the death took place, the house, or that part of it where the dead had been laid, is shut up and left unoccupied two months, and re-opened for habitation in the third month with due ceremony, the opening part of which consists in *Punyahavachanam*. If the son or other relative of the dead is strict in matters of religion, he maintains a half-mourning till the end of the first year. During this time he still sleeps on the floor, practises conjugal abstinence, does not accept dinners, and does not join any pleasure party, *e. g.*, dancing notches, &c. The same course is generally followed by the other castes, except that with them their period of mourning is 15 days instead of 10. A son who performs the funeral rites for his father ought to give his daughter in marriage within the first year of his father's death, as this is one of the enjoined gifts in order to obtain heaven for the soul of the departed.

Ceremonies performed by Women.

Having briefly described the ceremonies usually performed by the Hindu in the successive stages of his life, we propose briefly to notice the ceremonies performed by women. Usually brought up without education, their minds are left totally uncultivated, and their occupations are then entailed by domestic service. Unable to read or write, unacquainted with the mysteries of the Vedas, they fall back upon the stories of the *Puranas* and *Tantras* which they hear repeated, but their chief devotion is performed to the several consorts of Shiva and to village goddesses. A very favorite one is Gauri, in honor of whom many of the rites hereafter noticed are performed. These ceremonies give a vivid idea of the hopes and fears, the aspirations, and the forebodings of Hindu womanhood.

Ceremonies performed by girls.

The following ceremonies are practised by girls after betrothal and before union with their husbands.

Atlataddi.—On the third day after the full moon, an early meal before sunrise, the worship of Gauri in the afternoon, and the presenta-

tion of ten cakes to ten matrons upon the dismissal of the deity invoked. The object is to secure a young agreeable husband.

Uppu—Salt.—This consists in making a present to any matron of a pot of salt, full to the brim, at the end of the year, with the view to secure a long enjoyment of the married state.

Akshayabandar.—This consists in making a present of a pot full of turmeric to any matron at the end of the year with a view to avert the calamity of widowhood.

Udayakunkuma consists in putting the red kunkuma mark on the foreheads of five matrons before sunrise, with the object of being always able to wear the same mark on her own forehead, *i.e.*, never to become a widow.

Padiharukudumulu consists in the presentation of 16 cakes once a year for sixteen years to a matron. This is for the attaining of wealth.

Kartika Gauri Devi.—Exhibiting to a matron the antimony box with a preparation of which the eyes are trimmed to give the brilliancy, and wearing on the head turmeric rice (*akshatalu*). The object of this is said to be to give sight to blind relatives.

Kandanomi consists in abstaining for a year from the use of arum and presenting a matron with a silver and gold representation of a kanda to be worn on the neck. The object to be attained is that she who performs the rite may never have to shed tears.

Gummudi Gauri Devi.—This is the presentation at the end of the year to a matron of a pumpkin in the morning and another in the afternoon, with a silver one at food time, and a gold one to be worn round the neck. This is for the prolongation of married life.

Gandala Gauri Devi.—This is the distribution of 25 different sorts of things, 25 of each to be distributed to matrons at the rate of five of each sort to each. The object of this is to avert evil accidents of all kinds which may threaten the husband.

Chittibottu.—This consists in making the kunkuma marks on the foreheads of five matrons in the morning for the attainment of wealth.

Isalla Chukka.—Rubbing butter-milk, saffron, kankuma, and sandalwood paste on the threshhold of the door. The object is the same as in the last.

Tavita Navomi.—To avoid touching bran for any purpose for the prolongation of married life.

Nitya Srungaram.—Offering betel nut and putting the kunkuma mark on the face of a matron for the purpose of securing perpetual beauty.

Nallapusala Gauri Devi.—This is the presentation to a matron of 100 round black beads with one gold one, the object being again to avert widowhood.

Mocheti Padmam.—This consists in the worship of some deity and the making of the forehead mark (*bottlu*) for four matrons in the first year, eight in the second, and so on increasing the number by four each year for 27 years, being the number of certain stars. This presentation has to be made in silence. The object is the attainment of enduring wealth.

Mogamudosellu.—The performer washes her face 13 times daily in a brass vessel and offers to some matron some rice, a pearl, and a coral.

Undrallatadde.—On the 13th day after the full moon, taking food before sunrise, the girl worships the goddess Gauri in the afternoon, and, at the time of dismissing the deity invoked (*Udyapana*), she presents five round cakes to as many matrons. The object of this is to secure her future husband's affections.

Vara Lakshmi, or the worship of the goddess Lakshmi, for the attainment of wealth and salvation, or to make the best of both worlds.

Vavila Gauri Devi.—In order to avert the risk of all accidents for her future lord the devotee on each of the four Tuesdays of the month Sravana worships the goddess Gauri Devi, and distributes Bengal gram to married women.

Savitri Gauri Devi.—The offering of nine different articles on nine different days after the sun has entered the solstice, the sign of Capricorn. This is also practised to secure a husband's affection.

Isaddikutimangalavaram.—This is a piece of self-mortification, and consists in eating on every Tuesday for one year nothing but cold rice boiled the previous day and feeding a matron with the same.

Ceremonies after attaining marriageable age.

The following are some of the ceremonies practised by young women after attaining a marriageable age:—

Prabatcha Adivaram.—This is offering worship to a married couple and limiting the taking of food to a single meal on Sunday. This is done with the object of having children.

Apadaleni Adivaram.—Taking but one meal every Sunday and making a presentation to five matrons of five cakes with a flat basket of rice, body jackets, and other things. This is for the procuring of wealth.

Adivaram (*Sunday*).—This consists in total abstinence from some one article of food for one year, another article the next year, and so on for five years; also limitation to a single meal every Sunday, and the presentation of cloths to Brahmins upon the dismissal of the deity invoked for worship. The object of this seems to be to secure re-union with the husband after death.

Chappitti Adivaram is abstinence from salt on every Sunday for a year with a view to secure the longevity of children.

Udayapadmam.—To take for one year a daily bath and to draw

the representation of a lotus with rice-flour every morning near the sacred Tulasi plant (*Ocimum sanctum*) which is kept in many Hindu households, growing on an altar of masonry. The object of this is to restore a dead husband to life again, *i.e.*, to secure re-union in another life.

Krishna Tulasi.—To avert widowhood those who perform this rite present thirteen pairs of cakes in a gold cup to a Brahmin.

Kartika Chalimidi.—This custom is the distribution of Chalimidi, which is flour mixed with sugar water, for three years; in the first year one and a half seer of rice, in the second year two and a half seers, and in the third year 26 seers, the object sought being to restore life to children that may die, *i.e.*, restoration in another world.

Kailasa Gauri Devi.—This custom is to grind one and a half viss of turmeric without assistance in perfect silence, and then distribute it among 101 matrons, the object being to avert widowhood.

Dhairya Lakshmi.—As a charm against tears matrons light a magic light which must have a cotton wick of the weight of one pagoda, and instead of a quarter of a viss of ghee clarified butter.

Dhanapalalu.—This consists in giving four different sorts of grain for five years to a Brahmin to atone for the sin of the catamenial discharge.

Nadikesudu.—This is the distribution of five seers each of nine different sorts of grain, which must be dressed and eaten in the house. This is done for the procuring of wealth.

Nityadhanyamu consists in daily giving a handful of grain to any Brahmin with the object of averting widowhood.

Phalala Gauri Devi.—This is performed by the presentation of 16 fruits of 16 different species to any married woman with the view of securing healthy offsprings.

Pamidipuvulu (*gold flowers*).—With the view to avert widowhood and secure influence with their husbands, young wives practise the daily worship of 13 flowers for a time and afterwards present to a Brahmin the representations of 13 flowers in gold, together with a lingam and panavattam (the seat of the lingam).

Muppadimudupurnamulu (*thirty-three full moons*).—To avert widowhood cakes are offered on the occasion of 33 full moons; on the first one cake is eaten, on the second two, and so on up to thirty-three.

Mudukartelu, the three seasons.—For the attainment of wealth women light 700 cotton wicks steeped in oil at the three festivals of full moon *Sankuratri* (the time when the sun enters the zodiacal sign of Capricorn) and *Shivaratri.*

Magha Gauri Devi.—The worship of the goddess Gauri in the month of Magham with a view to avert widowhood.

Vishnukanta.—For the same purpose thirteen pairs of cakes are offered in a new pot to some married woman.

Vishnuvidia.—To atone for the sin of the catamenial discharge, food, according to this custom, is eaten without salt on the second day after every new moon.

Sokamuleni Somavaram.—The taking of food without salt every Monday for the restoration of children removed by death.

Chitraguptulu.—This consists in burning twelve wicks daily in oil for the attainment of happiness in a future state.

Sukravaram (Friday).—For the acquisition of wealth, women sometimes limit themselves to one meal on Fridays, and feed five married women on each occasion of dismissing the deity invoked for worship (*Udyapana*).

Saubhagyatadde.—To avert widowhood another practice is on the third day after every new moon to distribute unassisted and in silence one and a quarter viss of turmeric among 13 matrons.

Kshirabdhi Dvadasi is keeping a fast day specially devoted to the worship of Vishnu with a view to secure happiness in a future state.

Chinuku.—A woman takes a stalk of Indian corn fresh pulled up, and with it pounds rice flour mixed with milk in a mortar. This is to avert widowhood in this world and to secure happiness in the next.

Ceremonies performed by those who have lost children.

Women who have lost children frequently perform the following two ceremonies for restoration to life or restoration in a future state :—

Kundella Amavasya (Hares new moon).—To give 13 different things to some married woman every new moon for 13 months.

Kadupukadalani Gauri Devi.—The presentation of 13 pairs of cakes to 13 matrons.

Ceremonies performed after cessation of catamenial discharge.

The following ceremonies are often performed after the cessation of the catamenial discharge to atone for the sin contracted by their occurrence.

Annamumuttani Adivaram.—The eating of yams and other roots every Sunday for three years or under certain conditions a longer period.

Rushipanchami.—On the fifth day of Bhadrapada month to eat five Balusu leaves (*Cantherium parviflorum*) and to drink a handful of ghee.

Gomayani.—To eat three balls of cowdung every morning for a year.

Lakshvattulu.—To burn one lac of wick lights.

Lakshmivarapu Ekadasi.—From the time when the eleventh day after new moon falls on a Thursday to observe a fast and to worship the Tulasi plant (*Ocimum sanctum*) for eleven days.

Margasira Lakshmivaram.—The mistress of a family will often devote herself to the worship of Lakshmi on every Thursday of the month of Margasira in order to propitiate the goddess of wealth.

Somisomavaram.—This is special worship performed on every new moon that falls on a Monday with the giving away of 360 articles, two

or three on each occasion. This is performed with the view of attaining atonement for sins and happiness in a future state.

Ceremonies performed by the childless.

There are many ceremonies performed by women to whom Nature has denied the much-coveted joys of maternity.

Among these may be noticed—

Asvadhapradakshinam.—In villages is often to be seen a Margosa tree (*Azadirachta Indica*) round which a parasite pipul tree (*Ficus religiosa*) has twined itself. The above ceremony consists in a woman walking round and round this tree several times daily for a long period.

Ceremonies performed by mothers.

Polala Amvasaya.—This is a new-moon rite practised to secure long life to children.

Mahomedan Manners and Customs.

Birth customs.

The following brief account of the birth and marriage customs of the Mahomedans is based on Herkloth Imaum-i-Islam and Murray's Handbook for India with alterations to suit the local practices of the Nellore District:—

Satwasa or seventh month.—This is a custom observed on the occasion of a woman's first pregnancy, but greatly fallen into disuse in this part of the country. On the completion of the seventh month, when the family can afford it, there are great rejoicings. The woman is dressed in new green cloths and decked with flowers. She is carried across a small channel which is dug for the purpose in the house, and fatihas are offered in the name of *Nabi* the Prophet in order to secure a happy delivery. The repetition of this ceremony in the ninth month, with the keeping up of merry-night vigils called Ratjaga, is not at all practised in this district as it is in some other parts of India. The knife with which the child's navel string is cut is kept by the child till it is bathed on the 40th day. The child is previously bathed also on its birth, and on the 6th, 12th, 20th, 30th, and 40th days. To the woman *Achwani* or caudle is often administered for six days. If the woman be of a strong constitution she is allowed food on the day of delivery, otherwise on the third day. No dog or cat is allowed to enter the room where the new-born child is.

The birth of a boy is always hailed with much greater rejoicing than that of a girl. After the infant has been wrapped in swaddling clothes the summons to prayer must be uttered aloud in the right ear and the Mahomedan creed in his left. Some man of pious repute must dip his finger in honey or sugar and insert it in the infant's mouth before it is put to the breast.

The child is named on the seventh day, when the *Chehti*, or sixth-day ceremony, is observed. Presents of sweetmeats are made to friends. The infant is shaved and the hair weighed with silver or copper,

according to the circumstances of the family, and the money is then distributed among Fakirs (religious mendicants). Should the infant be sick on the sixth day the operation of shaving is delayed till the 40th. The hair is simply burnt, without any offering of prayers as in some places. With regard to the naming of the child, of course it belongs to its father's tribe, hence if the father be a Saiyid the first name is Saiyid or Mir. After mature age this is often dropped. Certain names are peculiar to certain families or tribes.

Thus Shekhs will have *Khwajah, Ghulam Ali, Bakhsh, Din, Abd,* &c., added to their surnames. Mughals are marked by the names *Mirzah, Beg, Agha,* or *Aka.* Pathams by *Khan* as the last name. If the father be a Shekh and the mother a Saidyani, *Sharif* is added or prefixed. If the father be a Mughal and the mother a Saidyani the offspring are called *Khwajah Zadah. Saheb, Miyan,* and *Jan* are loving titles given by parents, but often supersede the true names. Female surnames by Saidyanis are *Begam, Bibi* or *Bi, Nissa,* and *Shah;* for Mughalanis *Khanam,* or Pathanis *Khatun* or *Banu,* but, when illegitimate, *Bai* is invariably subjoined.

The choice of the particular name for the proper class is decided usually by drawing lots from a number of selected names.

On the 40th day, termed *Chilla,* certain ceremonies are performed for the purification of the mother, and not until these are done may she pray, touch the Koran, or enter a mosque.

Marriage customs.—Marriages are often contracted at a very early age and solemnized when the youth is 18 and the bride 13 or 14, but there is no restriction as to ages, and marriages are contracted according to the circumstances and wishes of their families. When a youth is desirous of marrying he or his parents send out some female emissaries, called *Madowatniyan,* who report the charms or the riches of such and such maidens. The ceremonies attending betrothment are the distribution of betel leaves, the sending of presents to the bride called "Sugar-bringing solicitation or wooing," in which the bridegroom goes on horseback attended with musicians and persons carrying presents to the house of the bride, the sending of sweet cakes by the bride to the bridegroom, treading the threshold when the bride's mother gives a handkerchief, a gold ring, and some money to the bridegroom. Subsequent to these there are various ceremonies of anointing and bathing, after which the wedding garments are prepared. Then follow eight ceremonies, the most important of which are the carriage of the bridegroom's wedding gifts to the bride and the conveyance of the bridal paraphernalia to the bridegroom's house; after these the *Shabgasht,* or nocturnal perambulation, takes place. This is the grandest ceremony of all. The bridegroom, gaily dressed and attended by musicians and a company

Marriage customs.

of friends, rides on horseback to the mosque, where he offers three short prayers and then proceeds to the bride's house. It is usual to oppose his entrance until he bestows a present on some of the bride's friends; and, on entering the courtyard, he dismounts, and is carried by a man whose advance is also resisted till further presents are given. The marriage ceremony is performed by the *Kazi* or his deputy. Bride and bridegroom are represented by Deputies or Vakils. After removing the two veils from the bridegroom's face the kazi causes him to repeat after him in Arabic, first, a form of deprecation, then the 109th, 112th, 113th, and 114th chapters of the Koran, then the five creeds, then the articles of belief, and lastly a thanksgiving. After this the bridegroom repeats the marriage contract, and the *Kazi* then offers a supplication that the couple may be as loving as Adam and Eve, Abraham and Sarah, &c. A plateful of dates and sugarcandy is then whirled round and scattered upon the heads of all present, whereon a regular scramble ensues. After this the husband is taken into the woman's apartment to see his bride for the first time.

Funeral customs.

Funeral customs.—When a man is dying a reader of the Koran is sent for, who reads the chapter called *Surali-i-yasin* and two creeds. Sweet sherbat is then poured down the throat of the moribund person to facilitate the exit of the spirit. The corpse is washed and about six hours after life is extinct is placed in a coffin. Powdered camphor is rubbed on the hands, feet, knees, and forehead, these parts having, in the method of prostrating at prayer, daily touched the ground. Shiahs place with the coffin a little sand brought from Kerbela.

The body is wrapped neatly in a winding sheet of calico on which, in the case of the rich, have been written particular chapters of the Koran. The religious man sometimes prepares his own winding sheet, keeping it ready and occasionally taking out the monitor to add another verse or chapter. The corpse is placed in a coffin. The coffin is carried first to a mosque by the relations, who repeat very low all the way, "There is no God but Ali, and Mahomed is the prophet of God," or another creed or sacred verse.

The *Kazi* reads the service for the poor and friendless, and the nearest relation or any other is asked to do so in other cases. Then some one calls twice, "The funeral service is beginning," on which any persons within hearing run to the spot and reverently take part in the service. All stand up in three rows with an *Imam* in front. The service consists of four confessions of faith and one benediction, after which the nearest relative calls out, "All have leave to go." The body is then taken to the grave and laid on its back with the head to the north and turned on the side with the face towards Mecca or the west. Each person then takes up a little earth, and after repeat-

ing the 112th chapter of the Koran or the verse, "We created you of earth and return you to earth, and we shall raise you out of the earth on the day of resurrection," puts the earth softly into the grave. *Fatihas* for the dead are then offered, first, for the person just interred, then for all the dead in that burying ground. It consists in saying, "I offer this prayer for such a one." Alms are then distributed, and all depart. On the 3rd, 10th, 20th, 30th, and 40th days after the demise the grave is visited and various ceremonies are performed. On the third day a portion of the Koran is read by each person present near the grave, and after six, nine, and twelve months *fatiha* is recited.

CHAPTER X.

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS.

TENURES.—LANDLORD AND TENANT.—LAW OF INHERITANCE.—Earliest recognition of rights in soil.—Right acquired by reclamation.—Communal rights.—Sovereign rights.—Feudal rights.—Land taxed to support Military and Police.—Practice of Polygars.—Money and grain payments.—System of tankas.—Evasions and deductions in payment of Military and Police followers.—Amaram tenures of service.—Practice of inheritance and succession.—Kattubadi tenure.—Takavi or advances.—Katnams.—Ghair katnams.—Succession.—Mera fees.—Profits of peons.—Fiscal arrangements.—Mahomedan increase of taxation.—Vissabadi tenure.—State assumption of right on waste lands.—Proprietary rights in land.—Land revenue system.—Tirwa modes of assessment.—Money rates.—Varum division of crops.—Privileged classes.—Jodi or quit-rent.—Inams.—Devadaya.—Dharmadaya.—Panulu maniem.—Cheruvu maniem.—Amara kattubadi.—Resumptions of Inams.—Imposts.—Mamul katnams.—Ghair mamul katnams.—Abkári.—Tax on trades.—Ground rent.—Sayer.—Kanali fees.—Russums.—Law of Inheritance.—Primogeniture.—Equal divisions of property.—British system of assessment and treatment of Inams.—Joint renting system.—Madras Act VIII. of 1865.—Relations of landlord and tenant.—Terms used in connexion with the different tenures of land.

ACCORDING to all accounts the Aryan races brought to India an advanced system of agriculture. As they drove before them and subjugated in the north the Scythian tribes, who they found settled there before them, or as they made terms and settled down in the south among the representatives of these same tribes, they evidently introduced improved methods in the cultivation of the soil. With a pastoral community, as with a hunting one, rights in land are generally undefined. In the laws of Menu we find the dawn of a new state of things; the recognition of a right in the soil vested not in a community, not in the sovereign, but in him "who cut away the wood or who cleared and tilled it." A primitive state of society this—the law of the settler in the bush—one race driving another before them and acquiring the rights of possession in their hunting and pasture grounds by the simple fact of reclamation. More than this the institutes of Menu show that the rights of the agricultural class in their origin were in no way feudal, and that what, as members of a community, they contributed to the support of order and government was paid not as *rent*, but as a *tax* "as the price of protection." This tax was a portion of the produce, an eighth, sixth, or twelfth, according to the difference of soil and expense of cultivation. In case of war or other great emergency this tax was increased to

Earliest recognition of rights in the soil.

Rights acquired by reclamation.

Communal rights.

Sovereign rights.

one-fourth, which was the maximum limit. In the Northern Circars, in the kingdom of Vizayanagar, and very generally throughout this part of the country, the demand was confined to one-sixth, the medium in Menu.*

Feudal rights.

And yet in this part of the country, as throughout a great part of India, we find that each kingdom consisted of a number of principalities under the protection of military chiefs, who professed allegiance to the sovereign and were looked upon as sovereigns by their vassals. These chiefs built themselves forts and held their land on military tenure; but, unlike the feudal barons of Europe, they claimed no proprietary right in the soil, nor did they regard the cultivators as their serfs. The land belonged to him who tilled and cultivated it. The burdens imposed upon the cultivators by the feudal lord were an additional tax for the maintenance of the military establishment, and the sovereign who appointed Desayis and Poligars only assigned to them his share of the revenue within a certain tract. The Desayis, or Desmukhis as they were also called here, and the Poligars had each their respective duties to perform, both towards the paramount power and towards the community. They were required to keep up large or small bodies of troops continually equipped for military service; they had to provide for the protection of their own communities, to resist and suppress marauders, to bring to justice offenders against person and property, and to make good the loss of property stolen. In return for the due fulfilment of these duties they became, not landed proprietors, but proprietors of rent in permanence.

Land taxed to support Military and Police.

To show how the great Poligars maintained their large establishments for military service and police, we extract the following interesting particulars from a letter from Mr. Stratton, Collector of the Western Pollams, addressed to the Board of Revenue and dated 14th December 1800. These extracts will explain two systems of tenure peculiar to this district—those of the Amaram and Kattubadi Peons:—

Money and grain payments.

"It will, however, be first necessary to explain the three modes observed by the Poligars of defraying the amount of their respective establishments, which are, first, in money, secondly in grain, and thirdly by an assignment of land. This last mode is, however, peculiar only to part of their military establishment, which I shall hereafter advert to; but, in describing first the inconveniences and detriment arising from their grains and money payments, my remarks may be considered equally applicable to their personal, revenue, and military establishments, although, from the

* The Zemindar and Ryot, *Calcutta Review*, No. XII.

comparative extent and importance of each, they are intended the more particularly to apply to the military.

"Money payments may be distinguished as nominal and actual, for none of the Poligars' dependants actually receive the exact amount at which their services are engaged. This distinction arises from the importance they all attach to the name of high rates of pay, for they are certain of only receiving the half or a third of their stipulated wages from the various unfair advantages resorted to by the Poligars to lessen the amount. If they feel themselves aggrieved they are at liberty to quit their service; but, being always kept three or four months in arrears, the hope of ultimately obtaining some part of their pay generally prevents them from resorting to that expedient. During this time they exist on the precarious pittance they either derive from charity, loans, &c., or on what they exact by oppression, for which the importance they assume as the Poligar's peons is a sufficient sanction.

"The money payments of the Poligars to their servants are extremely rare, but the mode most generally resorted to, and considered equivalent to a money payment, is to give eight or ten peons an order to the amount of their pay on a renter or ryot who may have fallen three or four years in arrears on account of revenue. The order is sometimes on such persons who may have been fined by way of punishment and omit, within the period limited, to pay the amount. To procure these orders or tankas the peons are obliged to resort to corruption, for they find it their interest to bribe the sumpredy, or gumastah, who is the channel of communication with the Poligar, to procure them an order on some person who may be able to satisfy their demands, and, whenever the order is passed, their demands are considered adjusted whether they prove successful or not in recovering the amount.

System of Tankas.

"To this end the peons make up their account for delays, for it is not to be expected that they can instantly enforce what the Poligar's rapacity has been unable to compel; but if their exigencies are particularly pressing, and from the character and circumstances of the person on whom the tanka is issued there is any probability of the amount being discharged by his being allowed three or four months for the purpose, they are then enabled to sell their tankas at a discount of fifty or sixty per cent., which are sometimes circulated in this manner through the country from one purchaser to another, its relative value being regulated as the circumstances of the person in question are considered thriving or otherwise.

"In case the peons do not dispose of the order they wait accordingly in a body on the person to whom it refers and, during their importunities for payment, exact from him batta at the rate of one

seer of rice and one pice daily per man. In this manner the renter's or ryot's means are exhausted, the impatience of the peons increases as their batta is discontinued, till at last, irritated by despair, they plunder the poor unhappy man's effects, sell his house, and in this manner reduce him and his family to want. Compromise is, however, sometimes effected by the assistance of friends and relatives who sell his ploughs and cattle, with the amount of which and their own contributions they rid him of the importunities of the peons by paying them a half or two-thirds of their demands, but the consequences are equally lamentable, as the poor sufferer's industry is damped and his means exhausted beyond the chance of recovery.

Evasions and deductions in payment of Military and Police followers.

"With respect to the grain payments of the Poligars there are also some peculiarities deserving of your notice. When any peon or other description of servants are engaged partly for nominal money wages and partly to be paid in grain, they invariably receive the particular quantity of grain stipulated at the market price of the day, notwithstanding that their money wages may be at the same time discharged by grain at an advance of one or two hundred per cent. above the bazaar rate. This practice makes the peons and other description of servants anxious to serve for a certain stipulation of grain only, but you will see, gentlemen, on a reference to the statements inclosed, that that indulgence is but sparingly bestowed by the Poligars to a very small number of their dependants.

"As I have already observed that tankas are issued in lieu of money payments, so it is necessary also to remark that tankas on amildars, renters, and ryots for any quantity of grain is considered equivalent to a money payment which peons can only obtain by the same course of bribery through the Poligar's servants already adverted to. The same distress ensues if the man is unable to make good their demands in its full extent, but, in case the grain is at hand, as the peons are unable to transport it and to pay all the charges of customs, cart-hire, measuring fees, &c., they are under the necessity of selling off the grain at a price considerably below its value. Thus they in their turn find others ready to take advantage of their distress.

"This practice of issuing grain tankas is peculiar to the Venkatagiri and Kalastry Zemindaries, but prevails more in the former. The Venkatagiri Poligar besides imposes his own grain on his peons at an uniform advanced price for the whole year, which, in the accounts I send, appears to have been at sixty-six per cent. above the bazaar rate for Fusli 1207, but the Kalastry Poligar makes a practice of issuing grain from his stores at any rate which may suit his convenience, which, you will perceive by the statements enclosed, varies from

150 to 197 per cent. above the bazaar rate. I understand that no grain tankas are issued in the Bomraz and Sydapur Zemindaries, but for that reason the money tankas are more common. The consequences of both these practices are equally ruinous; for, as the Poligars defraud and oppress their dependants, they, in their turn, consider that conduct a sufficient sanction for them to prey on the community.

"Another usage peculiar to the Bomraz Pollam is to deduct two or three months' pay from every description of servants to make up any deficiency in the crops from drought or other causes. In these cases the Venkatagiri and Kalastry Poligars impose their grain on their dependants at a higher rate than usual so as to make the difference nearly equal to their loss. The ill-consequences already drawn from this desolating system may, therefore, be considered to press equally alike on the same scale throughout the Western Pollams.

"Having now, gentlemen, brought under your notice the most glaring abuses incident to the Poligars' payments in money and grain, it remains to treat on the last mode already adverted to, viz., their assignments of land which solely apply to their military establishment, and are to be considered under two distinct tenures named Amaram and Kattubadi.

"The term Amaram implies ease, and under that relative application may be construed into favorable rent. Whole villages under this tenure are made over to peons in the proportion of eight or ten to each village, who are then considered as the Mirasidars of the village, and are jointly bound to make good the demand or rent originally stipulated, which is never after raised. It is of course the interest of these peons to encourage the ryots under them by unequivocally giving the just share of the produce of their labor they are by custom entitled to, or they would desert their villages and resort to others where their rights were better respected.

Amaram tenure of service.

"It must not, however, be supposed that it is a practice of the Poligars to bestow in this manner fine productive villages on their peons, on the contrary they select those in a state of ruin and decay, which for the first two or three years they enjoy free from any imposition, beyond the original demand or rent stipulated; but, as by their means tanks are repaired, water courses opened, and the cultivation in proportion increased, they are gradually called on by the Poligars for katnams or nuzzars, which they are compelled to pay under threats of being ejected from their villages, till at last, by degrees, they pay nearly equal to the full value of their villages, notwithstanding that, under the original grant, they were led to expect the most favorable terms.

"These villages are divided into equal allotments agreeably to the number of peons in each, which are made annually in some villages by

mixing good, bad, and indifferent land in each lot, that the profits of all may be nearly equal. On these allotments being changed, much altercation and jealousy ensue: the differences of the peons in these cases are sometimes settled by the interference of the Poligars, but most commonly by the Curnams and head inhabitants of the adjoining villages, who are called in to adjust them by arbitration. In some villages the allotments are made less frequently, in others the first allotments made on the original grant are never changed, each man binding himself to rest satisfied with the spot assigned him to cultivate.

Practice of inheritance and succession.

"When any share of a village falls vacant by death or otherwise, the son of the former occupant succeeds without any other form than his name being registered at the Huzur Cutcherry and by the Curnam of the village. If he should happen to be an infant, his share of land is cultivated by his relatives during his minority. If there should happen to be no son, the next male heir or relative waits on the Poligar and obtains a sunnud, without which he could not succeed to the inheritance, and when there is no male heir the land reverts to the Poligar; but when it may have been enjoyed by a family for several generations, a portion of it is sometimes given to the nearest surviving female relative in inam, which also, on her death, reverts to the Poligar.

"I shall now take notice of the principal obligations of the Amaram tenure, which, however, are not exacted from the peons by any muchilka, the only form observed is their names being registered at the Huzur Cutcherry and the rent they are bound to pay for their respective villages.

"It is understood that they are to attend the Poligar, on his summons, within the period he may require; any neglect or delay in complying not satisfactorily explained is punished by dispossession from their lands, or otherwise as suits the Poligar's pleasure. The Amaram Peons, being of the higher class, are allowed to serve with such arms as they prefer. In case a peon from sickness, minority, or other causes cannot attend, he must provide an efficient man to serve in his room. While in attendance on the Poligar they are entitled to a seer of rice and one pice batta daily per man: they also receive the same rate of batta on being detached on any duty unconnected with the concerns of their villages; but it is understood that they are most strictly to watch the police within the respective limits of each, and, in case of any irregularity or thefts, they are bound to answer to the complaint, and to make good the amount of all stolen effects.

Kattubadi tenure.

"The other mode of the Poligars of paying their peons by assignments of land, termed Kattubadi Inams, implies gifts to bind. The Kattubadi Peons are all ryots

to whom spots of jungle and waste lands are assigned to cultivate in lieu of a stipulated money payment, the proportions of which in the several Zemindaries are as follows :—In the Venkatagiri Zemindary it is usual to give to Kyjitamvandlu, or Pike Peons of the Velama, Kamma, and Rachavar castes, eight gorrus of jungle land, or, what is considered equivalent to that quantity of jungle land, three gorrus of punji and 15 kuntas of nunji of waste arable land which may have been neglected. The Velugulu or Match-lock Peons of the Gola, Pulli, Boya, and Malavandlu castes, which are considered inferior to those above mentioned, are allowed only four gorrus of jungle, or, instead of jungle, two gorrus of punji and ten kuntas of nunji of waste arable land. In the Kalastry Zemindary the first class of peons get of waste arable land one gorru of punji and 30 kuntas of nunji; the second class half a gorru of punji and 20 kuntas of nunji. In the Bomraz Zemindary the first description of peons get 100 kuntas of punji and 30 of nunji, and the second description about half that quantity of both punji and nunji. In the Kalastry and Bomraz Zemindaries, in case jungle land is assigned to the Kattubadi Peons, their allotments are then made to bear a just proportion to those of waste arable land above mentioned.

"The measurement of these allotments varies in each Zemindary; for in Venkatagiri 24 kuntas make a gorru and 76 square feet to a kunta; in the Bomraz Zemindary gorrus are not in use, and only 64 square feet are allowed to a kunta: the difference in the quantity of land forming the several allotments in each Zemindary is not, therefore, so great as at first may appear.

Takavi or advances.

"The Kattubadi Peons generally receive an advance of takavi for the first two or three years, which, as their means enable them, they re-pay to the Poligars; while poor they are obliged to call in foreign aid to cultivate their lands and to give up half the produce to the person whose ploughs they use: as

Katnams.

their lands prove productive the Poligars exact from them katnams or presents annually, which are paid in different instalments, and may be considered as the rent of their lands. The amount first levied is considered mamul katnams or customary presents, and is ever after collected.

"The mamul katnam is not, however, the only exaction to which they are subject, for as the peons in the course of time purchase ploughs and, by cultivating their own lands, enjoy the whole produce, the Poligars exact from them additional katnams nearly equal to their gains. In case they refuse to pay the amount the Poligars choose to impose, they are dispossessed, and other spots of waste and jungle land assigned them to cultivate. Under this severe threat they, therefore, in general agree to pay the amount of katnams imposed—

provided it is not exorbitantly oppressive—sooner than have to resign all the fruits of their industry. The last grievance under the head of katnams which the peons have to complain of is termed ghair katnams, or extraordinary presents, which are levied on them every three or four years on any particular occasion, such as the Poligar's marriage, or the marriage of any of his relations, the consecration of a pagoda, &c. In respect to all these undefined exactions it must be understood that the Amaram and Kattubadi Peons, with every description of inhabitants in the Western Pollams, suffer equally alike.

Ghair katnams.

"The Kattubadi lands, in respect to inheritance, descend in the same manner as allotments in Amaram villages from father to son, and so on to other degrees of affinity in the male line, and, in default of heir, escheat to the Poligars. The obligations of the Kattubadi tenure are, also, similar to those of Amaram, with this distinction that the peons, when engaged, are bound to serve either with pikes or match-locks as may be stipulated to be provided at their own expense. They are bound to do the kavali duties of the limits assigned them, and make good all thefts within those limits: when detached beyond them on any duty, or in attendance on the Poligar, they, in like manner as the Amaram Peons, are entitled to the same rate of batta. It is also understood by all Amaram and Kattubadi Peons that when they any way particularly distinguish themselves in battle that they will be handsomely rewarded."

Succession.

With reference to the additional fees charged on the peons, and their actual emoluments, Mr. Stratton further writes:—

"As previous to the division of the gross produce between the ryot who cultivates the land and the peon, several deductions are usual on account of fees both on cutting the crop and on measuring the grain. I have also still, with a view to uniformity in the comparison, taken the rate of deductions peculiar to a village in the Bomraz Pollam. These deductions or Mera fees vary in every village from 10 to 15 per cent. on the gross produce of both punji and nunji. In the present instance those of the village in question amount to nearly 10 per cent., and I was induced to select a village where these deductions are lowest, to show the utmost profit a Kattubadi Peon can possibly derive from his land when cultivated by means of another man's plough. For the same reason I have avoided taking notice of the several exactions of the Poligars from his gains under the head of mamul and ghair katnams, &c.

Mera fees.

"Under all these favorable circumstances, calculating on the produce of these several allotments of land which is estimated at a reasonable valuation, the net

Profits of peons.

amount derived by the peons on the largest allotment amounts to 8 star pagodas $6\frac{4}{16}$th annas annually, and on the smallest to 3 star pagodas $4\frac{4}{16}$th annas after deducting all charges of cultivation, &c., as particularized in the account. When it is considered that the amount of the larger share is but just equal to a man's subsistence, it cannot be expected that he could pay any part of his net earnings to the Poligar; but, as all do not enjoy the larger allotment, we should, in the consideration of the question, rather calculate on the medium of the two descriptions of allotments to the first and second class of peons in each Zemindary, which puts it still further out of the power of the several occupants to pay any part of the produce of their lands to the Poligars. In this case, as it is seen, that the Kattupadi Peon in the Venkatagiri Zemindary only derives 6 pagodas $15\frac{2}{16}$th annas annual wages, in the Kalastry Zemindary 5 pagodas $11\frac{4}{16}$th annas, and in the Bomraz Zemindary 5 pagodas $6\frac{6}{16}$th annas.

"The various occupations of a family in India, when pressed by necessity, need not make it paradoxical how any man can subsist on so small a pittance, as, from the father to the son, and the mother to the daughter, in almost every stage of life, they are all variously employed as coolies, hewers of wood, spinners, &c., by which means the efforts of their joint industry in the end nearly proves equal to the subsistence of all."

Fiscal arrangements.

To revert now to the subject of the land revenue, in considering the arrangements made for the collection of the tax on land from the cultivators of the soil, we find the machinery to have been of the simplest, and yet of the most efficient, kind. The management of the fiscal affairs of every village was in the hands of its headman, the Reddy, subject to the control of the Desayi or Desmukhi, the chief of the district, assisted by the Stalla and Grama Curnams. Each of these officers kept accounts and registers which were useful to refer to for the adjudication of disputes. The head of the village acted as Collector, Judge, and Magistrate either by himself or with the aid of a punchayet. Thus prompt summary justice was administered to the people without expense. The remuneration of the Village and District Officers granted by Government was in the shape either of a remission of the tax of the lands held by them, or assignments of rent free lands (inams), or in contributions from the villagers—Kalavasams, Meras, and Russums. These offices in time became hereditary.

Mahomedan increase of taxation.

"When the Mahomedans entered upon possession of the country they did not disturb the village municipal institutions, but they levied heavier taxes on the land. Theoretically limiting the land tax to one-third or one-half of the gross produce, or a supposed equivalent in money as laid down in the

Hidaya, by one pretext or another they raised their exactions on the non-Mussulman ryots. Several districts were incorporated into one great fiscal division and committed to the charge, usually, of a renter, who again made a composition with groups of villages, or villages separately. This introduced a sort of village rent system. The chief men in the village made themselves responsible for the rent, and took upon them the management of the fisc. One system of cultivation which we find to have been very prevalent in the Nellore District was the Visabadi tenure, by which the lands of a village would be held by the community in common, and shares allotted to the different members by quarters, eighths, sixteenths, thirty-seconds, and sixty-fourths. Where this system prevailed, and also under other tenures, it was often customary for the residents of a village periodically, say every five or six years, to exchange all their lands so as to secure an equal division of soils, good and bad. There are still remains of the Visabadi system in the number of partners we find in occupation of the same fields; but with the introduction of the Revenue Survey the greater number of ryots are glad to take the opportunity of coming forward to have individual holdings for the first time demarcated and recognized as such in their puttahs.

Visabadi tenure.

"We have spoken of the increased rate of the land tax under Mahomedan rule; there was also another means by which the revenue was augmented—the annexation of deserted lands to the fisc, and the right granted to dispose of all waste lands in which no rights of ownership already existed. Although it is a principle inculcated in the Hidaya that 'whoever cultivates waste lands does thereby acquire the property of them,' the claim of right of the disposal of all lands not occupied led in time to the recognition of the State as *de jure* and *de facto* lord paramount of the soil. 'The State may keep the monopoly of land wholly in its own hands, taking rent through public officers, or the monopoly may be handed over to a more or less numerous body of landed proprietors. The State may also put a limit on its own demand and may enforce a limit on the demands of others with whom it shares its monopoly, as against the actual tillers of the soil.' The ultimate test of proprietary right in land is the receipt of rent, and it will be found that those persons to whom the law gives the right of enjoying the whole or part of the rent, as such are virtually in the position of owners of the soil.* Such were the exactions under the Mahomedan rule that a proprietary right in the soil almost ceased to exist. It is true that the original assessment was

State assumption of rights in waste lands.

Proprietary rights in land.

* The Tenure of Land, *Calcutta Review*, No. 83.

probably when once fixed subjected to no variations, yet the additions which were successively made to it in the shape of imposts (katnams) were enormous."

Land Revenue system.

The following account of the sources of revenue in the Western Pollams is extracted from a letter from Mr. Stratton, the Collector, to the Board of Revenue, dated 14th July 1801, and illustrates both the systems usually pursued in these parts of raising the revenue, and also the different species of tenures :—

"Land revenue is levied in three different modes, viz., 1st, by tirava or money assessment ; 2ndly, by varam or share of produce ; and 3rdly, by jari or quit-rent.

Tirava.

"Tirava has its etymology from the Hindu word tirpu, signifying finished, settled ; this in its relative sense implies that all arable lands belonging to every village have a tirava or fixed money valuation sanctioned by mamul or custom of long observance. This valuation depends entirely on partial causes,

Mode of assessment.

the mode observed in settling the tirava being as follows :—When a ryot is desirous to cultivate any tract of waste or jungle land, it is made over to him on cowle for a term of years on the principle of a russeed or progressive increase, the Curnam or Village Register and Reddy or head inhabitant fixing the sum in conjunction with the Circar servants, to be paid annually with every necessary consideration to the labor incident to clearing the ground. At the expiration of the cowle, when the ground is supposed to be brought to the highest pitch of improvement by successive cultivation and the application of manure, a fixed tirava, in reference to the valuation of that kind of arable land under the village, is then settled by the general concurrence of the Circar servants, the Curnam, the Reddy, and some of the principal villagers, which is considered mamul tirava ever after, and registered accordingly in the Curnam's accounts.

Money rates.

"This tirava or valuation so regulated by partial causes must necessarily vary in every village and on every species of land, but the rates in each are well known to every inhabitant belonging to it. The Circar, however, seldom levies the revenue conformable to the registered mamul tirava. By the term Circar it must be understood I allude to the power immediately over the ryots, either the Poligar's servants if the country be under Amani, or the renters, if under rent. In some few instances less than the mamul tirava is levied from favor towards particular individuals ; but, as more is most commonly exacted on all lands, this circumstance gives rise to constant altercation between the

Circar and the ryots, which leads to the consideration how far the mamul tirava has been settled on just and equitable principles.

"Had this valuation on all lands been settled at once at any one particular era by authority during the plenitude of power of either the Hindu or Mussulman Government in the Carnatic, its justness at present might with reason be questioned, since the produce in former times, owing probably to fewer restraints on agriculture, might have been more equal to the wants of the population of the country than at present; but as, on the contrary, I understand that the mamul tirava has been settled at different periods as waste lands were gradually brought under cultivation, with the previous reference to the actual value of arable land of the same description, I am, therefore, induced from such premises to conclude that if there be any exception to the mamul tirava it should rather be viewed as operating partially than generally over the country.

"When the mamul tirava is only required of the ryot he never complains, but makes good his payment with cheerfulness; but, as I find the Circar almost invariably exacts more, I have now to explain by what means the ryot is enabled to pay the advanced demand which may be reduced to three, viz.:—

"1*st*.—From the difference in the quality of land he engages to cultivate, which, when taken at the tirava assessment, it is not customary to measure annually, but often to take at guess, by which means the ryot contrives to get more land than is stipulated in his engagement.

2*ndly*.—From the difference in the quantity of the soil, there being a particular rate of tirava on each kind of land, he contrives to get the first sort for the assessment usual for the second, and so on with the rest, which of course yields him a greater advantage.

3*rdly*.—From the difference in the price of grain, for when the price is high he is enabled to pay his rent with some reserve of profit for himself; but if low he loses all prospect of gain, it not being in his power to husband the produce until the price rises, but on the contrary he is either obliged to sell the whole quantity early in the season to discharge the dues of the Circar, or he mortgages his grain at an enormous interest for the purpose, which proves equally detrimental to his hopes.

"If the ryot has not an opportunity of taking advantage of the exactions of the Poligars or renters, in respect to tirava from one of the above-mentioned expedients, he sells his ploughs and effects and absconds.

"It may be expected that I should state by what means the ryot is enabled to take advantage over the Circar by the difference in the quantity of land and quality of the soil above the terms stipulated.

The Village Curnam and Reddy generally point out to the ryot the land he is to cultivate and endeavour to bring him to adequate terms—the Curnams may settle with him without the concurrence of the Reddy, but the Reddy is not competent to make any settlement without the Curnam. It is the interest of both the Curnam and the Reddy to favor the ryot, from whom they derive their principal advantages; and, although they make a show of holding out for the Circar interest, they invariably, in the end, sacrifice that interest, as they largely participate in the profits of the ryots from these collusions. In this manner is the tirava levied on punja and nunja land, the average rates of which, peculiar to each Zemindary, shall be hereafter specified.

"When the ryot does not cultivate for a tirava or money valuation, he then divides the produce with the Circar, which brings me to the second mode in which the land revenue is collected, denoted by the term varum, implying share, which is regulated by two considerations, viz., first, the caste and condition of Mirasidars, or persons having a preference to cultivate particular lands; and secondly, by the labor incident to that cultivation.

Varum—Divisions of crops.

"*First.*—The first consideration in respect to caste refers to Brahmins, who, from the prejudice of custom and religion, never follow the plough, and are, therefore, under the necessity of entertaining people to cultivate their land. In consideration of this additional expense they are liable to, they are allowed a larger proportion of the produce. On this principle pundits, who rank among the first class of Brahmins, get in ten parts about the proportion of six, and the Circar four. The higher castes of Rachavar, Velamvar, and Kammavar, who are much favored in these countries from the Poligars being of the same castes, share as pundits. There are again persons who, from once having been in better circumstances, are, from shame also, restrained from following the plough, and, equally with Brahmins, entertain ryots for the purpose. They are, therefore, in some instances indulged with a larger share of the produce. It must be understood that the proportions above stated are not exact in every instance over the country, some being more and some less; but by forming this standard it is meant to convey an idea how the produce is distributed among the several classes of people above mentioned.

Privileged classes.

"*Secondly.*—The second consideration in respect to varum, which refers to labor, relates to ryots who get a proportion of the produce equal to the labor incident to the cultivation when the land to be cultivated is under a tank equal to water two crops annually, or near a channel from a river, the Circar then gets something above half the produce.

Should the ryot, however, have much trouble in watering the crops, either by conducting it from tanks by water courses to any distance, or by raising water from wells for the purpose, he then gets the larger share. The varum on all arable land is in most instances registered in the Curnam's accounts in the same manner as tirava.

Jodi or quit-rent.

"The last item of land revenue I have classed under jodi* or quit-rent, which is now to be noticed. This assessment invariably falls on inamdars, who, in virtue of sunnud, prescription, or inheritance, stand in the light of the Circar with respect to the ryots under them, and enjoy the whole produce of their inams, with the reserve of a moderate fixed quit-rent payable annually either in money or grain as may be stipulated to the Circar. When this jodi or quit-rent is once fixed it ought, in justice, never to be raised, but the Poligars are no way scrupulous about encroaching on the right of their subjects as I have had frequent occasion to notice in the course of my inquiries.

Inams.

"As jodi relates solely to inamdars, and is levied, with a few exceptions, on all, it may be here necessary to notice the several descriptions of inams peculiar to these countries. They may be reduced under the following classes, viz., Devadayam, Dharmadayam, Punulu manialu, Cheruvu maniyam, Amaram, and Kattubadi.

Devadayam.

"*First.*—Devadayam are church lands assigned for the support of churches, which, when exempt from any quit-rent, are denominated Serva maniyam. These lands are not very extensive or valuable through this country, notwithstanding every village, however small, has a pagoda of its own with some lands attached to it for the expenses incident to its establishment.

Dharmadayam.

"*Secondly.*—Dharmadayam or charity lands comprise two classes, viz., first, Brahmadayam, or lands enjoyed by Brahmins which on favorable quit-rent are denominated Shrotriam inams; secondly, Khyrati or free alms to Moormen for the support of mosques.

Punulu manialu.

"*Thirdly.*—Punulu manialu or service gifts are lands enjoyed by Village Curnams, Reddies, and Barabullote, or village artificers of every description in virtue of their office for a stated service they are bound to perform.

Cheruvu maniyam.

"*Fourthly.*—Cheruvu maniyams are bestowed on any person who may have dug a tank at his own expense for the purpose of keeping its banks in repair and to reimburse him gradually for his first expense—they generally amount

* This word has been entered in the MS. as joree, and, being apparently a mistake in the copying, has been corrected.

to about ten per cent. on the whole produce of lands so brought under cultivation by means of the tank in question.

Amaram. "*Fifthly.*—Amaram.

Kattubadi. "*Sixthly.*—Kattubadi inams have already been fully explained in my report to your Board on the personal revenue and military establishments of the Poligars, under date 14th of December 1800.

Resumption of inams. "With respect to these several descriptions of inams it must be understood that the Poligars are at liberty to resume the Amaram and Kattubadi inams without assigning any reason to the several occupants; but that they cannot justly resume the rest without there being a sufficient reason, such as profligacy of character in Brahmins, or neglect of duty in others who enjoy inams for any stated service to be performed.

Imposts. "The second principal source of revenue now to be explained, viz., imposts, may be considered under the heads of first katnam or tribute; secondly, tax on castes; and thirdly, moturpha.

Mamul katnams. "Katnams consist of mamul katnam or customary tribute, and ghair mamul katnam or extraordinary tribute generally denominated putti, literally signifying contrary to mamul or custom. First, mamul katnams are fixed stated exactions to which the inhabitants have been for some years past subject, but I do not understand they can be traced back to any very distant period. The mamul katnam is levied on two different modes, viz., first, on tirava, a stated sum being imposed on every pagoda of tirava the ryot agrees to pay for the land he cultivates; and, secondly, on varum, a stated sum being in like manner imposed on every candy of the ryot's share of the crop which is valued at a fixed rate.

Ghair mamul katnams. "*Secondly.*—Ghair mamul katnam or putti is an oppressive exaction on inamdars and the ryots who cultivate their lands, and in some districts on ryots in general, which I shall hereafter distinguish for your information as particularly levied in each Zemindary.

"It is customary with the Poligars to rent the privilege of taxing every housekeeper of particular castes, who pay from one to three fanams yearly, and of transferring to the renters, who are invariably selected from the same castes, the power of levying fines for trespasses as punishment on any individual of the particular caste under them. If these fines exceeded a stated sum according to the terms of the rent, which varies from one rupee to one pagoda, they go to the Poligar, but otherwise are the profit of the renter. The castes so taxed in these countries consist of washermen, barbers, potters, blacksmiths, shepherds, laborers, &c.

"This practice of taxing castes, I understand, was first resorted to with a view to settle with facility and despatch caste disputes, which it was thought one of the same caste was most competent to effect in a satisfactory manner. The plan observed by all these renters, in respect to the tax paid by every housekeeper within their jurisdiction, is to compromise with them generally on a fair estimation, which amount these people afterwards distribute among themselves and are enabled to pursue their calling without any further molestation on that score; but with respect to fines for trespasses it is very different, and no family is safe from the reports of invidious informers, whom the renters employ to foment private enmities and jealousies to induce complaints by which their profits from fines, under a pretence of administering justice, are greatly enhanced.

"Under the head of moturpha may be ranked three species of taxation, viz.:—

Abkàri.

"*First.*—The Abkàri, or tax on intoxicating drugs and spirituous liquors, the license of selling them being rented to particular individuals.

Tax on trades.

"*Secondly.*—The tax on trades, such as weavers, who pay a stated sum on each loom, oil-mongers, on each oil-mill, &c.; which is levied in proportion to their gains and varies in every village. The collection of these taxes is also in some instances under rent.

Ground-rent.

"*Thirdly.*—Ground-rent, which is levied on each house and is regulated by the caste and condition of the person inhabiting it, rent of cocoanut, mango, and tamarind groves, as also the rent of fish produced from tanks, &c.

Sayer.

"The collections on account of sayer or customs, the third principal source of revenue, are levied on three pretences, viz., first tirava, here implying rates of customs; secondly, Cavali or Police expenses; and thirdly, russums or fees in money.

"The sayer tirava, or rates of customs as originally imposed, are of very ancient date. They extend to the minutest article of luxury or common use, and the privilege of collecting them being generally rented, the rates are, I find, invariably raised at the numerous mandies established through these districts from the avidity for gain of every new renter, which has already operated to the serious detriment of all internal trade. The effects of such injudicious impositions in distressing the poorer classes of the community, by enhancing the price of all the necessaries of life, can be readily conceived, and, as it seems to be ultimately the intention of Government to assume the management of this branch of revenue, any further remarks from me on the abuses

incident to its collection on the present defective system may appear unnecessary.

Kavali fees.

"Kavali fees are partially levied in addition to the customs to defray the expense of maintaining Kavalgars on the roads for the protection of merchants. This collection is only made at custom chokies near passes and places particularly calculated for depredators to harbour in. These fees are distinctly stated with the tirava rates, but the collection of them proves oppressive from furnishing a fresh pretence for exaction from the fair trader for protection, when it frequently happens that no Kavalgars are maintained for the purpose, and the amount derived from those fees proves for the exclusive benefit of the Poligars or renters.

Russums.

"Russums or money fees are allotted to various purposes: in some instances for the advantage of particular churches, in others for the support of choultries and for the convenience of travellers. These russums are imposed by the authority of the Poligars, and are levied by a per-centage on the original rates of sayer tirava. When the customs are under rent both russums and kavali fees are frequently included in the rent for stated distinct sums, which the renters either pay away for the purposes intended, or the Poligars receive the amount and defray the respective establishments."

Law of Inheritance.

With regard to the law of inheritance the Hindu system prescribes generally in this district an equal division of both moveable and immoveable property among all a man's sons. The only exception to this practice is the case of the Zemindars and Poligars and the holders of inams to which service is attached, in these instances the law of primogeniture obtains. The eldest son succeeds to his father's honors and estates, or to his office and its emoluments. The equal division of property would lead to an endless frittering away of property, were it not somewhat corrected by the custom of undivided Hindu families, the eldest member of the family managing the family estates for the benefit of all.

Primogeniture.

Equal divisions of property.

British system of assessment.

The revenue system of the British Government is fully described in the chapter on the Revenue History of the district, where the Hindu and Mahomedan systems that preceded it are described more in detail. We find the lands generally assessed with reference to their powers of production, the assessment being usually calculated on a division of shares. The pymaish rates have been calculated with reference to the different descriptions of soils, but the rates have been found very unequal, and are now being entirely revised in the new Revenue Settlement at present in progress, based upon demarcation and survey. We have recognized four Zemin-

daries in the district. With this exception the ryotwari system prevails. All the inams, except the service ones, have been taken up by the Inam Commission, and where rights have been proved title deeds have been issued to the holders, the condition being the punctual payment of a certain quit-rent fixed, the holders having the benefit of enfranchising them at any time by the payment of so many years' quit-rent down. The service inams have not yet been dealt with, but those of village artizans will probably be enfranchised—and possibly service inams also—a village cess being substituted for the remuneration of the Village Government Servants—the Curnam, heads of villages, Vetties, Kavalgars, and Nirganties—the office of village shroff being abolished, and the inam resumed on the occurrence of death vacancies. The village service cess will be in lieu of the present kalavasams, or fees which village officers at present collect.

Treatment of inams.

In the Zemindaries the system of renting chiefly prevails. The Zemindars lease out their taluqs or villages generally for four or five years, and the renters generally sub-rent their shares, in many cases entering into a composition with the chief man of each village. Madras Act VIII. of 1865, the Rent Recovery Act, secures the tenant in possession, who cannot be ejected at the will of his landlord, and, in case of a dispute as to the rates proposed to be charged, the tenant is protected by the power he has of filing a summary suit before the Collector, who is to decide whether or not the landlord shows good grounds for a proposed enhancement for outlay on irrigation or similar improvements. The Zemindar's power to raise rents has hitherto been seldom disputed, but the ryots are beginning to understand more clearly now what their actual rights are, and the introduction of a fixed limited demand on the land will in time lead to the recognition of proprietary rights in the soil by holders under Zemindary, which have hitherto been conceded in the case of ryotwari holders.

Joint renting system.

Madras Act VIII. of 1865.

Relation of landlord and tenant.

Generally considered, the end of a system of land tenure is "common production, combined with just distribution of agricultural wealth." With the increase of population, and the consequent increase of prices, the value of lands is increasing, and a powerful stimulus is afforded to the development of the natural resources of the country.

TERMS USED IN CONNEXION WITH THE DIFFERENT TENURES OF LAND.

Agraharam ... A village held by Brahmins on favorable tenure.

Amani ... Land held under the immediate management of Government officers; not leased or rented out in contradistinction to Zemindary; also land when the Government

share is received in kind in contradistinction to a money rent.

Amaraham ... Villages granted on favorable terms to encourage cultivation.

Ayen ... Regular, ordinary; applied to Government lands as distinguished from Zemindary or Inam.

Bhattavritti ... Applied to lands held rent free, or on favorable tenure for personal support, to which no service is attached.

Badu inam ... Allowance of grain at ten per cent. as inam.

Brahmadayam ... Or agraharam.

Cheruvu maniyam.. Land granted to support of tanks.

Circar ... Term applied to land paying full assessment in contradistinction to inam, which is wholly or partially exempt.

Dasvandam ... Applied to lands granted for the support of a tank.

Dehaut inam ... An entire village held as inam.

Devadayam ... Applied to lands granted for the support of religious endowments.

Devasthanam ... Temple endowment.

Dharmadayam ... Applied to lands granted for charitable purposes.

Guddaturu inam... Inam granted for bringing waste into cultivation.

Inam ... Land granted rent free, or subject to favorable assessment.

Inamiti ... Inam lands bearing a small jodi.

Jaghire ... An assignment to an individual of a portion of territory, generally as a reward for military service.

Kubulati bunger ... Land undertaken for cultivation, but left waste for want of rain, &c.

Kandrika ... Applied to a portion of a village granted rent free or on favorable tenure.

Kattubadi ... Lands granted on favorable terms on the condition of military, police, or private service.

Kavali inam ... Land given as emolument for peons employed as watchers.

Kavali russums ... Watchers' fees in money or grain.

Kayam jodi ... Fixed quit-rent (generally at a low rate).

Khyrati inam ... A charitable grant to a Mahomedan.

Kudivaram ... The share of the produce which is the right of cultivator.

Lakhiraz ... Rent-free land; applied to land exempted, for some particular reason, from paying any part of the produce to the State.

Malguzary ... Lands held on other tenure than Zemindary, and paying revenue to Government.

Manovritti ... Land granted for maintenance.

Maniyam ... Land enjoyed on free tenure; usually applied to lands granted for village services.

Melvaram ... The landlord's share of produce.

Mirassi ... Hereditary right to offices and their emoluments.

Mokassa ... A village originally granted for service rent free or on payment of jodi or quit-rent.

Mutah ... A small Zemindary or permanently settled estate.

Pallikattu inam or Halla inam. Inam granted for founding villages.

Punnia Maniyam ... Land granted for village service.

Poligar ... A chieftain or head of a tract of country.

Poliem ... The territory of a Poligar.

Russum ... Customary gratuities, fees, or perquisites either in money or kind.

Russid cowle ... The grant of lands on progressive rates of assessment.

Ryotwari ... The lease of lands by Government direct to cultivators on annual assessment.

Shrotriam ... A village or extent of land granted on easy rent.

Sarva dumbala ... Free hold.

Sarva mokassa ... A mokassa held entirely free.

Yeomiah ... A money allowance or pension calculated originally at so much *per diem.*

Zemindary ... The grant of lands to proprietors on the paying of a fixed annual rent termed peishcush.

CHAPTER XI.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.

(*Compiled by* Messrs. A. M. SIMPSON *and* C. E. PLUNKETT.)

General trade.—Indigo.—Cotton.—Textile fabrics.—Blue salampores.—Want of carriage and communications.—Breeding cattle.—Special industries.—Number of looms.—Looms and consumption of twist throughout the Presidency.—Exports of country cloths.—Exports of raw produce.—Weaving power of the Presidency.—Quantity and rate of cotton twist imported into the Presidency for twenty years.—Cotton cultivation.—Cotton piece goods exported.—Quantity and value of raw cotton.—Land trade of Nellore.—Exports and imports for 1850.—Sea trade.—Weights and measures.—Original unit.—Goldsmith's weights.—Commercial weights.—Measures of capacity.—Village measures.—Authorized table ascending according to Mahomedan system.—Descending by Hindu system.—Circar measurement.—Superficial measurement.—Accurate table.

WE have been favored with the following account of the trade and manufactures of the district by Mr. A. M. Simpson, who has resided thirty years in the district, and is the representative of one of the large mercantile houses in Madras :—

General trade.

The trade of the Nellore District consists, 1st, of the products and manufactures of the district, viz., grain of all kinds, oil seeds, indigo, turmeric, chayroot, red saunders and log wood,* cotton, saltpetre,† chillies, iron from ore found in the shape of black sand in some rivulets in the Western Taluqs and at Naidoopettah, Rapur Taluq, wood for ordinary building purposes, salt, salt fish, horns, hides, skins, coarse paper, coarse pottery, glass bangles, and firewood. Draught cattle of a very superior breed are raised in the Northern Taluqs. 2nd, of the products of other districts, viz., cotton, indigo, sugar, grain, and gram. 3rd, of imports from China, the Straits, Ceylon, Europe, and elsewhere, viz., iron in bars and plates, copper in sheets, zinc, tin, ironmongery, crockery, stationery, groceries and spices and oilman's stores, teak and other woods for building purposes, &c. The chief exports are indigo, cotton, grain, chillies, saltpetre, salt, firewood, oil seeds, cloths, handkerchiefs, and gunnies, &c.

Indigo.

Next to the Cuddapah District, the Nellore District is the most noted for the quantity and quality of its indigo. The finest nearly approaches the best of the

* Red saunders and log wood are sent down to Madras from Venkatagiri Zemindary by the canal and taken home for a mere nominal freight by ship captains as dunnage.

† Saltpetre used to be manufactured in large quantities at Ongole, but little is made now, and no Europeans are engaged in the trade.

Cuddapah District, but the average falls far below it. That made at factories belonging to European firms has of late years fallen off in quantity from about 5,000 maunds a year to 1,500, or perhaps less. This is chiefly owing to unfavorable seasons and to the gradual rise in the value of grain crops, and also to greater competition on the part of natives, who, increasing in skill and working with less expensive establishments, can probably afford to give more for the plant than Europeans. Native factories are scattered all over the district, but the greater part of the quantity produced is manufactured in the Ongole, Podile, and Kandukur Taluqs, which seem to be favorably situated as regards average rainfall. A considerable quantity is, however, produced in the Calastry and Venkatagiri Zemindaries. All the indigo now produced in the Nellore District is manufactured after the Bengal system, that is to say, from the green *plant*, stalks, and leaves together, in contradistinction to the old Madras system (which is still pursued at Cuddalore) of stripping the leaves from the plant and drying them in the sun before subjecting them to the process of manufacture. The quantity of indigo annually produced in the district amounts on an average probably to 10,000 maunds, which is equal to an area of cultivation of 30,000 acres. No sugar-cane is now grown in the district. The local wants of the district are supplied by imports from the Cuddapah and North Arcot Districts.

Cotton.

Before the North Arcot line of railway was opened, the bulk of the cotton grown in the Cuddapah and Kurnool Districts used to find its way through the Dornal Pass to the Nellore market, and was thence exported to Madras for the China and European markets. Now but little of that cotton comes to Nellore, and the trade is consequently confined to imports from the Kistna and Godavery Districts. The cotton grown in this district is of a poor indigenous description, and is used chiefly for making coarse native cloths. Experiments have proved that other cottons might be successfully raised, but these experiments have unfortunately been confined to garden cultivation. It is estimated that the average annual import of cotton from the Kistna and Godavery Districts amounts to about 1,500 candies. Of this quantity, 100 are retained for local use, and the remaining 1,400 are exported to Madras for the European market. Thirty or thirty-five years ago the Nellore District was rather famed for the fine quality of its cotton, but scarcely any is now grown that is fit for the European market.

Textile fabrics.

In former years, too, Nellore was noted for its textile fabrics, but there is now scarcely any worthy of note. The cloth now made is, for the most part, of the commonest description and far inferior to that made in other districts. At Kovur, about four miles to the north of Nellore, fine shirtings, pocket handkerchiefs, and muslins suitable for ladies' dresses are still

made in small quantities to order, and at Yapallaguntah, in the Udayagiri Taluq, an exceedingly fine muslin is to be had, but not a dozen pieces could be turned out in the course of a year. Fair tent cloth is to be had at Kandukur.

There is nothing else noteworthy now in the district in the shape of manufactures.

Blue salampores.

Formerly there was a large trade in blue salampores, but this was quite broken up by the West Indian Emancipation Act, the emancipated slaves refusing to wear the garb of their slavery. The heavy expense of land carriage, the absence of railway or canal communication, and the risk of sending goods down to Madras by sea on native craft uninsured (for no Insurance Office will accept the risk) operate greatly to keep the resources of the Nellore District undeveloped. Many parts of the district are in as primitive a state as they were in probably a century ago. There is throughout the district, except on the trunk and one or two other roads, a singular want of carriage, which can only be accounted for by the extreme paucity of passable roads in all seasons. Much improvement can hardly be expected until the large towns are connected with each other, and with the trunk roads, by good metalled roads. This, together with more attention to the irrigating powers of the district, which might be extended with great advantage to the people and to the revenue of the country, would place the Nellore District more on an equality with other districts in the Presidency than it is at present.

Want of carriage and communications.

Breeding cattle.

A very considerable impetus to the improvement of the breed of draught cattle has of late years been given by the establishment of cattle shows and prizes for the best specimens; but the natives require to be taught what are the points capable of improvement, and how they may be improved, and it might be worth the while of Government to nominate a gentleman to preside over these shows, who is well skilled in such matters and capable of instructing the natives how to improve defects.

Special industries.

The following statement shows the special industry or trade of the chief villages in each taluq :—

Taluqs.	Principal Towns, &c.	Special Industry or Trade carried on.
I.—Gudur ...	1. Chennur ...	Hempen cloths (Janapanaru pattilu).
	2. Mudumanir ...	Weaving fine cloths.
	3. Rettapulli ...	
	4. Vindur	Making mats called chiri sapalu with jamum, a kind of grass, growing usually in tank-beds.
	5. Irukam	Shell-pits. Dyeing cloths.
	6. Venad	Shell-pits.

Taluqs.	Principal Towns, &c.	Special Industry or Trade carried on.
I.—Gudur.—*continued.*	7. Pambali ...	Dyeing cloths.
	8. Pudnayadorum...	
	9. Beripett ...	Boat building.
	10. Kistnapatnam ...	Exports of corn by sea.
	11. Dugarazapatam...	Do. by Cochrane's Canal.
	12. Portalupallem ...	Manufacture and sale of brass vessels.
	13. Vallepedu ...	
	14. Chillalun ...	
	15. Munzulapin ...	
II.—Rapur	1. Rapur	Weaving and dyeing cloths; also making carts or country bandies.
	2. Sayidapenam ...	Stone-work, as images, &c., in a species of soap-stone found here. The workmen are noted for their skill in sculpture and ornamental work employed on native towers called Galegopurams.
	3. Chaganam ...	Making hempen cloths.
	4. Venkatrama-rajapett ...	
	5. Podalakur ...	Weaving thin cloths.
	6. Toderu ...	
	7. Marapur ...	
	8. Guddalur ...	Trade in cattle.
	9. Varilur ...	
	10. Pedagopenam ...	
III.—Nellore	1. Buchereddipalem	Cutting granite, which is generally used for pillars, &c., in pagodas; making brass and copper utensils; weaving cloths.
	2. Gundavaram ...	Making curtain cloths of cotton thread.
	3. Turimula ...	
	4. Nidimusali ...	
	5. Patur ...	Weaving cloths.
	6. Yallagapallem ...	
	7. Kovuru ...	
	8. Mulamudi ...	
	9. S. Mopur ...	
	10. Alaginpaud ...	
	11. Utakur ...	
	12. Mayipadu ...	
	13. Narayanared-dipett. ...	
	14. Mamadugu ...	
	15. Nellore ...	Weaving cloths and making brass and copper vessels, &c.
	16. Amancherla ...	
	17. Derasapallum ...	
IV.—Atmakur...	1. Kullur	Trade in pearls and corals brought from other districts.
V.—Kavali	1. China Annalur...	Weaving is carried on in these places on a small scale and of an inferior character.
	2. Chumadala ...	
	3. Mungamur ...	
	4. Kavali ...	
	5. Kaligiri ...	
	6. Annavaram ...	

Taluqs.	Principal Towns, &c.	Special Industry or Trade carried on.
V.—Kavali.—*continued.*	7. Siddana Condur...	Weaving is carried on in these places on a small scale and of an inferior character.
	8. Tullapallem ...	
	9. Bitragunta ...	
	10. Tummalapenta...	
	11. Anemadugu ...	
	12. Jattapalli ...	
	13. Jamaladinne ...	Manufacture of copper and brass utensils.
VI.—Udayagiri.	1. Udayagiri ...	Manufacture of brass, copper, and bell-metal vessels; also making country carts and cutting ratipaunu and ratinara, sculpturing stones.
	2. Totulacherumpallem.	Weaving pack-cloth.
	3. Siturampenam ...	Making brass vessels.
	4. Norravadu ...	
	5. Somalrepudi ...	Making bandies.
VII.—Kandukur.	1. Kandukur ...	Making curtain cloths.
	2. Yilaravu ...	Weaving tent cloths.
	3. Pedakandlagunta. ...	
	4. Pokari ...	
	5. Chitukapad ...	
	6. Palakur ...	
	7. Karedu	Dyeing cloths.
VIII.—Kanigiri..	1. Gundlupulum ...	Making stone-wheeled bandies; also mills.
	2. Bommareddipett. ...	
	3. Nundanamantla...	
	4. Musanur ...	Making black blankets called cumbalies.
	5. Peda Alavalapadu	
	6. Komalagunta ...	
IX.—Ongole ...	1. Ongole	Exports of grain, dry and wet.
	2. Adanki... ...	Do. do. and oil.
	3. Kottapallem ...	Do. do. by sea.
	4. Santanutalapadu. ...	Dyeing yarns with red, blue, and black colors.
	5. Chernakarte ...	
	6. Valaparla ...	Weaving handkerchiefs.

Number of looms.

The following statement shows the number of looms returned for the purposes of moturpha taxation during the five years prior to the abolition of the tax, and the number of looms at present at work, with details of the probable consumption of thread and estimated value of cloth manufactured.

	No.	No. of Looms.
Towns ...	15	762
Villages ...	1,338	12,327
Total ...	*1,353	13,089
Towns ...	15	836
Villages ...	1,393	13,893
Total ...	†1,408	14,729

The average number of looms during the five years previous to the abolition of moturpha was 13,089* in 1,353 villages, against 14,729† in 1,408 villages at present, showing an increase of 55 in the number of villages and of 1,640 in the number of looms.

The probable consumption of thread is given at 62,914 lbs. "foreign" and 1,262,253

lbs. "country," making the total quantity 1,325,167 lbs, the value of cloths manufactured being estimated at Rupees 9,32,974. If these figures can be relied on, the average return per loom now at work would be 90 lbs. of thread, 63 rupees worth of cloth.

Some of the Tahsildars have reported that the moturpha records having been included with records to be destroyed as useless, the details had to be collected from village servants. Others have not intimated the source from which they have collected the statistics. Probably in all cases the information was obtained from the Cumams.

The distinction of "villages" and "towns" entered in column 2 of the statement is nominal. The only places which deserve the designation of towns are Nellore and Ongole. The Tahsildar of Nellore has entered all under the head of villages.

The Tahsildars appear to have included hamlets also in the number of villages. The number entered in columns 3, 5, &c., is the total number of hamlets and villages in which looms were and are at work.

Comparative Return of the Weaving Power of the Nellore District.

Taluqs.	Villages or Towns.	Number of Cotton Hand Looms returned for the five years immediately preceding the Abolition of Moturpha.					
		Fusli 1266 or Official year 1856-57.		Fusli 1267 or Official year 1857-58.		Fusli 1268 or Official year 1858-59.	
		No. of Villages, &c.	No. of Looms.	No. of Villages, &c.	No. of Looms.	No. of Villages, &c.	No. of Looms.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gudur ...	Villages ...	89	972	89	974	89,	968
	Towns ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rapur ...	Villages ...	56	499	56	445	56	467
	Towns ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore ...	Villages ...	125	2,549	125	2,567	125	2,481
	Towns ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atmakur ...	Villages ...	90	1,173	90	1,204	90	1,185
	Towns ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kavali ...	Villages ...	54	672	54	787	54	769
	Towns ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Udayagiri ...	Villages ...	64	618	63	619	63	571
	Towns ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kandukur ...	Villages ...	227	1,255	227	1,244	227	1,250
	Towns ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanigiri ...	Villages ...	153	1,176	154	1,185	155	1,193
	Towns ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ongole ...	Villages ...	152	1,682	152	1,732	152	1,735
	Towns ...	12	649	12	670	12	714
Podile Division.	Villages ...	123	375	123	371	123	368
	Towns ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darsi Division.	Villages ...	82	663	82	651	82	660
	Towns ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venkatagiri Division.	Villages ...	84	523	84	524	86	523
	Towns ...	1	53	1	53	1	53
Polur Division.	Villages ...	39	127	40	128	41	128
	Towns ...	2	8	2	7	2	7
Total ...	Villages ...	1,338	12,269	1,339	12,431	1,343	12,298
	Towns ...	15	710	15	730	15	774
	Total ...	1,353	12,979	1,354	13,161	1,358	13,072

Comparative Return of the Weaving Power of the Nellore District.—Continued.

Taluqs.	Villages or Towns.	Number of Cotton Hand Looms returned for the five years immediately preceding the Abolition of Moturpha.					
		Fusli 1269 or Official year 1859-60.		Fusli 1270 or Official year 1860-61.		Average.	
		No. of Villages, &c.	No. of Looms.	No. of Villages, &c.	No. of Looms.	No. of Villages, &c.	No. of Looms.
		9	10	11	12	13	14
Gudur ...	Villages ...	91	990	94	1,015	91	984
	Towns ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rapur ...	Villages ...	56	467	56	447	56	461
	Towns ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore ...	Villages ...	125	2,483	125	2,482	125	2,512
	Towns ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atmakur ...	Villages ...	90	1,181	90	1,186	90	1,187
	Towns ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kavali ...	Villages ...	54	773	54	700	54	740
	Towns ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Udayagiri ...	Villages ...	61	544	65	589	63	584
	Towns ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kandukur ...	Villages ...	227	1,271	227	1,268	227	1,258
	Towns ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanigiri ...	Villages ...	155	1,176	155	1,186	154	1,183
	Towns ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ongole ...	Villages ...	152	1,773	152	1,801	152	1,745
	Towns ...	12	726	12	750	12	702
Podile Division.	Villages ...	123	376	123	373	123	373
	Towns ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darsi Division.	Villages ...	82	665	82	671	82	662
	Towns ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venkatagiri Division.	Villages ...	86	523	90	529	86	524
	Towns ...	1	53	1	53	1	53
Polur Division.	Villages ...	40	130	17	60	35	114
	Towns ...	2	7	1	5	2	7
Total ...	Villages ...	1,342	12,352	1,330	12,287	1,338	12,327
	Towns ...	15	786	14	808	15	762
	Total ...	1,357	13,138	1,344	13,095	1,353	13,089

Comparative Return of the Weaving Power of the Nellore District.—Continued.

Taluqs.	Villages or Towns.	Number of Cotton Hand Looms at present at work, viz., Fusli 1279 or 1869-70.		Probable Consumption of Thread.			
		No. of Villages, &c.	No. of Looms.	Foreign.	Country.	Total.	Estimated Value of Cloths manufactured.
		15	16	17	18	19	20
				lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	rs.
Gudur ...	Villages ...	97	1,006	9,310	76,388	85,698	67,033
	Towns ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rapur ...	Villages ...	76	568	...	78,764	78,764	32,127
	Towns ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore ...	Villages ...	128	2,412	34,146	70,980	105,126	88,497
	Towns ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atmakur ...	Villages ...	92	1,285	4,212	105,669	109,881	56,806
	Towns ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kavali ...	Villages ...	60	856	700	63,500	64,200	41,088
	Towns ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Udayagiri ...	Villages ...	68	647	...	60,614	60,614	43,222
	Towns ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kandukur ...	Villages ...	227	1,942	...	89,465	89,465	73,552
	Towns ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanigiri ...	Villages ...	164	1,432	...	82,710	82,710	62,183
	Towns ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ongole ...	Villages ...	152	1,994	...	325,692	325,692	270,577
	Towns ...	12	729	12,528	95,240	107,768	80,981
Podile Division.	Villages ...	123	400	1,512	27,288	28,800	20,000
	Towns ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darsi Division.	Villages ...	82	710	...	88,040	88,040	35,500
	Towns ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venkatagiri Division.	Villages ...	78	487	...	58,040	58,040	36,604
	Towns ...	1	100	...	660	660	12,000
Polur Division.	Villages ...	46	154	506	33,697	34,203	12,246
	Towns ...	2	7	...	5,506	5,506	558
Total ...	Villages ...	1,393	13,893	50,386	1,160,847	1,211,233	839,435
	Towns ...	15	836	12,528	101,406	113,934	93,539
	Total ...	1,408	14,749	62,914	1,262,253	1,325,167	932,974

Looms and consumption of twist throughout the Presidency.

In the Board's Proceedings, dated 28th June 1871, No. 2,605, they have collected some valuable statistics of the whole Presidency which are thus abstracted :—

In their Proceedings, dated 11th April 1870, No. 2,415, the Board called for a return of the number of cotton looms at work in the country, and also an estimate of the probable consumption of twist (native and imported) with a view to estimate the probable home consumption of raw cotton, and to enable them to judge of the present condition and value of this industry within the Presidency.

To illustrate the past and existing condition of the cotton industry, a comparative statement of the average number of looms brought to account during the last five years (1856-57 to 1860-61) that the moturpha tax was in operation was prepared.

The accompanying Tabular Statement A. is the result of the inquiry into these different particulars.

The marginal abstract shows that there has been, on the whole, a decided advance in the number of looms at work in the country during the last ten years. The difference is, however, not so great as the figures would indicate. No returns for the earlier period are now extant in Canara and Madura, and there is reason to fear that the information from other districts on the same matter is somewhat fragmentary and imperfect. The real increase has certainly not exceeded one-third, but it may safely be assumed to be not below 20 to 25 per cent. This somewhat unexpected result is probably in the main due to the relief from the vexatious and inquisitorial tax which was abolished in 1861; for every other circumstance has been, on the whole, against the industry since that date, especially the high price of the raw produce.

Average number of looms from 1856-57 to 1860-61, Total ...	204,623
Number of looms at work in 1869-70	279,220
More (41·9 per cent.) ...	85,901

Tested by this criterion of the relative number of looms, the industry has declined in five districts only. How much of this apparent decline may be due to the inaccuracy of the accounts of 1856-61 cannot be determined, but, on the whole, some decline must be admitted.

Districts.	Number of Looms.			
	1856-61.	1869-70.	Less.	Per cent.
	Average.			
Cuddapah ...	19,431	18,706	725	4
North Arcot...	20,071	15,037	5,034	26
South Arcot...	12,882	9,493	3,389	26
Tanjore ...	16,745	14,642	2,103	13
Malabar ...	4,957	4,904	53	1

In Cuddapah (a cotton district) a slight decline appears from the

statement; but it is noteworthy that the adjacent cotton districts of Bellary and Kurnool present a marked advance.

The weaving industry is apparently in a fairly healthy state throughout the country. There has been no abnormal increase of looms in the towns. The great bulk of all looms are still in villages and hamlets. There are at present 279,220 looms in all at work in the Presidency.

An endeavour has been made to ascertain approximately the quantity of twist worked up into cloth by these indigenous looms. Wide differences occur in the estimates of different districts, due, no doubt, in part to those inaccuracies and under-estimates to which an inquiry of this kind always leads; but, on the other hand, conditions differ widely. In some districts weavers cultivate, and weave only during the slack months, and many looms work half and three-quarter time, and so on; but, on the whole, the total of estimates, viz., nearly 31½ millions of pounds of twist, or 112 lbs. per loom a year, may be a fair approximation to the real condition of things. At all events over-estimate seems avoided.

	lbs.
Country-made twist ...	22,580,788
Imported do. ...	8,841,924
Total ...	31,422,712

Of this quantity, about 11½ millions of pounds, or 36½ per cent., was imported twist; the rest was country-made.

It is not a little remarkable, in endeavouring to test the accuracy of such an estimate, that the quantity of imported twist thus returned almost exactly accounts for the average imports of the last three years as shown in the marginal extract from Statement B. hereto appended.

	Import. lbs.	Official Value. RS.
1868-69 ...	10,095,240	91,63,489
1869-70 ...	11,683,508	92,71,945
1870-71 ...	12,816,005	104,32,173
Average ...	11,531,584	96,22,536

At Rupees 0-13-4 per lb.

It may also be observed incidentally that the Statement B. affords very interesting evidence of the steady advance in the import of twist during the last twenty years. A comparison between the average of the first three (1851-52 to 1853-54) and last three years (1868-69 to 1870-71) shows a more than four-fold increment during the period under review, and the official value has risen from Rupees 0-10-8 per lb. to Rupees 0-13-4. The imports* of twist represented in 1870-71 more than one million of sterling in the trade returns of the Presidency.

	* *Import of Twist.* lbs.	Official Value. RS.
1851-52 ...	2,647,246	17,89,259
1852-53 ...	2,567,125	16,90,078
1853-54 ...	3,086,901	20,08,813
Average	2,767,090	18,29,383
Official value per lb. ...		Rs. 0-10-8
Average 1868-69 to 1870-71 ...	11,531,584	96,22,536
Official value per lb. ...		Rs. 0-13-4

It is interesting also to observe the sorts* of twist imported. The great bulk is of those low numbers which are worked into the more ordinary native cloths, viz., the numbers between 20 and 42. This fact may possibly indicate the reason for the falling off in the number of looms in North Arcot, &c., and for the stationary condition of the weaving trade in Malabar: The finer native fabrics, such as Arnee muslins and Malabar Nair cloths, and the like, are being beaten out of the market, and the looms employed on these finer textures have ceased to work; but much of the ordinary serviceable clothing of the working people is still made up in the country.

* *Different Numbers of Twist imported into the Port of Madras in* 1870-71.

	lbs.	Value. Rs.
No. 16 to 32...	1,020,795	6,23,062
„ 33 to 42...	4,633,470	31,86,659
„ 43 to 52...	440,560	3,30,422
„ 53 to 100...	253,410	2,26,720
Total ...	6,348,235	43,66,863

The Board had an independent estimate made by experienced weavers in Madras of the probable quantity of twist used in a native loom in moderate average working throughout the year. They estimate the quantity at 162 lbs. a year per loom.

N.B.—They calculate that a single loom can turn out eight women's cloths per month, each cloth taking six skeins of twist of 3¾ pollams each, in all 162 lbs. in 12 months of ordinary work.

The Honorable Mr. Macfadyen likewise aided the Board by inquiry, and finds "that of the most common numbers, say, Nos. 20 to 40, 5 lbs. per week keep one loom going. The lower numbers can be got through more quickly and the higher numbers more slowly, so that about 170 lbs. per loom per annum is not far off the mark." The Board were inclined, therefore, to think that the aggregate result of all the estimates submitted by the Collectors, viz., 112 lbs. per loom, or more or less 31½ millions of pounds of twist, is, on the whole, a tolerably reliable approximation and not over-estimated. Of this quantity, 22½ million pounds is country-made twist, 11 millions imported twist.

The next point is what quantity of raw cotton is represented by the above amount of country-manufactured twist? The same gentleman states that "from 6 to 6½ lbs. of cleaned cotton are required to make 5 lbs. of twist, the wastage being about 25 per cent." At this average the consumption of raw cotton in the manufacture of country twist (22½ millions of pounds) will be not less than 28 to 30 millions of pounds; or, allowing for somewhat greater wastage with country spindles and for some under-estimating both of looms and twist, probably 35 millions of pounds may be roughly estimated as the quantity of raw-cleaned cotton worked up into country-made twist for the use of native looms, exclusive of imported twist.

It will be observed that the out-turn of all looms amounts to more than 3½ millions sterling, or Rupees 125 per loom. There are no means of testing these figures, and the out-turn is probably much

under-estimated. It indicates, however, a very valuable indigenous industry.

Exports of country cloths.

The value of the annual export of country-made cloth is given in Statement D. for twenty years. It amounts to about £222,000. The details of articles are unfortunately not forthcoming.

To complete the statistical information contained in this paper, there is appended a Statement (C.) of the acreage under cotton during the last eighteen years, and a Statement (D.) of the exports (with official value) of raw cotton for the last twenty years. The exports by land are very small.

The acreage under cotton has fluctuated considerably, but a very large permanent increase has resulted within the eighteen years under review. The average area so cultivated during the last three years (1868-69 to 1870-71) was acres 1,528,756, against acres 920,913, the average of the first three of the eighteen years' series.

The exports and official values indicate likewise a permanent and very valuable advance. Between 1851-52 and 1853-54, the average export was 47,584,000 lbs., valued at Rupees 0-1-10 per lb.; between 1868-69 and 1870-71, 66,668,000 lbs., valued at Rupees 0-4-1 per lb.

Exports of raw cotton.

The calculation of the average yield of the cotton crop per acre is necessarily a difficult and uncertain process; but it may be observed that the average annual exports of raw cotton from this Presidency during the last three years was 66½ millions (66,667,812) pounds (Statement E). If to this be added, say, 35 millions of pounds devoted to other uses, the total yield would be, in round numbers, say, 105 millions of pounds of clean cotton a year. This accounts for an average yield of 65 to 70 pounds of clean cotton per acre of the average cultivation of the last three years—by no means an improbable, though it may be hoped a somewhat understated average.

A.

Return of the Weaving Power of the Presidency of Madras, 1869-70.

Districts.	Average Number of Looms as per Moturpha Returns during the five years from 1856-57 to 1860-61.			Number of Looms at work in 1869-70.			Difference.		Probable Consumption of Twist.			Average.	Value of Cloth manufactured.
	In Towns.	In Villages.	Total.	In Towns.	In Villages.	Total.	Less.	More.	Country.	Foreign.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
									lbs.	lbs.	lbs.		Rs.
Ganjam	757	3,735	4,492	1,227	6,080	7,307	...	2,815	642,760	188,735	831,495	114	8,87,198
Vizagapatam ...	264	7,023	7,287	234	33,770	34,004	...	26,717	886,194	176,496	1,062,690	31	9,59,807
Godavery	919	10,456	11,375	762	14,676	15,438	...	4,063	1,234,555	594,170	1,828,725	118	18,41,565
Kistna	4,081	10,640	14,721	4,321	15,319	19,640	...	4,919	1,637,699	439,170	2,076,869	106	21,07,051
Nellore	762	12,327	13,089	836	13,893	14,729	...	1,640	1,262,253	62,914	1,325,167	90	9,32,974
Cuddapah	258	19,173	19,431	256	18,450	18,706	725	...	1,103,897	354,371	1,458,268	78	11,55,213
Bellary	4,975	12,099	17,074	9,077	14,216	23,293	...	6,219	3,350,151	856,596	4,206,747	181	61,41,013
Kurnool	446	7,536	7,982	759	13,706	14,465	...	6,483	1,721,064	48,298	1,769,362	122	14,80,093
Chingleput	2,612	5,596	8,208	2,800	6,181	8,981	...	773	214,353	758,281	972,634	108	9,78,651
North Arcot... ...	7,948	12,123	20,071	4,886	10,151	15,037	5,034	...	787,871	1,278,039	2,065,910	137	24,53,690
South Arcot	...	...	12,882	3,414	6,079	9,493	3,389	...	471,203	613,404	1,084,607	114	11,84,332
Tanjore	6,479	10,266	16,745	5,421	9,221	14,642	2,103	...	556,681	529,447	1,086,128	74	24,77,181
Trichinopoly ...	330	4,722	5,052	534	6,204	6,738	...	1,686	599,711	139,371	739,082	110	6,40,920
Madura	No returns.			3,808	9,745	13,553	...	13,553	*1,471,955	* 262,829	*1,734,784	*128	15,20,929
Tinnevelly	7,460	6,579	14,039	9,463	14,586	24,049	...	10,010	3,347,242	242,660	3,589,902	149	31,47,358
Coimbatore	1,801	10,349	12,150	1,562	11,651	13,213	...	1,063	1,900,044	197,715	2,097,759	159	17,64,518
Salem	6,840	8,228	15,068	9,614	9,367	18,981	...	3,913	1,259,374	1,378,845	2,638,219	139	46,22,789
South Canara ...	No accounts.			69	1,978	2,047	...	2,047	20,101	97,205	117,306	57	91,048
Malabar	75	4,882	4,957	162	4,742	4,904	53	...	113,680	623,378	737,058	150	6,97,323
Total ...	46,007	145,734	204,623	59,205	220,015	279,220	11,304	85,901	22,580,788	8,841,924	31,422,712	112	350,83,653

Note.—The entries on the first three columns are not quite correct, as the returns of some taluqs or villages were not forthcoming.
* An obvious error in the Madura returns has been corrected by probable average.

B.

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Cotton Twist imported into the Madras Presidency for the past twenty years.

Years.	lbs.	Rupees.	Years.	lbs.	Rupees.
1851-52 ...	2,647,246	17,89,259	1861-62 ...	6,177,535	38,05,750
1852-53 ...	2,567,125	16,90,078	1862-63 ...	4,023,301	25,85,638
1853-54 ...	3,086,901	20,08,813	1863-64 ...	6,978,675	45,32,792
1854-55 ...	3,242,427	21,10,022	1864-65 ...	6,418,914	61,76,796
1855-56 ...	3,929,839	22,68,071	1865-66 ...	6,522,650	71,61,022
1856-57 ...	4,205,740	22,70,388	1866-67 ...	7,165,098	78,59,122
1857-58 ...	3,505,233	21,45,307	1867-68 ...	9,196,894	83,36,638
1858-59 ...	6,147,607	35,46,077	1868-69 ...	10,095,240	91,63,489
1859-60 ...	7,366,788	41,59,590	1869-70 ...	11,683,508	92,71,945
1860-61 ...	7,035,001	38,84,960	1870-71 ...	12,816,005	104,32,173

C.

Memorandum showing the Cotton Cultivation in the Madras Presidency during the past several Fuslies.

Fuslies.	Extent cultivated.	Fuslies.	Extent cultivated.	Fuslies.	Extent cultivated.	Fuslies.	Extent cultivated.
	ACRES.		ACRES.		ACRES.		ACRES.
1262...	983,040	1267...	932,180	1272...	1,309,324	1277...	1,486,861
1263...	911,489	1268...	1,041,848	1273...	1,766,312	1278...	1,341,365
1264...	868,210	1269 ..	1,076,658	1274...	1,747,501	1279...	1,758,022
1265...	797,504	1270...	1,060,558	1275...	1,395,697		
1266...	938,047	1271...	1,020,184	1276...	1,316,944		

D.

Statement showing the Value of Cotton Piece Goods exported from the Madras Presidency for the last twenty years.

Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
1851-52...	29,08,934	1856-57...	20,25,299	1861-62...	20,75,600	1866-67.	23,55,722
1852-53...	35,21,516	1857-58...	20,87,224	1862-63...	19,86,766	1867-68.	33,66,592
1853-54...	31,41,024	1858-59...	23,67,187	1863-64...	16,37,787	1868-69.	23,00,271
1854-55...	26,98,406	1859-60...	20,61,318	1864-65...	15,63,893	1869-70.	22,18,150
1855-56...	21,45,918	1860-61...	18,74,689	1865-66...	20,47,177	1870-71.	21,62,096

E.

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Raw Cotton exported from the Madras Presidency for the last twenty years.

Years.	Quantity.	Value.	Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	Rs.		lbs.	Rs.
1851-52 ...	35,359,252	40,35,217	1861-62 ...	86,544,471	1,70,40,215
1852-53 ...	76,067,998	86,65,071	1862-63 ...	62,374,133	2,38,12,882
1853-54 ...	31,325,840	37,85,382	1863-64 ...	72,490,886	4,47,18,112
1854-55 ...	26,849,395	31,19,425	1864-65 ...	73,101,578	4,04,18,937
1855-56 ...	21,013,464	25,21,351	1865-66 ...	120,034,216	4,84,16,348
1856-57 ...	53,988,065	72,22,286	1866-67 ...	24,367,331	94,37,789
1857-58 ...	55,015,309	87,71,724	1867-68 ...	47,026,932	1,23,86,380
1858-59 ...	38,652,542	61,17,902	1868-69 ...	89,181,858	2,13,99,827
1859-60 ...	82,512,521	95,97,135	1869-70 ...	68,474,448	1,91,25,050
1860-61 ...	78,822,027	112,91,211	1870-71 ...	42,347,132	1,06,04,132

The following information regarding the land and sea trade of Nellore has been furnished by Mr. C. E. Plunkett :—

Land trade of Nellore.

The land trade of the Nellore District is extremely limited and altogether local, and it is comparatively of little importance. Grain forms the chief commodity of export. There are, however, no returns available by which this trade can be gauged even approximately at the present time. In former years when the sayer or land customs duty prevailed, regular accounts of the imports and exports by land were kept at the various chowkies or tannahs then in existence, but this duty was abolished in 1844, or twenty-seven years ago, and figures taken from the returns then kept will give no possible criterion of the trade of the present day. Tobacco appears in former years to have been the chief article of export.

The foregoing account by Mr. Simpson, the leading and, in fact, the sole European merchant in Nellore, of the trade and manufactures of the district embraces every point of importance, and there is but little to add to it. There is no doubt that, as remarked by Mr. Simpson, there has been a very great decline in both respects of late years in the district. The manufactures have fallen, because the people of Nellore are chiefly an agricultural race—farmers of the land, in fact, who have greater regard in the cultivation and produce of their fields rather than to excel as artizans or in works of art or skill. They have no enterprize or natural desire for such works. The land trade has gone down, because it consisted formerly to a great extent of the produce of other districts, whereas now, as already remarked, it is almost entirely local; those districts have been opened out of late years by railways and other means of communication, and have thus found easier and more direct facilities for the transport of their produce to

large markets without its being required to pass through Nellore at all as it was wont to do in former years, *e.g.*, the cotton of Kurnool and Cuddapah, to which Mr. Simpson alludes, used before to be brought to the Nellore market, first across the Dornal Pass, and thence on to Madras; but now it is taken by the railway direct to Madras itself without coming near to Nellore at all. Again, almost all the cotton from the great cotton-growing tract in the Kistna District, known as "the Palnad," used similarly in former years to pass through Nellore on its way to Madras for shipment; but, since the opening of the Kistna and Godavery canals, it is taken now, *viâ* Guntoor and Bezwarrah, on by boat to either Cocanada or Masulipatam, whence it is shipped direct across sea for the market to which bound.

Sea trade.

The sea trade of the Nellore District is almost wholly a coasting one on native dhonies and craft, and it is seldom that any of the ports on the Nellore coast is visited by vessels or ships of larger size and importance. In former years there was a large trade in salt with Calcutta and Chittagong; but, owing to the perilous nature of the cargo—the heavy duty, and the circumstance that salt is now made in Bengal also—this trade from here has almost altogether ceased, and, in fact, during the last three years our shipments of salt have been *nil*.

Kottapatnam and Itamukkula, the two northernmost ports in the district, are really the only ports at which there is a trade by sea of anything like consequence or deserving of notice. They have a varied trade, mostly in grain, Indian condiments, pulses, palmyra rafters, &c., with most of the home ports on the Coromandel Coast, and not unfrequently with Akyab, Colombo, and other places beyond the limits of the Madras Presidency. Occasionally oil seeds, &c., have been exported for America from Kottapatnam by Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., of Madras, but this is a rare and quite an uncommon occurrence. The accompanying statements of imports and exports for the last four years from Fusli 1277 (A.D. 1867-68) to Fusli 1280 (A.D. 1870-71) exhibit in one view the annual trade of our ports, and give a very fair and comprehensive return of the sea trade of the district.

As regards actual revenue receipts the duty collected is most limited, and is shown below for a series of ten years. The sea customs revenue of the district, it will thus be seen, is comparatively trifling, and could hardly be less. During the last two years there was literally no revenue from duty, and this state of things results from the fact that we have barely any trade with other than home ports, and that this trade is wholly in free goods, the natural products of the district, and that it is very seldom that dutiable articles are either exported or imported. Grain used to be shipped a few years ago in large quantities to other ports; but, owing to favorable seasons everywhere in the last

year or two, its exportation has considerably decreased, owing to a fall in prices, and the trade of our ports has, of course, simultaneously gone down.

		Duty on Imports.	Exports.
		Rs.	Rs.
Fusli	1271 (A.D. 1861-62)	56	409
„	1272 („ 1862-63)	16	748
„	1273 („ 1863-64)	...	278
„	1274 („ 1864-65)	...	...
„	1275 („ 1865-66)	...	41
„	1276 („ 1866-67)	24	98
„	1277 („ 1867-68)	4	417
„	1278 („ 1868-69)	17	191
„	1279 („ 1869-70)	...	...
„	1280 („ 1870-71)	...	...

An account of the several ports of the district and the nature of their trade, their position, and description is given in Chapter I.

Statement showing the Land Trade of the Nellore District for the period from 12th July 1842 to 11th July 1843 (Fusli 1252), or the year before that in which the Sayer or Land Customs Duty was abolished.

Chowkies.	Districts.	Exports.					Imports.				
		Tobacco.	Betel.	Ghee		Total Value.	Tobacco.	Betel.	Bangh.		Total Value.
		Putties.	Bundles	M	V.	Rs.	Putties.	Bundles	M	V.	Rs.
Chirella ...	Guntoor ...	...	...	...	...	...	87	504	...	...	3,073
Addanki ...	Guntoor ...	...	...	...	...	...	9	593	...	...	338
Santemutalapaud.	Guntoor ...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	241
Ongole ...	Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	75
	Guntoor ...	...	...	...	...	...	190	...	...	...	5,784
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	190	...	4	4	5,859
Kandukur ...	Guntoor ...	...	...	...	...	...	63	..	...	...	2,183
Pamuru ...	North Arcot...	644	...	...	...	1,680	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras ...	¾	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...
	Guntoor ...	3	...	...	...	136	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuddapah ...	91	17	...	...	2,372	...	...	...	...	...
	Bellary ...	20	...	...	...	527	...	...	...	...	...
	Kurnool ...	6	...	...	...	158	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	185	17	...	...	4,901	...	...	...	...	...
Udayagiri ...	North Arcot..	259	...	...	...	6,743	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuddapah ...	2	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	...
	Bellary ...	¼	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
	Bangalore ...	1½	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...
	Kurnool ...	¼	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	263	...	...	...	6,867	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore ...	Guntoor ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	108
	Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	1,699
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	1,807
Kaluvaya ...	North Arcot ..	604	...	...	...	15,613	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras ...	12	...	...	...	317	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuddapah ...	5/16	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
	South Arcot ..	...	...	33	...	109	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	616 5/16	...	33	...	16,047	...	...	...	...	...
Rapur ...	North Arcot,..	1,022	...	...	...	26,947	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras ...	35	...	...	...	915	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,057	...	...	...	27,862	...	...	...	...	...
Venkatagiri ...	North Arcot...	846	169	...	...	21,856	...	1,780	...	...	278
	Madras ...	43	60	...	...	1,119	...	...	...	...	...
	Guntoor ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	109
	Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	...	...	1,840
	Total ...	889	220	...	...	22,975	59	...	...	...	2,227
	Grand Total.	3,010 5/16	237	33	...	78,652	472	1,780	4	4	15,728

Statement showing the Land Trade of the District of Nellore from the 12th July 1843 to the end of February 1844 (Fusli 1253), when the Sayer or Land Customs Duty was abolished.

Chowkies.	Districts.	Exports.							
		Tobacco.	Betel.	Saltpetre.	Skins.	Cloths.	Ghee.		Indigo.
		Putties.	Bundles	Mds.	No.	Bags.	Mds.	Viss.	Mds.
Chirella ...	North Arcot ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras ...	...	...	...	...	91½	...	...	...
	Guntoor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	10	...	...	...	91½	...	...	...
Addanki ...	Guntoor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Podile ...	North Arcot ...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuddapah ...	9¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kurnool ...	⅛	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	59⅜	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Santenutalapaud ...	Guntoor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ongole ...	Madras ...	...	...	81	9,425	...	...	...	...
	Guntoor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Masulipatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	81	9,425	...	...	...	...
Kandukur.	North Arcot ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras ...	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	...
	Guntoor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bellary ...	½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	11½	...	...	...	68	...	...	...
Pamura ...	North Arcot ...	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras ...	...	...	2½	255	31	32	2	269½
	Guntoor ...	¾	111	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuddapah ...	8⅞	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bellary ...	13¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kurnool ...	1¼	298	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	129¼	409	2½	255	31	32	2	269½
Sitarampuram ...	Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Land Trade of the District of Nellore from the 12th July 1843 to the end of February 1844 (Fusli 1253), when the Sayer or Land Customs Duty was abolished.—Continued.

Chowkies.	Districts.	Exports.—*Continued.*						Total Value.
		Oil Seeds.	Dyes.	Bangh.	Dye-root called Surite Chikka.	Sandal wood.	Margosa Oil.	
		Cwt.	Cwt.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Chirella ...	North Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	352
	Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,156
	Guntoor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,508
Addanki ...	Guntoor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Podile ...	North Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,058
	Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	241
	Kurnool ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,303
Santenutala-paud ...	Guntoor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ongole ...	Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,022
	Guntoor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Masulipatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,022
Kandukur ...	North Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	418
	Madras	...	62	...	...	...	...	7,020
	Guntoor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
	Total ...	...	62	...	...	...	...	7,452
Pamuru ...	North Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,220
	Madras	50½	...	...	...	...	...	11,402
	Guntoor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
	Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	246
	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	352
	Kurnool ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
	Total ...	50½	...	...	...	...	...	14,294
Sitarampuram...	Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Land Trade of the District of Nellore from the 12th July 1843 to the end of February 1844 (Fusli 1253), when the Sayer or Land Customs Duty was abolished.—Continued.

Chowkies.	Districts.	Exports.—*Continued.*							
		Tobacco.	Betel.	Saltpetre.	Skins.	Cloths.	Ghee.		Indigo.
		Putties.	Bundles	Mds.	No.	Bags.	Mds.	Viss.	Mds.
Udayagiri ..	North Arcot ...	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras ...	...	...	...	100	17	...	...	320½
	Total ...	181	...	...	100	17	...	...	320½
Sangam ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...	213	1	2	604½
Nellore ...	North Arcot...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras ...	...	...	...	1,600	623	...	...	2,564¾
	Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Guntoor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	1,600	623	...	...	2,564¾
Vuttukuru ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...	365	...	...	...
Kaluvaya...	North Arcot...	546	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	502¼
	Total ...	546	...	...	...	...	...	...	502¼
Rapur ...	North Arcot...	708	...	...	...	...	20	...	95
	Madras ...	...	...	...	...	291½	...	...	...
	Total ...	708	...	...	....	291½	20	...	95
Kota ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...	15	34	2	...
	Nellore Town..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	15	34	2	...
Venkatagiri	North Arcot...	408	522	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras ...	...	...	...	400	5	3	...	...
	Guntoor ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	408	522	...	400	5	3	...	...
Sulurpetta ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...	43	9	2	24
	Grand Total ...	2,053½	931	83½	11,780	1,763	100	...	4,380½

Statement showing the Land Trade of the District of Nellore from the 12th July 1843 to the end of February 1844 (Fusli 1253), when the Sayer or Land Customs Duty was abolished.—Continued.

Chowkies.	Districts.	Exports.—*Continued.*						Total Value.
		Oil Seeds.	Dyes.	Bangh.	Dye-root called Surite Chukka.	Sandal wood.	Margosa Oil.	
		Cwt.	Cwt.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Udayagiri ...	North Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,712
	Madras	...	...	...	½	...	...	10,717
	Total ...	....	...	...	½	...	...	15,429
Sangam ...	Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,867
Nellore ...	North Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,39,288
	Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Guntoor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,39,288
Vuttukuru ...	Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,474
Kaluvaya ...	North Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,074
	Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,550
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,624
Rapur ...	North Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,858
	Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,150
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,008
Kota... ...	Madras	...	...	...	...	...	....	1,644
	Nellore Town ...	...	...	2½	...	...	12	39
	Total ...	...	...	2½	...	...	12	1,683
Venkatagiri...	North Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,640
	Madras	...	...	...	...	9,010	...	3,384
	Guntoor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	9,010	...	14,024
Sulurpetta ...	Madras	68	...	...	...	...	...	5,312
	Grand Total ...	118½	62	2½	½	9,010	12	3,62,288

Statement showing the Land Trade of the District of Nellore from the 12th July 1843 to the end of February 1844 (Fusli 1253), when the Sayer or Land Customs Duty was abolished.—Continued.

Chowkies.	Districts.	Imports.				Total Value.
		Tobacco.	Betel.	Bangh.	Opium.	
		Putties.	Bundles	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Chirella	North Arcot	...	...	....	...	...
	Madras	...	...	...	...	...
	Guntoor	40¼	...	...	...	1,359
	Total ...	40¼	...	...	...	1,359
Addanki	Guntoor	4½	19	...	...	168
Podile	North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...
	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
Santeuutalapaud ...	Guntoor	2	...	...	...	72
Ongole	Madras	...	...	...	...	...
	Guntoor	129½	...	...	...	4,632
	Cuddapah	...	...	2	...	6
	Masulipatam	4	...	...	1½	386
	Total ...	133½	...	2	1½	5,024
Kandukur	North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras	...	...	...	...	...
	Guntoor	95	...	...	...	3,323
	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...
	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	95	...	....	...	3,323
Pamuru	North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras	...	...	...	...	...
	Guntoor	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...
	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...
	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
Sitarampuram ...	Cuddapah	¼	...	...	...	8

Statement showing the Land Trade of the District of Nellore from the 12*th July* 1843 *to the end of February* 1844 (*Fusli* 1253), *when the Sayer or Land Customs Duty was abolished.*—Continued.

Chowkies.	Districts.	Imports.—*Continued.*				Total Value.
		Tobacco.	Betel.	Bangh.	Opium.	
		Putties	Bundles	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Udayagiri	North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
Sangam	Madras	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	North Arcot	...	192	...	...	12
	Madras	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	99⅜	...	...	...	3,277
	Guntoor	3	...	...	...	100
	Total ...	102⅜	192	...	...	3,389
Vuttukuru	Madras	...	...	...	...	...
Kaluvaya	North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
Rapur	North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
Kota...	Madras	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore Town	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
Venkatagiri... ...	North Arcot	...	173	...	...	27
	Madras	...	...	...	...	...
	Guntoor	4¼	...	...	...	147
	Cuddapah	32¼	...	...	...	1,064
	Total ...	36½	173	...	...	1,238
Sulurpetta	Madras	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	414⅜	384	2	1½	14,581

Statement of Imports and Exports for the Fusli
for the Sea Ports in the

IM

Ports.	Where to or from.			Bullion.		Jewellery.	
	Foreign Ports.	Home Ports.					
		Districts.	Ports.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kottapatnam.	Pondicherry.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ganjam ...	Akyab ...	...	...	...	...
			Sonnapur ...	...	...	...	...
			Barwah ...	...	...	...	...
			Pundy ...	...	...	...	...
			Bapanadu ...	...	...	...	...
			Calingapatam..	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam.	Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...
			Vizagapatam...	...	...	...	...
			Pentacotta ...	...	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Cocanada ...	...	...	...	...
			Coringa ...	...	...	...	...
			Nursapur ...	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Masulipatam...	...	...	...	...
			Kottapatnam.	...	...	...	...
			Nizampatam...	...	...	...	...
			Epurpolliem ...	...	...	...	...
		Nellore ...	Ramapatam ...	...	...	...	...
			Kristnapatam..	...	...	...	...
			Pudi	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	2,18,000	...	140	1,800
		South Arcot.	Cuddalore ...	500	...	...	...
			Total ...	2,18,500	...	140	1,800
Itamukkula.	Pondicherry.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ganjam ...	Ganjam ...	...	...	...	...
			Gopaulpur ...	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam...	...	...	...	...
			Pentacotta ...	...	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Coringa ...	...	...	...	...
			Nursapur ...	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Nizampatam....	...	...	20	...
		Nellore ...	Pakala ...	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	3,38,000	10,050	...	555
			Total ...	3,38,000	10,050	20	555
Pakala ...	Pondicherry.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Nursapur ...	...	...	...	...
		Nellore ...	Itamukkula ...	...	...	...	...
			Ramapatam ...	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	13,000	...	100	...
			Total ...	13,000	...	100	...

year 1277, *or from* 1*st July* 1867 *to* 30*th June* 1868,
District of Nellore.

PORTS.

Grains.		Oil Seeds and Pulses.		Fruits and Condiments.				Oils & Ghee.			Metals.			
English.		English.		lbs. Avoir-dupois.	English.			English.			No.	English.		
Qrs.	lbs.	Qrs.	lbs.		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.	Cwt.	Gls.	oz.		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
318	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
704	272	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
383	...	...	...	...	1	3	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
165	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
537	50	22	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
138	372	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,339	326	...	...	...	10	3	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
365	424	28	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,237	288	...	...	...	1	2	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,475	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	2	...	...	1	...
536	428	2	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...
322	334	4	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	238	...	...	...	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	2	16
...	...	...	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	12	322	310	...	316	2	16	...	...	84	236	710	1	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13,580	164	381	122	...	332	2	...	...	86	86	239	711	2	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,009	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
705	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
641	202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
399	162	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
920	132	...	232	112	2	...	22	...	...	...	11	...	2	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	56	13	90	224	187	3	...	...	...	...	1,009	424	3	18
3,709	198	13	322	371	189	3	22	...	...	...	1,011	425	2	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
468	64	...	...	3,000	...	2	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	43	...	...	...	19	3	...	...	...	...	...	109	1	26
500	107	...	...	3,000	23	...	20	...	...	...	...	109	1	26

Statement of Imports and Exports for the Fusli

1868, *for the Sea Ports in the*

IM

Ports.	Where to or from.			Gunnies and Fibres.			
	Foreign Ports.	Home Ports.		No.	English.		
		Districts.	Ports.		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.
Kottapatnam.	Pondicherry.	...	...	391	...	...	...
			Akyab ...	...	...	...	...
		Canjam ...	Sonnapur ...	...	...	...	...
			Barwah ...	...	12	3	12
			Pundy ...	...	...	...	...
			Bapanadu ...	...	...	...	...
			Calingapatam..	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam.	Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...
			Vizagapatam...	...	...	...	...
			Pentacotta ...	...	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Cocanada ...	150	8	...	4
			Coringa ...	...	...	...	...
			Nursapur ...	...	4	2	...
		Kistna ...	Masulipatam...	...	...	...	...
			Kottapatnam...	500	2	...	2
			Nizampatam...	...	3	...	24
			Epurpolliem ...	...	...	...	...
		Nellore ...	Ramapatam ...	...	...	...	...
			Kristnapatam..	2,200	8	3	16
			Pudi	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	29,362	4	1	24
		South Arcot ...	Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	32,603	43	3	26
Itamukkula.	Pondicherry..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ganjam ...	Ganjam ...	...	...	...	...
			Gopaulpur ...	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam...	...	...	...	...
			Pentacotta ...	...	8	3	20
		Godavery ...	Coringa ...	...	...	...	...
			Nursapur ...	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Nizampatam...	250	1	3	6
		Nellore ...	Pakala ...	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	30,490	75	...	...
			Total ...	30,740	85	2	26
Pakala ...	Pondicherry..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Nursapur ...	...	...	...	...
		Nellore ...	Itamukkula ...	...	...	...	...
			Ramapatam ...	75	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	450	...	...	...
			Total ...	525	...	...	...

year 1277, *or from* 1*st July* 1867 *to* 30*th June*
District of Nellore.—Continued.

PORTS.—*Continued.*

Cloths and Piece Goods.				Timber and Fire-wood.	Sundries.				Total Value.
No.	English.			No.	No.	English.			
	Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.			Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.	
									Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	100	400	...	...	...	10,612
...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	3,975
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,367
...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	7,234
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,332
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	42	1	18	10,240
...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	3,314
...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	58,606
68	...	...	...	...	405	1	2	...	21,915
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,476
...	...	...	...	366,561	...	...	...	...	2,162
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	7,000	...	...	...	...	215
4	...	...	...	8	219	2	2	20	605
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
731	...	3	5	4,477	4,015	121	1	25	2,47,345
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
818	...	3	5	378,154	5,449	178	1	7	3,80,356
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	262	...	...	...	15,070
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,086
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,190
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,081
...	...	...	...	118,642	853	...	...	25	9,704
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
193	...	...	...	1,900	687	28	...	26	3,64,221
193	...	...	...	120,542	1,802	28	1	23	4,05,352
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	168	...	...	...	...	3,895
...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	83
...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	24
...	...	...	...	23	1	...	...	...	15,061
...	...	...	...	260	1	...	...	...	19,063

Statement of Imports and Exports for the Fusli
1868, *for the Sea Ports in the*

IM

Ports.	Where to or from.			Bullion.		Jewellery.	
	Foreign Ports.	Home Ports.					
		Districts.	Ports.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ramapatam.	Pondicherry.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Cocanada ...	...	...	...	...
		Nellore ...	Kottapatnam...	...	...	...	...
			Pakala ...	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Tummalapenta.		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
Zuvvaladinne..		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
Iskapalli ...		...	Calcutta ...	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Epurpolliem ...	...	...	...	...
		Nellore ...	Kristnapatam.	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Ponnapudi ...		Madras ...	Madras ...	8,000	...	...	...
Kristnapatam		Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam...	...	...	...	...
			Pentacotta ...	...	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Coringa ...	...	...	...	...
		Nellore ...	Kottapatnam...	...	...	...	...
			Iskapalli ...	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	50,900	...	...	...
			Total ...	50,900	...	...	...
Pamanji ...		Ganjam ...	Sonnapur ...	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam...	Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	2,000	...	...	...
			Total ...	2,000	...	...	...
Pudi ...		Godavery ...	Coringa ...	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Kottapollem ...	...	...	...	...
		Nellore ...	Kottapatnam...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
			Grand Total ...	630400	10,050	260	2,355

year 1277, *or from* 1*st July* 1867 *to* 30*th June*
District of Nellore.—Continued.

PORTS.—*Continued.*

Grains.		Oil Seeds and Pulses.		Fruits and Condiments.				Oils and Ghee.			Metals.			
English.		English.		lbs. Avoir-dupois.	English.			English.			No.	English.		
Qrs.	lbs.	Qrs.	lbs.		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.	Cwt.	Gls.	oz.		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
662	84	...	128	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...
662	84	...	128	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	7	1	8	...	...	...	47	3	2	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
369	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
369	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	21	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	...	21	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18,878	53	543	456	3,372	553	3	22	...	86	86	1,300	1,266	1	16

Statement of Imports and Exports for the Fusli
1868, *for the Sea Ports in the*

IM

Ports.	Where to or from.			Gunnies and Fibres.			
	Foreign Ports.	Home Ports.		No.	English.		
		Districts.	Ports.		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.
Ramapatam.	Pondicherry.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Cocanada ...	...	...	...	...
		Nellore ...	Kottapatnam..	...	...	...	...
			Pakala ...	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Tummalapenta.		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
Zuvvaladinne..		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
Iskapalli ...		...	Calcutta ...	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Epurpolliem...	150	2	...	26
		Nellore ...	Kristnapatam.	400	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	1,750	...	...	...
			Total ...	2,300	2	...	26
Ponnapudi ...		Madras ...	Madras ...	1,250	...	...	...
Kristnapatam		Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam...	...	...	...	...
			Pentacotta ...	...	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Coringa ...	...	...	...	...
		Nellore ...	Kottapatnam..	...	...	...	...
			Iskapalli ...	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	75	...	...	...
			Total ...	75	...	...	...
Parvanji ...		Ganjam ...	Sonnapur ...	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam.	Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Pudi ...		Godavery ...	Coringa ...	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Kottapollem...	...	...	...	...
		Nellore ...	Kottapatnam..	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
			Grand Total...	67,493	131	3	22

year 1277, *or from* 1*st July* 1867 *to* 30*th June*
District of Nellore.—Continued.

PORTS.—*Continued.*

Cloths and Piece Goods.				Timber and Fire-wood.	Sundries.				Total Value.
No.	English.			No.	No.	English.			
	Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.			Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.	
									Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	421	10	2	...	...	13,273
...	...	...	...	421	10	2	...	...	13,273
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	263
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	347
1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	8,388
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,280
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	51,385
...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	54,665
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,539
...	...	...	...	11,000	...	...	...	...	68
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	11,000	...	...	...	...	2,607
1,012	...	3	5	510,379	7,307	208	3	2	8,85,704

Statement of Imports and Exports for the Fusli 1868, *for the Sea Ports in the*

EX

Ports.	Where to or from.			Bullion.		Jewellery.	
	Foreign Ports.	Home Ports.					
		Districts.	Ports.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kottapatnam.	Pondicherry..	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Akyab ...	8,000	...	...	...
		Ganjam ...	Sonnapur ...	...	...	...	...
			Barwah ...	...	...	...	...
			Pundy ...	4,000	...	...	...
			Bapanadu ...	...	...	...	...
			Calingapatam..	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam	Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...
			Vizagapatam....	1,000	...	...	...
			Pentacotta ...	...	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Cocanada ...	...	...	...	...
			Coringa ...	...	...	...	...
			Nursapur ...	11,600	108	...	...
		Kistna ...	Masulipatam...	2,000	...	...	...
			Kottapallem ...	900	...	...	...
			Nizampatam ..	6,900	...	...	...
			Epurpolliem ...	...	...	...	...
		Nellore ...	Ramapatam ...	...	...	...	...
			Kristnapatam.	...	...	...	...
			Pudi ...	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	100	3500
		South Arcot....	Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	34,400	108	100	3500
Itamukkula.	Pondicherry..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ganjam ...	Ganjam ...	10,500	...	...	...
			Gopaulpur ...	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam...	...	...	...	...
			Pentacotta ...	...	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Coringa ...	2,000	...	...	...
			Nursapur ...	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Nizampatam ..	18,000	...	...	...
		Nellore ...	Pakala ...	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	1400
			Total ...	30,500	...	...	1400
Pakala ...	Pondicherry..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Nursapur ...	...	...	...	...
		Nellore ...	Itamukkula ...	...	...	...	...
			Ramapatam ...	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...

year 1277, *or from* 1*st July* 1867 *to* 30*th June*
District of Nellore.—Continued.

PORTS.

Grains.		Oil Seeds and Pulses.		Fruits & Condiments.				Oils & Ghee.			Metals.			
English.		English.		lbs. Avoir-dupois.	English.			English.			No.	English.		
Qrs.	lbs.	Qrs.	lbs.		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.	Cwt.	Gls.	lbs.		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.
87	252	329	414	29,686	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	21	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	13	7	20	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	21	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	35,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	32	72	...	...	1	22	...	...	...	...	105	2	6
2	476	...	...	...	1	2	22	61	...	...	...	...	...	25
...	...	...	...	2,576	4	1	24	...	...	...	...	13	1	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,324	351	6,173	80	247,996	205	2	10	82	4	58	1	1	2	...
190	407	81	156	24,192	...	1	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,606	86	6,616	222	339,650	213	2	16	173	11	78	1	120	2	19
32	98½	...	...	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	468	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	468	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	476	2	372	...	12	...	11	31	7	21	...	1	...	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,393	98	2,965	396	10,752	1,494	3	26	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,440	282½	2,968	268	10,752	1,590	3	25	98	7	21	...	1	...	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
128	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18,178	64	7,183	69	...	85	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
18,306	68	7,183	69	...	85	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	25

Statement of Imports and Exports for the Fusli
1868, *for the Sea Ports in the*

EX

Ports.	Where to or from.			Gunnies and Fibres.			
	Foreign Ports.	Home Ports.		No.	English.		
		Districts.	Ports.		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.
Kottapatnam.	Pondicherry..	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Akyab ...	...	2	...	25
		Ganjam ...	Sonnapur ...	5,800	...	...	...
			Barwah ...	2,500	...	...	...
			Pundy ...	6,100	...	...	...
			Bapanadu ...	1,000	...	...	...
			Calingapatam.	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam	Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...
			Vizagapatam..	4,790	...	...	...
			Pentacotta ...	900	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Cocanada ...	...	...	...	...
			Coringa ...	7,050	...	...	...
			Nursapur ...	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Masulipatam...	900	...	...	...
			Kottapallem...	811	36	2	19
			Nizampatam...	4,350	...	1	...
			Epurpolliem ...	...	...	...	...
		Nellore ...	Ramapatam ...	...	...	...	...
			Kristnapatam..	...	...	...	...
			Pudi	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	118	1	19
		South Arcot....	Cuddalore ...	16,990	...	...	...
			Total ...	51,191	157	2	7
Itamukkula.	Pondicherry..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ganjam ...	Ganjam ...	75	...	...	...
			Gopaulpur ...	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam...	...	3	1	11
			Pentacotta ...	...	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Coringa ...	...	...	...	...
			Nursapur ...	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Nizampatam...	4	17	1	21
		Nellore ...	Pakala ...	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	5,850	159	...	18
			Total ...	5,929	179	3	22
Pakala ...	Pondicherry..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Nursapur ...	...	...	...	...
		Nellore ...	Itamukkula ...	...	...	...	...
			Ramapatam ...	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	400	4	...	2
			Total ...	400	4	..	2

year 1277, *or from* 1*st July* 1867 *to* 30*th June*.
District of Nellore.—Continued.

PORTS.—*Continued.*

Cloths and Piece Goods.				Timber & Fire-wood.	Sundries.				Total Value.
No.	English.			No.	No.	English.			
	Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.			Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.	
									Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,822
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,099
...	...	...	...	1	6	11	...	...	1,161
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	712
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	9	2,293
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	...	...	...	20,001	...	6	2	19	1,889
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,726
4	...	...	...	25	3	...	...	...	7,739
182	...	...	...	6	432	39	...	...	2,900
19	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	8,075
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
185	2	...	...	244	1,425	848	2	20	2,16,627
10	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	5,169
448	2	...	...	20,278	1,869	918	2	20	2,81,742
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,461
90	...	...	...	...	2	170	3	6	14,193
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	20	471
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80	...	...	...	...	2	9	3	8	2,767
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
114	...	...	...	47	2	20	...	10	20,422
...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	70
35	...	...	...	501	157	21	1	2	1,06,240
329	...	...	...	608	163	230	3	18	1,45,624
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	255
26	...	...	...	...	...	15	2	8	79,266
26	...	...	...	...	...	15	2	8	79,521

Statement of Imports and Exports for the Fusli 1868, *for the Sea Ports in the*

EX

Ports.	Where to or from.			Bullion.		Jewellery.	
	Foreign Ports.	Home Ports.					
		Districts.	Ports.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ramapatam.	Pondicherry.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Cocanada ...	...	...	...	...
		Nellore	Kottapatnam..	...	...	...	...
			Pakala ...	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Tummalapenta.		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
Zuvvaladinne..		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
Iskapalli ...		...	Calcutta ...	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Epurpolliem...	...	...	...	...
		Nellore ...	Kristnapatam.	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Ponnapudi ...		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
Kristnapatam		Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam...	...	...	...	...
			Pentacotta ...	...	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Coringa ...	...	...	...	...
		Nellore ...	Kottapatnam..	...	...	...	...
			Iskapalli ...	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Pamanji ...		Ganjam ...	Sonnapur ...	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam...	Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Pudi ...		Godavery ...	Coringa ...	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Kottapollem...	...	...	...	...
		Nellore ...	Kottapatnam..	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
			Grand Total...	64,900	108	100	4,900

year 1277, *or from* 1*st July* 1867 *to* 30*th June*
District of Nellore.—Continued.

PORTS.—*Continued.*

Grains.		Oil Seeds and Pulses.		Fruits and Condiments.				Oils and Ghee.			Metals.			
English.		English.		lbs. Avoir-dupois.	English.			English.			No.	English.		
Qrs.	lbs.	Qrs.	lbs.		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.	Cwt.	Gls.	lbs.		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
154	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
156	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	18,120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
761	296	...	...	...	2	3	24	3	2	18	...	...	...	...
761	296	...	...	18,120	2	3	24	3	2	18	...	...	...	...
1,995	158	...	...	...	13	3	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	492	...	...	12⅝	...	3	16	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20,459	324	...	...	...	6	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20,460	316	...	...	12⅝	7	1	20	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52,801	150¼	16,568	223	368534⅜	1,914	2	15	275	6	75	4	121	3	13

Statement of Imports and Exports for the Fusli
1868, *for the Sea Ports in the*

EX

Ports.	Where to or from.			Gunnies and Fibres.			
	Foreign Ports.	Home Ports.		No.	English.		
		Districts.	Ports.		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.
Ramapatam..	Pondicherry.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Cocanada ...	...	...	...	...
		Nellore	Kottapatnam..	...	...	...	...
			Pakala ...	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	350	...	...	...
			Total ...	350	...	...	...
Tummalapenta.		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
Zuvvaladinne..		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
Iskapalli ...		...	Calcutta ...	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Epurpolliem...	...	...	...	...
		Nellore ...	Kristnapatam.	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	66	...	...	...
			Total ...	66	...	...	...
Ponnapudi ...		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
Kristnapatam		Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam...	...	...	...	...
			Pentacotta ...	...	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Coringa ...	1	...	...	...
		Nellore ...	Kottapatnam..	45	...	...	...
			Iskapalli ...	4	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	8	...	...	...
			Total ...	58	...	...	...
Pamanji ...		Ganjam ...	Sonnapur ...	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam...	Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Pudi ...		Godavery ...	Coringa ...	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Kottapollem...	...	...	...	...
		Nellore ...	Kottapatnam..	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
			Grand Total ...	57,994	341	2	3

year 1277, *or from* 1*st July* 1867 *to* 30*th June*
District of Nellore.—Continued.

PORTS.—*Continued.*

Cloths and Piece Goods.				Timber and Fire-wood.	Sundries.				Total Value.
No.	English.				No.	English.			
	Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.	No.		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.	
									Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	316	...	10	4,026
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,586
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	333,150	12	...	...	...	4,129
...	...	...	...	333,150	12	316	...	10	9,741
...	...	...	...	21,080	...	...	...	...	171
...	...	...	...	25,185	...	...	...	...	235
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9,390
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9,660
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,445
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	22
1	...	...	...	...	272	...	...	...	316
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
...	...	...	...	...	154	...	...	...	1,29,411
1	...	...	...	...	430	...	...	...	1,29,789
...	...	...	...	...	...	895	...	10	1,487
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,401	3	4	4,446
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,490
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,296	3	14	7,423
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
804	2	...	...	400,301	2,475	3,778	...	14	6,85,375

Statement of Imports and Exports for the Fusli
1869, *for the Sea Ports*

IM

Ports.	Where to or from.			Bullion.		Jewellery.	
	Foreign Ports.	Home Ports.					
		Districts.	Ports.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kottapatnam.	Pondicherry..	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Akyab ...	...	...	...	...
			Calcutta ...	...	...	...	...
			Balasore ...	...	...	...	...
			Mauritius ...	...	...	...	...
		Nellore ...	Itamukkula ...	...	...	...	...
			Kristnapatam..	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Epurpolliem ...	...	...	...	...
			Nizampatam...	...	...	...	...
			Kottapollem...	...	...	...	...
			Nagayalanka...	...	...	...	...
			Masulipatam...	...	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Nursapur ...	...	...	...	...
			Cocanada ...	...	...	...	...
			Coringa ...	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam ...	Vizagapatam...	...	...	480	...
		Ganjam ...	Ganjam ...	...	...	...	...
			Pundi ...	...	...	...	...
			Barwah ...	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	5,000
			Total ...	...	...	480	5,000
Itamukkula.	Pondicherry..	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Balasore ...	...	...	...	...
	False Point...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	20	500
		Nellore ...	Kottapatnam..	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Nizampatam...	...	...	...	...
			Masulipatam...	...	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Nursapur ...	...	...	...	...
			Coringa ...	...	...	...	...
			Tallapoodi ...	...	...	...	...
		Ganjam ...	Pundi ...	...	...	...	...
			Gopaulpur ...	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam..	Vizagapatam...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	20	500
Pakala ...	False Point...	Madras ...	Madras ...	35,000	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Kottapollem...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	35,000	...	...	...

year 1278, *or from* 1*st July* 1868 *to* 30*th June in the District of Nellore.*

PORTS.

Grains.		Oil Seeds and Pulses.		Fruits and Condiments.				Oils & Ghee.			Metals.			
				lbs.	English.			English.			No.	English.		
English.		English.		Avoir-dupois.	Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.	Cwt.	Gls.	oz.		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.
Quarters.	lbs.	Qrs.	lbs.											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
676	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
202	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
284	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	170	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,404	224	...	278	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	6
240	498	1	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
454	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,333	422	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,163	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
326	344	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
653	158	...	...	...	8	3	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	320	...	84	600	6	3	14	...	...	...	1	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	384	22	186	19	517	2	21	...	258	6	1,610	1,147	3	22
7,824	457	24	220	1,719	533	2	6	...	258	6	1,612	1,154	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
555	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
191	276	29	424	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	196	2	230	14	95	3	13	...	...	...	19	569	1	1
16	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
444	466	17	356	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,006	316	340	128	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,110	304	1	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3	2	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	484	...	328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,406	222	392	286	14	101	...	3	...	...	...	19	569	1	1
7	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	12

Statement of Imports and Exports for the Fusli 1869, *for the Sea Ports in the*

IM

Ports.	Where to or from.			Gunnies and Fibres.			
	Foreign Ports.	Home Ports.		No.	English.		
		Districts.	Ports.		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.
Kottapatnam.	Pondicherry..	...	...	1,049	...	...	...
			Akyab ...	...	...	...	...
			Calcutta ...	...	...	...	...
			Balasore ...	...	...	...	...
			Mauritius ...	...	...	...	...
		Nellore ...	Itamukkula ...	1,722	...	...	...
			Kristnapatam.	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Epurpolliem...	...	...	...	...
			Nizampatam...	...	...	...	25
			Kottapollem...	...	...	...	12
			Nagayalanka...	...	...	...	...
			Masulipatam...	...	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Nursapur ...	...	...	...	...
			Cocanada ...	...	...	...	...
			Coringa ...	...	4	1	16
		Vizagapatam..	Vizagapatam...	...	...	...	...
		Ganjam ...	Ganjam ...	...	...	...	...
			Pundi ...	...	...	...	...
			Barwah ...	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	79,160	419	3	22
			Total ...	81,931	424	2	19
Itamukkala.	Pondicherry..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	False Point...		Balasore ...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	31,640	100	...	20
		Nellore ...	Kottapatnam..	14	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Nizampatam...	85	...	...	...
			Masulipatam...	300	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Nursapur ...	...	...	...	...
			Coringa ...	...	...	...	...
			Tallapoodi ...	...	...	...	...
		Ganjam ...	Pundi ...	...	...	...	...
			Gopaulpur ...	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam..	Vizagapatam...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	32,039	100	...	20
Pakala ...	False Point...	Madras ...	Madras ...	7,125	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Kottapollem...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	7,125	...	...	...

year 1278, *or from* 1*st July* 1868 *to* 30*th June*
District of Nellore.—Continued.

PORTS.—*Continued.*

Cloths and Piece Goods.				Timber & Fire-wood.	Sundries.				Total Value.
No.	English.				No.	English.			
	Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.	No.		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.	
									Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	234
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,700
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,464
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,820
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	77
...	...	...	...	908	164	539	...	...	11,910
1	...	...	...	198,774	130	...	...	...	3,908
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,710
...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	13,378
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,906
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,609
6	...	...	...	15	300	...	...	...	5,837
...	...	...	...	...	99	30	...	14	1,136
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,392	...	...	...	4,821	2,910	532	2	...	4,29,005
1,399	...	...	...	204,518	3,657	1,101	2	14	5,04,914
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	8,390
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,818
80	...	...	...	2,604	678	17	4	21	2,21,140
...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	167
...	...	...	...	108,368	121	...	...	...	3,497
...	...	...	...	...	317	...	...	...	12,295
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,022
...	...	...	...	235	...	...	...	...	644
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80	...	...	...	111,227	1,426	18	...	21	2,58,013
11	...	...	...	3,740	52	26	3	4	39,950
...	...	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	10
11	...	...	...	87,400	52	26	3	4	39,960

Statement of Imports and Exports for the Fusli
1869, *for the Sea Ports in the*

IM

Ports.	Where to or from.			Bullion.		Jewellery.	
	Foreign Ports.	Home Ports.					
		Districts.	Ports.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ramapatam..	Ceylon ...	Kistna ...	Colombo ...	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam ..	...	...	...	...
			Pentacotta ...	...	...	...	...
		Nellore ...	Kristnapatam..	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Zuvvaladinne.	,,	,,	Colombo ...	...	...	...	...
Iskapalli ...	,,	Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
			Colombo ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Ponnapudi ...	,,	Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
Mypaud ...	,,	Madras ...	Madras ...	7,550	...	...	...
Kristnapatam.	,,	Vizagapatam ...	Pentacotta ...	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	47,750	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Nizampatam...	...	...	...	...
		Nellore ...	Kottapatnam..	...	...	...	...
			Colombo ...	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Eparpolliem...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	47,750	...	...	...
Rimanji ...	,,	Madras ...	Madras ...	5,000	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam..	Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...
			Vizagapatam ..	...	...	...	...
			Gopaulpur ...	...	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Cocanada ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	5,000	...	...	...
Tupili ...	,,	Madras ...	Madras ...	4,700	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam ...	Vizagapatam ..	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	4,700	...	...	...
			Grand Total ...	90,000	...	500	5,500

year 1278, *or from* 1*st July* 1868 *to* 30*th June*
District of Nellore.—Continued.

PORTS.—*Continued.*

Grains.		Oil Seeds and Pulses.		Fruits and Condiments.				Oils & Ghee.			Metals.			
English.		English.		lbs. Avoirdupois.	English.			English.			No.	English.		
Quarters.	lbs.	Qrs.	lbs.		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.	Cwt.	Gls.	oz.		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
444	176	113	468	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
453	164	113	468	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
365	196	3	304	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...
38	348	77	465	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	8	12	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
404	44	81	269	...	...	...	...	18	8	12	24	...	...	...
...	...	...	328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12,095	495	613	71	1,733	635	3	17	18	266	18	1,673	1,795	1	15

Statement of Imports and Exports for the Fusli 1869, *for the Sea Ports in the*

IM

Ports.	Where to or from.			Gunnies and Fibres.			
	Foreign Ports.	Home Ports.		No.	English.		
		Districts.	Ports.		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.
Ramapatam..	Ceylon ...	Kistna... ...	Colombo ...	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam..	Vizagapatam ..	...	...	...	...
			Pentacotta ...	...	...	...	...
		Nellore ...	Kristnapatam.	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Zuvvaladinne.	,,	,,	Colombo ...	...	...	...	...
Iskapalli ...	,,	Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
			Colombo ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Ponnapudi ...	,,	Madras ...	Madras ...	50	...	...	...
Mypaud ...	,,	Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
Kristnapatam.	,,	Vizagapatam ...	Pentacotta ...	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	59	...	...	...
		Kistna... ...	Nizampatam ...	...	...	...	...
		Nellore ...	Kottapatnam..	1	14	2	16
			Colombo ...	...	3	...	...
		Kistna... ...	Epurpolliem...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	60	17	2	16
Pamanji ...	,,	Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
			Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam..	Vizagapatam...	...	...	...	...
			Gopaulpur ...	...	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Cocanada ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Tupili ...	,,	Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam ...	Vizagapatam ..	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
			Grand Total ...	121,205	542	1	27

year 1278, *or from* 1*st July* 1868 *to* 30*th June*
District of Nellore.—Continued.

PORTS.—*Continued.*

Cloths and Piece Goods.				Timber & Fire-wood.	Sundries.				Total Value.
No.	English.				No.	English.			
	Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.	No.		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.	
									Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,382
...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	100	...	27	58	...	180
...	...	...	...	100	7	27	58	...	3,570
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,225
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,567
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,280
1	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	48,102
...	...	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	2,325
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112
...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	8,004	3	...	...	...	53,846
...	...	...	...	20	3	...	...	...	5,015
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	20	3	...	...	...	5,015
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,700
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,700
1,491	...	...	...	332,609	5,148	1,188	...	11	9,37,810

Statement of Imports and Exports for the Fusli 1869, *for the Sea Ports in the*

EX

Ports.	Where to or from.			Bullion.		Jewellery.	
	Foreign Ports.	Home Ports.					
		Districts.	Ports.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kottapatnam.	Pondicherry.	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Akyab ...	...	...	...	...
			Calcutta ...	...	...	...	...
			Balasore ...	...	...	...	...
			Mauritius ...	...	...	...	...
		Nellore ...	Itamukkula ...	...	...	...	...
			Kristnapatam.	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Epurpolliem...	...	...	...	...
			Nizampatam...	...	...	...	...
			Kottapollem...	...	...	...	...
			Nagayalanka...	...	...	...	...
			Masulipatam...	...	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Nursapur ...	...	...	...	...
			Cocanada ...	...	...	...	...
			Coringa ...	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam..	Vizagapatam...	...	...	...	...
		Ganjam ...	Ganjam ...	...	...	...	...
			Pundi ...	...	...	...	...
			Barwah ...	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	4,200
			Total ...	...	...	...	4,200
Itamukkula.	Pondicherry..	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Balasore ...	...	...	...	...
	False Point...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	100
		Nellore ...	Kottapatnam..	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Nizampatam...	...	...	...	...
			Masulipatam...	...	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Nursapur ...	...	...	...	...
			Coringa ...	...	...	...	...
			Tallapoodi ...	...	...	...	...
		Ganjam ...	Pundi ...	...	...	...	...
			Gopaulpur ...	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam..	Vizagapatam...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	100
Pakala ...	False Point...	Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Kottapollem...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...

year 1278, *or from* 1*st July* 1868 *to* 30*th June*
District of Nellore.—Continued.

PORTS.

Grains.		Oil Seeds and Pulses.		Fruits and Condiments.				Oils and Ghee.			Metals.			
English.		English.		lbs. Avoir-dupois.	English.			English.			No.	English.		
Qrs.	lbs.	Qrs.	lbs.		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.	Cwt.	Gls.	oz.		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.
18	202	190	474	11,942	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,622	426	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	67	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	272	26	440	10,472	89	...	...	...	462	42	...	...	...	...
16	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	22	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	174	11	488	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	239	47	5	1	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	304	208	...	...	3	16	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	100	42	280	22,904	2	3	3	...	1,562	78	...	67	...	17
1	484	2,282	221	504	1	3	2	...	805	78	2	12	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	554	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	580	80	...	...	...	...	...	401	51	...	2	...	22
7,696	209	10,069	464	101,472	183	2	18	...	5,022	72	15	3	1	12
7,758	141	15,753	381	147,294	282	3	11	...	8,543	140	37	87	3	18
...	...	...	...	...	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,763	236	5,423	10	...	779	1	11	...	602	14	3	...	...	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
...	...	17	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	34	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	240	...	...	...	6	2	24	...	196	88	8	290	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	95	128	...	...	...	...	...	401	51	3	55	3	4
...	...	...	25	...	2	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,774	476	5,569	327	...	954	1	5	...	1,200	28	26	346	...	15
1,445	264	6,718	21	...	...	...	...	7	11	81	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,445	264	6,718	21	...	...	...	...	7	11	81	...	...	...	...

Statement of Imports and Exports for the Fusli 1869, *for the Sea Ports in the*

EX

Ports.	Where to or from.			Gunnies and Fibres.			
	Foreign Ports.	Home Ports.		No.	English.		
		Districts.	Ports.		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.
Kottapatnam.	Pondicherry.	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Akyab ...	...	...	...	...
			Calcutta ...	6,000	...	...	...
			Balasore ...	...	...	...	...
			Mauritius ...	...	4	2	...
		Nellore. ...	Itamukkula ...	14	...	...	...
			Kristnapatam.	1	4	1	20
		Kistna ...	Epurpolliem...	200	...	...	...
			Nizampatam...	21,090	5	2	...
			Kottapollem...	5,950	7	1	11
			Nagayalanka...	...	...	...	...
			Masulipatam...	80	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Nursapur ...	...	...	...	...
			Cocanada ...	...	...	...	...
			Coringa ...	14,520	11	3	24
		Vizagapatam..	Vizagapatam ..	10,420	15	...	...
		Ganjam ...	Ganjam ...	...	...	...	...
			Pundi ...	975	...	...	...
			Barwah ...	60	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	2,084	421	1	7
			Total ...	61,394	470	...	6
Itamukkula.	Pondicherry.	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Balasore ...	...	...	...	...
	False Point...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	272	31	2	...
		Nellore ...	Kottapatnam..	1,722	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Nizampatam...	5,225	...	...	...
			Masulipatam...	...	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Nursapur ...	...	...	...	...
			Coringa ...	...	...	...	...
			Tallapoodi ...	7,161	23	2	18
		Ganjam ...	Pundi ...	...	...	...	...
			Gopaulpur ...	17,450	5	1	12
		Vizagapatam..	Vizagapatam...	4,000	...	...	...
			Total ...	35,830	60	2	2
Pakala ...	False Point...	Madras ...	Madras ...	42	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Kottapollem...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	42	...	...	...

year 1278, *or from* 1*st July* 1868 *to* 30*th June*
District of Nellore.—Continued.

PORTS.—*Continued.*

Cloths and Piece Goods.				Timber and Fire-wood.	Sundries.				Total Value.
No.	English.				No.	English.			
	Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.	No.		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.	
									Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,749
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	218	...	...	...	33,733
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,350
...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	2,168
...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	106
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	20	116
100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170
28	...	...	...	21	1	2	...	10	10,782
...	...	...	...	2	30	4	...	27	6,421
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,249
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,900
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
113	...	...	...	1	...	22	...	...	9,468
151	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	56,635
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,387
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,127
322	...	...	...	107	40	665	1	8	2,91,245
720	...	...	...	153	311	707	...	9	4,56,606
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,162
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
174	...	...	...	3	67	...	...	...	88,694
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,792
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	688
50	...	...	...	...	13	8	2	23	9,648
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
105	...	...	...	...	...	33	3	8	6,202
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	307
332	...	...	...	3	80	42	2	3	1,19,619
127	...	...	...	...	223	68	...	9	88,767
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
127	...	...	...	...	223	68	...	9	88,767

Statement of Imports and Exports for the Fusli 1869, *for the Sea Ports in the*

EX

Ports.	Where to or from.			Bullion.		Jewellery.	
	Foreign Ports.	Home Ports.					
		Districts.	Ports.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ramapatam..	Ceylon ...	Kistna... ...	Colombo ...	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam..	Vizagapatam ..	...	...	...	...
			Pentacotta ...	...	...	...	...
		Nellore ...	Kristnapatam..	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Zuvvaladinne.	,,	,,	Colombo ...	...	...	...	...
Iskapalli ...	,,	Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
			Colombo ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Ponnapudi ...	,,	Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
Mypaud ...	,,	Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
Kristnapatam.	,,	Vizagapatam ...	Pentacotta ...	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
		Kistna... ...	Nizampatam ...	...	...	...	...
		Nellore ...	Kottapatnam ..	...	...	...	...
			Colombo ...	...	...	...	...
		Kistna... ...	Epurpolliem...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Pamanji ...	,,	Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam..	Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...
			Vizagapatam ..	...	...	...	...
			Gopaulpur ...	...	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Cocanada ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Tupili ...	,,	Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam...	Vizagapatam ..	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
			Grand Total ...	...	...	...	4,300

year 1278, *or from* 1*st July* 1868 *to* 30*th June*
District of Nellore.—Continued.

PORTS.—*Continued.*

Grains.		Oil Seeds and Pulses.		Fruits and Condiments.				Oils and Ghee.			Metals.			
English.		English.		lbs. Avoir-dupois.	English.			English.			No.	English.		
Qrs.	lbs.	Qrs.	lbs.		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.	Cwt.	Gls.	oz.		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
540	432	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
540	432	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,547	349	245	290	...	...	...	...	71	85	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,547	349	245	290	...	...	...	...	71	85	...	...	...	...	...
2,358	430	...	...	...	1	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,040	444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,466	110	77	465	...	24	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	492	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,467	102	77	465	...	24	1	4	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,339	1	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,013	1	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,982	...	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	658	1	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,993	1	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	892	3	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	892	3	12
29,934	138	28,610	274	147,294	1,263	1	1	78	984	51	75	6,320	...	23

Statement of Imports and Exports for the Fusli 1869, *for the Sea Ports in the*

EX

Ports.	Where to or from.			Gunnies and Fibres.			
	Foreign Ports.	Home Ports.		No.	English.		
		Districts.	Ports.		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.
Ramapatam..	Ceylon ...	Kistna... ...	Colombo ...	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam..	Vizagapatam ..	...	...	...	...
			Pentacotta ...	...	...	...	...
		Nellore ...	Kristnapatam..	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	70	...	...	...
			Total ...	70	...	...	...
Zuvvaladinne.	,,	,,	Colombo ...	...	...	...	...
Iskapalli ...	,,	Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
			Colombo ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Ponnapudi ...	,,	Madras ...	Madras ...	35	...	...	...
Mypaud ...	,,	Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
Kristnapatam.	,,	Vizagapatam ...	Pentacotta ...	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
		Kistna... ...	Nizampatam ...	...	...	...	...
		Nellore ...	Kottapatnam..	57	...	...	...
			Colombo ...	...	...	...	...
		Kistna... ...	Epurpolliem...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	57	...	...	...
Pamanji ...	,,	Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam..	Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...
			Vizagapatam...	...	...	...	...
			Gopaulpur ...	...	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Cocanada ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Tupili ...	,,	Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam ...	Vizagapatam...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
			Grand Total ...	97,428	530	2	8

year 1278, *or from* 1*st July* 1868 *to* 30*th June*
District of Nellore.—Continued.

PORTS.—*Continued.*

Cloths and Piece Goods.				Timber & Fire-wood.	Sundries.				Total Value.
No.	English.				No.	English.			
	Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.	No.		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.	
									Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	311	56	...	273
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	12	25	2,591
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	48,215	105	324	56	...	6,829
...	...	...	...	48,215	105	674	...	25	9,693
...	...	...	...	...	...	219	2	16	150
...	...	...	...	...	30	144	...	26	30,274
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,391	...	8	351
...	...	...	...	...	30	1,535	...	34	30,625
...	...	...	...	...	...	172	...	6	47,452
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,853
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	80,986
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	250
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	33
...	...	...	...	1	9	1	...	...	81,279
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,700
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,238
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,240
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,209
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,387
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,800
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,800
1,179	...	...	...	48,372	788	5,346	3	18	8,89,371

Statement of Imports and Exports for the Fusli
1870, *for the Sea Ports*

IM

Ports.	Where to or from.			Bullion.		Jewellery.	
	Foreign Ports.	Home Ports.					
		Districts.	Ports.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kottapatnam.			Poory ...	...	...	...	...
			Lakshmipuram.	...	...	...	...
			Akyab... ...	...	...	...	...
			Balasore ...	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	4,800
		Nellore ...	Kristnapatam...	...	...	...	...
			Itamukkula ...	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Epurpolliem ...	...	...	...	...
			Nizampatam ...	...	...	...	...
			Kottapollem ...	...	...	...	...
			Nagayalanka ...	...	...	...	...
			Masulipatam ...	...	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Nursapur ...	...	...	...	...
			Cocanada ...	...	...	...	...
			Coringa ...	...	...	...	...
		Ganjam ...	Barwah ...	...	...	...	...
			Pundi ...	...	...	...	...
			Gopaulpur ...	...	...	...	...
			Ganjam ...	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam...	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	4,800
Itamukkula ..		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	200
		Nellore ...	Kottapatnam ...	...	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Nursapur ...	...	...	...	...
			Coringa ...	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Nizampatam ...	...	...	...	...
		Ganjam ...	Gopaulpur ...	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam...	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	200
Pakala ...		Madras ...	Madras ...	12,000	...	...	...
		Nellore ...	Kristnapatam...	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Kottapollem ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	12,000	...	...	...
Ramapatam..		Kistna ...	Masulipatam ...	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
		Nellore ...	Kottapatnam ...	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam...	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...
			Colombo ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Tummala-penta.		Godavery ...	Nursapur ...	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...

year 1279, *or from* 1*st July* 1869 *to* 30*th June in the District of Nellore.*

PORTS.

Grains.		Oil Seeds & Pulses.		Fruits and Condiments.				Oils & Ghee.			Metals.			
English.		English.		lbs. Avoir. dupois.	English.			English.			No.	English.		
Qrs.	lbs.	Qrs.	lbs.		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.	Cwt.	Gls.	oz.		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.
1,121	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
984	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	213	60	423	6	1,804	2	3	...	117	...	1,797	3,575	...	11
108	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	450	...	...	...	...	...	13	39	...	26	1	22
395	140	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
27	440	1	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
1,844	266	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
674	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,334	168	...	...	...	13	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
327	412	49	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,213	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,023	262	12	150	...	42	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
775	292	...	...	...	1	1	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15,988	325	144	283	21	1,862	...	3	...	120	39	1,798	3,601	3	13
148	214	...	328	...	224	2	27	...	...	...	182	125	2	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
457	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
348	266	...	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	11
1,710	14	14	462	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,664	28	15	454	...	226	3	...	...	...	...	182	129	3	22
2	458	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	115	2	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	458	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	115	2	24
312	201	17	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
312	201	17	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement of Imports and Exports for the Fusli
1870, *for the Sea Ports in the*

IM

Ports.	Where to or from.			Gunnies and Fibres.			
	Foreign Ports.	Home Ports.		No.	English.		
		Districts.	Ports.		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.
Kottapatnam.			Poory	...	...	...	...
			Lakshmipuram.	...	...	...	...
			Akyab... ...	...	...	...	...
			Balasore ...	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	30,865	210	...	8
		Nellore ...	Kristnapatam...	...	...	...	...
			Itamukkula ...	122	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Epurpolliem ...	...	6	2	10
			Nizampatam ...	...	...	...	...
			Kottapollem ...	...	...	...	...
			Nagayalanka ...	...	...	...	...
			Masulipatam ...	...	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Nursapur ...	...	...	...	...
			Cocanada ...	...	...	...	...
			Coringa ...	...	...	...	...
		Ganjam ...	Barwah ...	1,000	125	2	2
			Pundi ...	...	...	...	...
			Gopaulpur ...	...	...	...	...
			Ganjam ...	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam...	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	31,987	342	...	20
Itamukkula..		Madras ...	Madras ...	15,960	42	3	12
		Nellore ...	Kottapatnam ...	...	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Nursapur ...	...	...	...	...
			Coringa ...	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Nizampatam ...	2,625	...	...	...
		Ganjam ...	Gopaulpur ...	...	53	2	8
		Vizagapatam...	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	18,585	76	1	20
Pakala ...		Madras ...	Madras ...	480	...	...	...
		Nellore ...	Kristnapatam...	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Kottapollem ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	480	...	...	...
Ramapatam.		Kistna ...	Masulipatam ...	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
		Nellore ...	Kottapatnam ...	900	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam...	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...
			Colombo ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	900	...	...	...
Tummala-penta.		Godavery ...	Nursapur ...	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...

year 1279, *or from* 1*st July* 1869 *to* 30*th June*
District of Nellore—Continued.

PORTS.—*Continued.*

Cloths and Piece Goods.				Timber and Firewood.	Sundries.				Total Value.
No.	English.				No.	English.			
	Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.	No.		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.	
									Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,308
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,101	...	...	...	6,116	1,282	434	1	5	2,89,045
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
...	...	...	...	1	44	...	...	...	1,146
...	...	...	...	45,412	116	9	2	22	296
...	...	...	...	130,936	113	2	2	...	3,800
...	...	...	...	429,084	195	..	...	...	3,037
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,626
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,150
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,546
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,439
...	...	...	...	210	...	...	...	...	11,160
...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	15,453
...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	150
...	...	...	...	...	850	...	...	...	5,385
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,101	...	...	...	611,759	3,350	446	1	27	4,36,741
706	...	...	...	1,308	310	63	3	12	1,84,048
...	...	...	...	1	38	...	...	...	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,460
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	...	...	...	214,156	97	...	...	...	5,133
...	...	...	...	200	575	...	...	...	27,057
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
720	...	...	...	215,665	1,020	63	3	12	2,20,748
10	...	...	...	6,875	25	89	...	4	16,860
...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
10	...	...	...	6,891	25	89	...	4	16,867
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,482
...	...	...	...	68	27	6	1	...	66
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	68	27	6	1	...	12,639
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement of Imports and Exports for the Fusli 1870, *for the Sea Ports in the*

IM

Ports.	Where to or from.			Bullion.		Jewellery.	
	Foreign Ports.	Home Ports.					
		Districts.	Ports.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Zuvvala-dinne.		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
			Colombo ...	...	...	...	...
			Rasangi ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Iskapalli ...		Kistna ...	Nizampatam ...	...	....	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
			Colombo ...	...	...	...	...
			Balasore ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Ponnapudi ...		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
Kristnapa-tam.		Madras ...	Madras ...	68,050	...	...	...
		Nellore ...	Ramapatam ...	...	....	...	...
			Kottapatnam ...	...	...	...	...
			Colombo ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	68,050	...	...	...
Maypaud ...		Madras ...	Madras ...	18,000	...	...	...
			Colombo ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	18,000	...	...	...
Pamanji ...		Madras ...	Madras ...	5,000	...	...	...
			Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...
			Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	5,000	...	...	...
Tupili ...		Madras ...	Madras ...	15,000	...	...	...
Pudi ...		Kistna ...	Nizampatam ...	...	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Coringa ...	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Masulipatam ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
			Grand Total ...	118,050	...	...	5,000

year 1279, *or from* 1*st July* 1869 *to* 30*th June*
District of Nellore.—Continued.

PORTS.—*Continued.*

Grains.		Oil Seeds and Pulses.		Fruits and Condiments.				Oils & Ghee.			Metals.			
English.		English.			English.			English.				English.		
Qrs.	lbs.	Qrs.	lbs.	lbs. Avoirdupois.	Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.	Cwt.	Gls.	oz.	No.	Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.
2	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
216	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
216	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	3	8	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	3	8	...
...	...	...	328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19,196	400	178	177	23	2,089	3	3	...	120	39	2,009	3,852	2	3

Statement of Imports and Exports for the Fusli
1870, *for the Sea Ports in the*

IM

Ports.	Where to or from.			Gunnies and Fibres.			
	Foreign Ports.	Home Ports.		No.	English.		
		Districts.	Ports.		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.
Zuvvaladinne.		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
			Colombo ...	...	...	...	...
			Rasangi ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Iskapalli ...		Kistna ...	Nizampatam ...	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	1,200	...	...	...
			Colombo ...	...	...	...	...
			Balasore ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	1,200	...	...	...
Ponnapudi ...		Madras ...	Madras ...	1,500	...	...	...
Kristnapatam.		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
		Nellore ...	Ramapatam ...	...	...	...	...
			Kottapatnam ...	...	...	...	...
			Colombo ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Maypaud ...		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
			Colombo ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Pamanji ...		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
			Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...
			Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Tupili ...		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
Pudi ...		Kistna ...	Nizampatam ...	...	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Coringa ...	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Masulipatam ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
			Grand Total ..	54,652	418	2	12

year 1279, *or from* 1*st July* 1869 *to* 30*th June*
District of Nellore.—Continued.

PORTS.—*Continued.*

Cloths and Piece Goods.				Timber and Firewood.	Sundries.				Total Value.
No.	English.				No.	English.			
	Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.	No.		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.	
									Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145
...	...	...	...	815	...	...	...	...	11,116
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	980
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	815	...	...	...	...	12,096
...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	7,276
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70,210
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70,210
2	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	18,173
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	18,173
...	...	...	...	20	3	...	...	...	5,015
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	20	3	...	...	...	5,015
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,855	...	...	...	835,221	4,439	605	2	11	8,14,910

Statement of Imports and Exports for the Fusli 1870, *for the Sea Ports in the*

EX

Ports.	Where to or from.			Bullion.		Jewellery.	
	Foreign Ports.	Home Ports.					
		Districts.	Ports.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kottapatnam.			Poory ...	...	...	...	...
			Lakshmipuram.	...	...	...	...
			Akyab... ...	...	...	...	...
			Balasore ...	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	50	4,550
		Nellore ...	Kristnapatam...	...	...	...	...
			Itamukkula ...	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Epurpolliem ...	...	...	...	...
			Nizampatam ...	...	...	...	...
			Kottapollem ...	...	...	...	...
			Nagayalanka ...	...	...	...	...
			Masulipatam ...	...	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Nursapur ...	...	...	...	...
			Cocanada ...	...	...	...	...
			Coringa ...	...	...	...	...
		Ganjam ...	Barwah ...	...	...	...	...
			Pundi ...	...	...	...	...
			Gopaulpur ...	...	...	...	...
			Ganjam ...	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam...	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	50	4,550
Itamukkula..		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	25	2,050
		Nellore ...	Kottapatnam...	...	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Nursapur ...	...	...	...	...
			Coringa ...	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Nizampatam ...	...	...	...	...
		Ganjam ...	Gopaulpur ...	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam...	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	25	2,050
Pakala ...		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
		Nellore ...	Kristnapatam...	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Kottapollem ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Ramapatam..		Kistna ...	Masulipatam ...	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
		Nellore ...	Kottapatnam...	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam...	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...
			Colombo ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Tummala-penta.		Godavery ...	Nursapur ...	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...

year 1279, *or from* 1*st July* 1869 *to* 30*th June*
District of Nellore.—Continued.

PORTS.

Grains.		Oil Seeds and Pulses.		Fruits and Condiments.				Oils and Ghee.			Metals.			
English.		English.		lbs. Avoirdupois.	English.			English.			No.	English.		
Qrs.	lbs.	Qrs.	lbs.		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.	Cwt.	Gls.	oz.		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	4	...	...	...
6,283	54	2,890	468	20,384	899	...	7½	...	3,165	84	18	3	...	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	3	20	...	115	57	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	2	...	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	52	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	214	...	...	328	...	...	...	...	786	87	4	311	2	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...
6,287	268	2,943	208	20,712	901	3	27½	...	4,307	103	55	316	3	16
1,698	138	4,128	104	...	1,182	2	1	...	100	44	17	...	3	19
117	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	3	3	5
15	126	...	...	...	3	3	17	...	501	95	2	82	2	7
4	124	...	...	...	1	...	13	...	100	46	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	14	42	1	...	...	...
4	460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	44	1	1	1	22
1,840	60	4,128	104	...	1,187	3	10	...	817	21	48	88	2	25
...	...	5,226	338	...	...	...	...	7	11	81	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5,226	338	...	...	...	...	7	11	81	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
964	472	13	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
964	472	13	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	27	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	27	...	4

Statement of Imports and Exports for the Fusli 1870, *for the Sea Ports in the*

EX

Ports.	Where to or from.			Gunnies and Fibres.			
	Foreign Ports.	Home Ports.		No.	English.		
		Districts.	Ports.		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.
Kottapatnam.			Poory	...	...	...	...
			Lakshmipuram.	...	...	...	...
			Akyab... ...	...	...	...	...
			Balasore ...	1,500	58	2	8
		Madras ...	Madras ...	3,007	168	3	20
		Nellore ...	Kristnapatam...	...	...	...	...
			Itamukkula ...	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Epurpolliem ...	540	...	...	...
			Nizampatam ...	1,350	2	...	22
			Kottapollem ...	1,850	60	...	4
			Nagayalanka ...	...	...	...	...
			Masulipatam ...	...	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Nursapur ...	...	...	...	...
			Cocanada ...	...	...	...	...
			Coringa ...	1,801	63	1	8
		Ganjam ...	Barwah ...	5,100	...	...	...
			Pundi... ...	500	...	...	...
			Gopaulpur ...	...	...	...	...
			Ganjam ...	3,220	1	1	20
		Vizagapatam...	Vizagapatam ...	1,010	...	...	...
			Total ...	19,878	354	...	26
Itamukkula ..		Madras ...	Madras ...	1,178	76	3	17
		Nellore ...	Kottapatnam ...	122	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Nursapur ...	...	...	...	...
			Coringa ...	11,164	43	...	6
		Kistna ...	Nizampatam ...	1,470	...	...	...
		Ganjam ...	Gopaulpur ...	6,150	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam...	Vizagapatam ...	4,003	...	...	...
			Total ...	24,087	119	3	23
Pakala ...		Madras ...	Madras ...	38	1	2	7
		Nellore ...	Kristnapatam...	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Kottapollem ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	38	1	2	7
Ramapatam..		Kistna ...	Masulipatam ...	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	29	...	...	...
		Nellore ...	Kottapatnam...	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam...	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...
			Colombo ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	29	...	...	...
Tummala-penta.		Godavery ...	Nursapur ...	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...

year 1279, *or from* 1*st July* 1869 *to* 30*th June*
District of Nellore.—Continued.

PORTS.—*Continued.*

Cloths and Piece Goods.				Timber and Firewood.	Sundries.				Total Value.
No.	English.			No.	No.	English.			
	Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.			Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.	
									Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2,130
...	...	...	...	...	1	88	...	14	5,753
313	...	...	...	11	22	1,148	1	14	1,52,025
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	38	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	118
...	...	...	...	1	...	5	3	12	315
...	...	...	...	4	100	144	3	2	699
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,262
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,750
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	100	317	3	18	8,207
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,510
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	61	2	16	770
...	...	...	...	...	...	21	3	24	400
313	...	...	...	21	561	1,788	2	16	1,99,042
43	...	...	...	...	310	21	1	15	77,767
...	...	...	...	1	44	...	...	...	1,207
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,457
254	...	...	...	33	...	57	1	13	5,552
...	...	...	...	53	1	23	1	18	1,469
13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,018
70	...	...	...	4	...	12	...	6	1,443
380	...	...	...	91	355	114	...	24	95,913
...	...	...	...	...	...	62	3	22	70,804
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	62	3	22	70,804
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	83,830	...	7	3	...	12,521
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,616	2	3	5,525
...	...	...	...	...	...	513	...	...	290
2	...	...	...	83,830	...	2,136	5	3	18,336
25	...	...	...	379	9	...	...	...	2,642
...	...	...	...	77,952	...	...	...	...	155
25	...	...	...	78,331	9	...	...	...	2,797

Statement of Imports and Exports for the Fusli
1870, *for the Sea Ports in the*

EX

Ports.	Where to or from.			Bullion.		Jewellery.	
	Foreign Ports.	Home Ports.					
		Districts.	Ports.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Zuvvaladinne.		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
			Colombo ...	...	...	...	...
			Rasangi ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Iskapalli ...		Kistna. ...	Nizampatam ...	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
			Colombo ...	...	...	...	...
			Balasore ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Ponnapudi ...		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
Kristnapatam.		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
		Nellore ...	Ramapatam ...	...	...	...	...
			Kottapatnam ...	...	...	...	...
			Colombo ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Maypaud ...		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
			Colombo ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Pamanji ...		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
			Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...
			Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Tupili ...		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
Pudi ...		Kistna ...	Nizampatam ...	...	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Coringa ...	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Masulipatam ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
			Grand Total ...	...	...	75	6,600

year 1279, *or from* 1*st July* 1869 *to* 30*th June*
District of Nellore.—Continued.

PORTS.—*Continued.*

Grains.		Oil Seeds and Pulses.		Fruits and Condiments.				Oils and Ghee.			Metals.			
English.		English.		lbs. Avoirdupois.	English.			English.			No.	English.		
Qrs.	lbs.	Qrs.	lbs.		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.	Cwt.	Gls.	oz.		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
646	244	1,896	2	...	...	...	...	...	21	63	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
646	244	1,896	2	...	...	...	...	...	21	63	...	...	...	...
2,716	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,806	97	...	...	...	5	1	24	...	...	...	...	75	1	18
2	271	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
108	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	484	3	10
7,916	488	...	...	...	5	1	24	...	...	...	...	560	1	...
10,206	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	11	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	582	2	4
10,206	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	11	...	582	2	4
651	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,457	2	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	857	...	16
651	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,314	2	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30,689	387	14,207	442	20,712	2,095	...	23½	8	5,169	29	107	3,889	2	17

Statement of Imports and Exports for the Fusli 1870, *for the Sea Ports in the*

EX

Ports.	Where to or from.			Gunnies and Fibres.			
	Foreign Ports.	Home Ports.		No.	English.		
		Districts.	Ports.		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.
Zuvvaladinne.		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
			Colombo ...	...	...	...	...
			Rasangi ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Iskapalli ...		Kistna ...	Nizampatam ...	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
			Colombo ...	...	...	...	...
			Balasore ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Ponnapudi...		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
Kristnapatam.		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
		Nellore ...	Ramapatam ...	...	...	...	...
			Kottapatnam...	...	...	...	...
			Colombo ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Maypaud ...		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
			Colombo ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Pamanji ...		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
			Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...
			Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Tupili ...		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
Pudi ...		Kistna ...	Nizampatam ...	...	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Coringa ...	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Masulipatam ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
			Grand Total ...	44,032	475	2	...

year 1279, *or from* 1*st July* 1869 *to* 30*th June*
District of Nellore.—Continued.

PORTS.—*Continued.*

Cloths and Piece Goods.				Timber and Firewood.	Sundries.				Total Value.
No.	English.			No.	No.	English.			
	Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.			Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.	
									Rs.
...	...	...	...	28,340	...	...	...	...	75
...	...	...	...	...	...	473	3	20	451
...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	20
...	...	...	...	28,340	800	473	3	20	546
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,304
...	...	...	...	...	...	447	3	8	310
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,690	...	...	546
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,137	3	8	29,160
...	...	...	...	...	...	51	1	...	28,131
...	...	...	...	89,150	...	...	...	...	80,353
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,080
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,454
...	...	...	...	89,150	...	...	...	...	82,914
...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	1,06,832
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	318
...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	1,07,150
...	...	...	...	...	8	71	...	26	7,890
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,197
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,880
...	...	...	...	...	8	71	...	26	15,967
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	389	1	14	2,049
...	...	...	...	...	...	357	...	16	1,776
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,082	2	10	5,383
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,829	...	12	9,209
720	...	...	...	2,04,316	1,833	10,665	1	19	6,24,839

Statement of Imports and Exports for the Fusli
1871, *for the Sea Ports*

IM

Ports.	Where to or from.			Bullion.		Jewellery.	
	Foreign Ports.	Home Ports.					
		Districts.	Ports.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kottapatnam.			Colombo ...	...	...	...	...
			Balasore ...	...	...	...	...
			False Point ...	...	...	...	...
			Calcutta ...	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	300
		Nellore ...	Ramapatam ...	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Epurpolliem...	...	...	...	...
			Nizampatam ...	...	...	...	...
			Kottapollem...	...	...	...	...
			Gangadipalem.	...	...	...	...
			Nagayalanka...	...	...	...	...
			Masulipatam ..	...	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Nursapur ...	...	...	...	...
			Coringa ...	...	...	...	...
		Ganjam ...	Barwah ...	...	...	...	...
			Calingapatam.	...	...	...	...
			Gopaulpur ...	...	...	...	...
			Ganjam ...	...	...	...	...
			Swarnapur ...	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam ..	...	...	...	...
			Poory ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	300
Itamukkula.		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	3,200
		Nellore ...	Kottapatnam.	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Nizampatam...	...	...	...	100
			Epurpolliem...	...	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Nursapur ...	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam ...	Vizagapatam ..	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	3,300
Palnla ...		Madras ...	Madras ...	2,000	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Nursapur ...	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Epurpolliem ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	2,000	...	...	...
Ramapatam.		Kistna ...	Colombo ...	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam ...	Vizagapatam...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Juvvaladinne			Madras ...	...	...	...	...
			Colombo ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...

year 1280, *or from* 1*st July* 1870 *to* 30*th June in the District of Nellore.*

PORTS.

Grains.		Oil Seeds and Pulses.		Fruits and Condiments.				Oils & Ghee.			Metals.			
				lbs. Avoirdupois.	English.			English.			No.	English.		
English.		English.												
Qrs.	lbs.	Qrs.	lbs.		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.	Cwt.	Gls.	oz.		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	401	...	...	...
1,243	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	331	40	100	1	909	1	16	...	14	42	1,917	2,730	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
423	469	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	348	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
203	236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,724	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
358	424	10	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16,846	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
510	348	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	490	29	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
645	6	...	...	...	48	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
508	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22,509	482	80	142	1	957	2	24	...	14	42	2,318	2,730	2	...
452	484	..	...	259	47	1	1	...	...	...	147	32	2	7
...	...	8	256	...	...	...	...	...	71	85	...	...	...	...
307	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
228	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
354	120	7	272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,342	292	16	28	259	47	1	1	...	71	85	155	32	3	16
14	134	1	484	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	64	...	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	134	1	484	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	64	...	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement of Imports and Exports for the Fusli 1871; *for the Sea Ports in the*

IM

Ports.	Where to or from.			Gunnies and Fibres.			
	Foreign Ports.	Home Ports.		No.	English.		
		Districts.	Ports.		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.
Kottapatnam.			Colombo ...	...	...	...	...
			Balasore ...	...	...	...	...
			False Point ...	300	...	...	...
			Calcutta ...	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	12,700	108	...	...
		Nellore ...	Ramapatam ...	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Epurpolliem...	600	...	...	...
			Nizampatam...	...	...	...	...
			Kottapollem...	1,850	...	...	24
			Gangadipalem.	...	...	1	8
			Nagayalanka ..	...	...	...	...
			Masulipatam ..	...	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Nursapur ...	320	...	...	...
			Coringa ...	...	...	...	...
		Ganjam ...	Barwah ...	...	...	...	...
			Calingapatam..	...	...	...	...
			Gopaulpur ...	...	...	...	...
			Ganjam ...	...	...	...	...
			Swarnapur ...	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam ..	...	...	...	...
			Poory ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	15,770	108	2	4
Itamukkula.		Madras ...	Madras ...	4,053	...	3	16
		Nellore ...	Kottapatnam..	500	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Nizampatam ..	...	...	...	...
			Epurpolliem ...	...	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Nursapur ...	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam ...	Vizagapatam ..	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	4,553	...	3	16
Pakala ...		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Nursapur ...	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Eparpolliem...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Ramapatam.		Kistna ...	Colombo ...	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam ...	Vizagapatam...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Zuvvaladinne			Madras ...	...	...	...	...
			Colombo ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...

year 1280, *or from* 1*st July* 1870 *to* 30*th June*
District of Nellore.—Continued.

PORTS.—*Continued.*

Cloths and Piece Goods.				Timber & Fire-wood.	Sundries.				Total Value.
No.	English.				No.	English.			
	Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.	No.		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.	
									Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,200
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,220
...	...	...	...	906	5	8	3	4	347
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,340	...	...	...	9,060	...	1,178	5	11	1,80,043
...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
...	...	...	...	33	1	...	...	...	2,993
...	...	...	...	268,985	222	...	...	...	1,402
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,386
210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,782
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,132
...	...	...	...	1,079	4,000	...	...	...	1,11,745
...	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	64
...	...	...	...	18	15	...	...	...	6,244
...	...	...	...	...	110	...	...	...	780
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,888
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,650
2,551	...	...	...	280,135	4,362	1,188	...	15	3,56,014
690	...	...	...	2,343	725	3	2	8	1,54,415
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187
8	...	...	...	60,058	117	...	...	...	2,737
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400
...	...	...	...	10	122	...	...	...	4,470
698	...	...	...	62,411	964	3	2	8	1,63,209
...	...	...	...	3,506	626	10	1	22	6,716
...	...	...	...	311	600	...	...	...	450
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3,817	1,226	10	1	22	7,166
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	85
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	85

Statement of Imports and Exports for the Fusli 1871, *for the Sea Ports in the*

IM

Ports.	Where to or from.			Bullion.		Jewellery.	
	Foreign Ports.	Home Ports.					
		Districts.	Ports.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Iskapalli ...		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Epurpolliem...	...	...	...	...
			Colombo ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Ponnapudi...		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Motiepalie ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Maypaud ...		Madras ...	Madras ...	12,750	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Nizampatam ..	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	12,750	...	...	...
Kristnapatam.		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Nizampatam...	...	...	...	...
		Tinnevelly ...	Coilpatam ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Pamanji ...		Madras ...	Madras ...	3,550	...	...	...
		Ganjam ...	Gopaulpur ...	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam ...	Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Cocanada ...	...	...	...	...
		Tinnevelly ...	Coilpatam ...	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam ...	Pentacotta ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	3,550	...	...	...
Pudi ...		Kistna ...	Epurpolliem...	...	...	...	...
Dugarazapatam		Nellore ...	Kristnapatam.	...	...	...	...
			Grand Total...	18,300	...	...	3,600

year 1280, *or from* 1*st July* 1870 *to* 30*th June*
District of Nellore.—Continued.

PORTS.—*Continued.*

Grains.		Oil Seeds and Pulses.		Fruits and Condiments.				Oils & Ghee.			Metals.			
English.		English.		lbs. Avoirdupois.	English.			English.			No.	English.		
Qrs.	lbs.	Qrs.	lbs.		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.	Cwt.	Gls.	oz.		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	82	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	5	...	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	82	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	5	...	27
...	...	...	...	...	11	3	27	...	...	...	20	17	...	8
1	...	...	...	...	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	107	3	27	...	...	...	20	17	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	483	...	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	48	...	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
324	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24,102	250	98	154	260	1,114	2	24	...	86	2	2,507	3,333	...	10

Statement of Imports and Exports for the Fusli
1871, *for the Sea Ports in the*

IM

Ports.	Where to or from.			Gunnies and Fibres.			
	Foreign Ports.	Home Ports.		No.	English.		
		Districts.	Ports.		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.
Iskapalli ...		Madras ...	Madras ...	2,000	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Epurpolliem ...	...	...	...	...
			Colombo ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	2,000	...	...	...
Ponnapudi...		Madras ...	Madras ...	7,055	...	...	25
		Kistna ...	Motiepalie ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	7,055	...	...	25
Maypaud ...		Madras ...	Madras ...	34	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Nizampatam ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	34	...	...	...
Kristnapatam.		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Nizampatam ...	...	...	...	...
		Tinnevelly ...	Coilpatam ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Pamanji ...		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
		Ganjam ...	Gopaulpur ...	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam ...	Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...
		Codavery ...	Cocanada ...	...	...	...	...
		Tinnevelly ...	Coilpatam ...	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam ...	Pentacotta ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Pudi ...		Kistna ...	Epurpolliem ...	...	...	...	...
Dugarazapatam		Nellore ...	Kristnapatam.	...	...	...	...
			Grand Total...	27,612	109	2	17

year 1280, *or from* 1*st July* 1870 *to* 30*th June*
District of Nellore.—Continued.

PORTS.—*Continued.*

Cloths and Piece Goods.				Timber & Fire-wood.	Sundries.				Total Value.
No.	English.				No.	English.			
	Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.	No.		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.	
									Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,300
...	...	...	...	368	...	...	...	...	2,976
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	368	...	...	...	...	5,276
400	...	...	...	41	7	...	...	...	1,600
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
400	...	...	...	41	7	...	...	...	1,600
5	...	...	...	2	2	4	1	6	13,647
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,525
5	...	...	...	2	2	4	1	1	15,172
...	...	...	...	1,380	1	...	...	...	41
...	...	...	...	170	...	...	...	...	2,100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,550	1	...	...	...	2,141
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,550
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,550
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,941
3,654	...	...	...	348,325	6,562	1,205	5	23	5,57,154

Statement of Imports and Exports for the Fusli
1871, *for the Sea Ports in the*

EX

Ports.	Where to or from.			Bullion.		Jewellery.	
	Foreign Ports.	Home Ports.					
		Districts.	Ports.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kottapatnam.			Colombo ...	...	...	...	...
			Balasore ...	...	...	...	...
			False Point ...	...	...	...	...
			Calcutta ...	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	1,700
		Nellore ...	Ramapatam ...	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Epurpolliem...	...	...	...	...
			Nizampatam...	...	...	...	...
			Kottapollem...	...	...	...	...
			Gangadipalem.	...	...	...	...
			Nagayalanka ..	...	...	...	...
			Masulipatam ..	...	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Nursapur ...	...	...	...	...
			Coringa ...	...	...	...	...
		Ganjam ...	Barwah ...	...	...	...	...
			Calingapatam.	...	...	...	...
			Gopaulpur ...	...	...	...	...
			Ganjam ...	...	...	...	...
			Swarnapur ...	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam..	Vizagapatam ..	...	...	...	...
			Poory ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	1,700
Itamukkula ..		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	1,700
		Nellore ...	Kottapatnam ..	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Nizampatam...	...	...	...	...
			Epurpolliem...	...	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Nursapur ...	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam ...	Vizagapatam ..	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	1,700
Pakala ...		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Nursapur ...	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Epurpolliem...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Ramapatam .		Kistna ...	Colombo ...	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam ...	Vizagapatam ..	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Zuvvaladinne			Madras ...	...	...	...	...
			Colombo ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...

year 1280, *or from* 1*st July* 1870 *to* 30*th June*
District of Nellore.—Continued.

PORTS.

Grains.		Oil Seeds and Pulses.		Fruits and Condiments.				Oils & Ghee.			Metals.			
English.		English.		lbs. Avoirdupois.	English.			English.			No.	English.		
Qrs.	lbs.	Qrs.	lbs.		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.	Cwt.	Gls.	oz.		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	987	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,740	420	3,618	142	89,980	633	3	8	...	893	122	3	3	2	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	492	...	...	...	1	...	13	...	741	56	...	...	1	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
79	188	283	272	...	26	2	16	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
11	158	47	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...
7	190	...	...	212	2	3	10	...	214	2	1	66	2	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	210	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	448	1,048	166	...	1	...	13	...	997	47	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,840	396	6,195	304	90,192	665	2	4	...	2,845	227	29	70	3	4
25	164	1,675	210	...	2,705	2	6	...	395	93	12	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	2	20	...	57	43	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	164	1,675	210	...	2,707	...	26	...	452	136	12	...	...	...
...	...	358	308	...	...	...	...	4	7	11	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	358	308	...	...	...	...	4	7	11	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement of Imports and Exports for the Fusli
1871, *for the Sea Ports in the*

EX

Ports.	Where to or from.			Gunnies and fibres.			
	Foreign Ports.	Home Ports.		No.	English.		
		Districts.	Ports.		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.
Kottapatnam.			Colombo ...	...	...	...	...
			Balasore ...	...	...	...	...
			False Point ...	...	...	...	...
			Calcutta ...	...	...	...	...
		Madras ...	Madras ...	12,715	365	3	10
		Nellore ...	Ramapatam ...	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Epurpolliem ...	1,850	...	...	...
			Nizampatam ...	2,250	...	...	...
			Kottapollem ...	6	78	2	20
			Gangadipalem.	...	...	...	...
			Nagayalanka ..	...	...	...	...
			Masulipatam ..	300	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Nursapur ...	...	...	...	...
			Coringa ...	4,400	10	2	...
		Ganjam ...	Barwah ...	...	...	...	...
			Calingapatam.	...	...	...	...
			Gopaulpur ...	...	...	...	...
			Ganjam ...	...	...	...	...
			Swarnapur ...	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam ..	9,117	4	1	24
			Poory ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	30,588	458	3	26
Itamukkula..		Madras ...	Madras ...	4,514	43	3	24
		Nellore ...	Kottapatnam..	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Nizampatam ...	2,160	...	...	...
			Epurpolliem ...	...	35	2	24
		Godavery ...	Nursapur ...	2,500	1	1	10
		Vizagapatam ...	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	9,174	81	...	2
Pakala ...		Madras ...	Madras ...	211	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Nursapur ...	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Epurpolliem ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	211	...	...	...
Ramapatam.		Kistna ...	Colombo ...	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam ...	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Zuvvaladinne			Madras ...	...	...	...	...
			Colombo ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...

year 1280, *or from* 1*st July* 1870 *to* 30*th June*
District of Nellore.—Continued.

PORTS.—*Continued.*

Cloths and Piece Goods.				Timber & Fire-wood.	Sundries.				Total Value.
No.	English.				No.	English.			
	Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.	No.		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.	
									Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	485	...	...	194
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	14,741
130	...	...	...	7	6	424	3	26	95,024
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230
...	...	...	...	1	2	4	...	...	1,121
...	...	...	...	1	62	10	...	22	1,104
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,420
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	8	15,633
...	...	...	...	1	...	25	...	...	1,736
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,830
130	...	...	...	2	...	8	3	20	17,234
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
260	...	...	...	13	82	959	...	20	1,58,247
15	1	3	4	1	7	14	2	26	40,851
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	31	...	2	2	20	394
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	384
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	1	3	4	32	7	17	1	18	4,16,789
...	...	...	...	...	50	51	2	26	4,867
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
...	...	...	...	...	50	51	2	26	4,917
...	...	...	...	...	...	135	...	...	67
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,209	2	12	6,036
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,344	2	12	6,103
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	290	...	...	195
...	...	...	...	...	...	290	...	...	195

Statement of Imports and Exports for the Fusli
1871, *for the Sea Ports in the*

EX

Ports.	Where to or from.			Bullion.		Jewellery.	
	Foreign Ports.	Home Ports.					
		Districts.	Ports.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Iskapalli ...		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Epurpolliem...	...	...	...	...
			Colombo ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Ponnapudi...		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Motiepalie ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Maypaud ...		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Nizampatam...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Kristnapatam.		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Nizampatam...	...	...	...	...
		Tinnevelly ...	Coilpatam ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Paṁanji ...		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
		Ganjam ...	Gopaulpur ...	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam ...	Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Cocanada ...	...	...	...	...
		Tinnevelly ...	Coilpatam ...	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam ...	Pentacotta ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Pudi ...		Kistna ...	Epurpolliem...	...	...	...	...
Dugarazapatam		Nellore ...	Kristnapatam.	...	...	...	...
			Grand Total ...	...	...	...	3,400

year 1280, *or from* 1*st July* 1870 *to* 30*th June*
District of Nellore.—Continued.

PORTS.—*Continued.*

Grains.		Oil Seeds and Pulses		Fruits and Condiments.				Oils & Ghee.			Metals.			
English.		English.		lbs. Avoirdupois.	English.			English.			No.	English.		
Qrs.	lbs.	Qrs.	lbs.		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.	Cwt.	Gls.	oz.		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.
687	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	42	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
687	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	42	...	...	...	...
4,177	186	...	...	...	...	1	22	...	10	94	...	...	...	...
360	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,538	86	...	...	...	...	1	22	...	10	94	...	...	...	...
7,764	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,764	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	24
5,799	430	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
360	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,160	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,801	1	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,110	3	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	716	2	7
444	343	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	806	3	14
444	343	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,525	3	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22,465	48	8229	322	90,192	3,374	...	24	4	332	6	42	6,608	1	12

Statement of Imports and Exports for the Fusli 1871, *for the Sea Ports in the*

EX

Ports.	Where to or from.			Gunnies and Fibres.			
	Foreign Ports.	Home Ports.		No.	English.		
		Districts.	Ports.		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.
Iskapalli ...		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Epurpolliem...	...	...	...	...
			Colombo ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Ponnapudi...		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Motiepalie ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Maypaud ...		Madras ...	Madras ...	20	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Nizampatam...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	20	...	...	...
Kistnapatam.		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
		Kistna ...	Nizampatam...	...	...	...	...
		Tinnevelly ...	Coilpatam ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Pamanji ...		Madras ...	Madras ...	...	...	...	...
		Ganjam ...	Gopaulpur ...	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam ...	Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...
		Godavery ...	Cocanada ...	...	...	...	...
		Tinnevelly ...	Coilpatam ...	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam ...	Pentacotta ...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...
Pudi ...		Kistna ...	Epurpolliem...	...	...	...	...
Dugarazapatam		Nellore ...	Kristnapatam.	...	...	...	...
			Grand Total ...	39,993	540	...	...

year 1280, *or from* 1*st July* 1870 *to* 30*th June*
District of Nellore.—Continued.

PORTS.—*Continued.*

Cloths and Piece Goods.				Timber & Fire-wood.	Sundries.				Total Value.
No.	English.				No.	English.			
	Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.	No.		Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.	
									Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,485
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	280
...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	6,765
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,221
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,621
...	...	...	...	280	...	...	...	...	69,943
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	280	...	...	...	...	69,943
...	...	...	...	78,580	...	...	...	...	47,873
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100
...	...	...	...	78,580	...	...	...	...	49,973
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,211
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	15	11,012
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,528
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,465
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,157
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	15	25,374
...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
275	1	3	4	78,905	639	4,083	...	7	7,43,928

Weights and Measures.

Original unit.

According to ancient works, the original unit of weights and measures in India is a mote dancing in a sunbeam, and a variable number of them is said to constitute some seed. Thus we find "*Abrus precatorius*," Tel. *Guruvinda Ginja*, in the table of goldsmith's weight in ordinary use in this district. This is the smooth scarlet seed with a black tip so constantly seen in all native jewellers' shops.

I.—*Table of Goldsmiths' Weights.*

2 Patikas	=	1 Beda or guruvinda ginja (seed).
2 Bedas	=	1 Dugalam.
2 Dugalams	=	1 Çavalam.
2 Çavalams	=	1 Pavu.
2 Pavus	=	1 Mada.
2 Madas	=	1 Pagoda (gold).
81 Pagodas	=	1 Seer = 24 Tolas = 180 Grains = 1 Rupee.

The pagoda or hún was a gold coin valued at Rupees 3-8-0, and which weighed 53·27 grains. The star pagoda coined at Madras, and valued at Rupees 3-8-0, weighed 52·56 grains. The rupee of the old native mints averaged about 175 grains. The Arcot rupee was coined at the Madras Mint, till 1818, at a weight of 176·4 grains. The present British rupee is 180 grains in weight, which is the tola of most Indian bazaars.

The usual table of commercial weight in the Nellore District is given as follows :—

II.—*Table of Commercial Weights.*

10 Kanack pagodas	=	1 Pollam	=	3 Tolas.
2 Pollams	=	1 Quarter seer	=	6 do.
2 Quarter seers	=	1 Half seer	=	12 do.
2 Half seers	=	1 Cutcha seer	=	24 do.
5 Seers	=	1 Viss	=	120 do.
8 Viss	=	1 Maund	=	960 do.
20 Maunds	=	1 Baruva or candy	=	19,200 do.

In the villages a system of weights was prevalent somewhat different from the above.

III.—*Village Table of Commercial Weights.*

7 Pollams	=	1 Seer	=	21 Tolas.
6 Seers	=	1 Viss	=	126 do.
8 Viss	=	1 Maund	=	1,008 do.
20 Maunds	=	1 Baruva	=	20,160 do.

The measures of capacity seem to have been founded on the weight of grain they would hold. The following is the ordinary table of the Nellore District :—

IV.—*Table of Measures of Capacity.*

2	Çattacks	=	1 Navattak.
2	Navattaks	=	1 Quarter seer.
2	Quarter seers	=	1 Half seer.
2	Half seers	=	1 Seer.
3½	Seers	=	1 Munta.
4	Muntas	=	1 Kunçum.
2	Kunçums	=	1 Irasa.
2	Irasas	=	1 Tum.
5	Tums	=	1 Yeddum.
2	Yeddums	=	1 Paudum.
2	Paudums	=	1 Candy or puti.

In the village we find prevalent a somewhat modified system.

V.—*Village Table of Measures of Capacity.*

4	Giddas	=	1 Solu.
2	Solus	=	1 Tavva.
2	Tavvas	=	1 Munika.
2	Munikas	=	1 Munta.
4	Muntas	=	1 Kunçum.

The tuvvas and manikas have been long replaced in towns by the Mahomedan pukka seer, a vessel containing, when heaped, 80 rupees weight of rice. Through the exertions of Mr. J. W. B. Dykes, Collector, a uniform system of weights and measures have been gradually introduced into this district, the merchants and traders generally agreeing to have only one unit, the contents of which should weigh ten tolas or 10 rupees weight of well-dried rice. An establishment has been entertained for stamping weights and measures according to this scale, whose operations have been extended to all the taluqs and divisions. The Zemindars of Venkatagiri and Kalastry have given their cordial co-operation to this arrangement.

Though one unit of measurement has been agreed to, there are still two systems for the smaller measures—the one rising up to the kunçum by the 14 seers of the Mussulmans, the other descending from that measure by the usual Hindu practice.

VI.—*Authorized Table of Measures according to the Mahomedan System.*

				lbs.	Avoirdupois.
10 Tolas	= 1 Navattak	=		¼ or	0·257
2 Navattaks	= 1 Quarter seer	=		½ or	0·514
2 Quarter seers	= 1 Half seer	=		1 or	1·028
2 Half seers	= 1 Seer	=		2 or	2·057
14 Seers	= 1 Kunçum	=		28¾ or	28·797
2 Kunçums	= 1 Irasa	=		57½ or	57·599
2 Irasas	= 1 Tum	=		115 or	115·198
20 Tums	= 1 Puti	=		2,300 or	2303·96

VII.—*Authorized Table of Measures descending on the Hindu System.*

		Tolas.	lbs. Avoirdupois.
1 Kunçum =		1,120	= 28¾ or 28·799
¼ Kunçum = 1 Munta		= 280	= 7 or 7·158
⅛ Kunçum = 1 Paddi or tavva		= 140	= 3½ or 3·579
1/16 Kunçum = 1 Sola or sawa seer		= 70	= 1¾ or 1·799
1/32 Kunçum = 1 Half sola or sawa seer		= 35	= ⅞ or 0·899
1/64 Kunçum = 1 Quarter seer or sawa seer		= 17½	= 7/16 or 0·449

As to linear measures, there is the angulam or first joint of the thumb, then the cubit, Telugu *mura* being the length from the elbow joint to the top of the fingure of some tall man chosen as a standard. It exceeds the 18-inch cubit of England, and averages about 19·7 inches. The ordinary table is as follows :—

VIII.—*Table of Linear Measurement.*

	1 Angulam	= 1 Inch.
9 Angulams	= 1 Janna	= 1 Span.
2 Jannas	= 1 Mura	= 1 Cubit.
2 Muras	= 1 Gujam	= 1 Yard.
2 Gujams	= 1 Bara	= 1 Fathom.

For distances of greater length there is no defined measurement, but the people speak of one ghaus distance equal to what may be traversed in an Indian hour of 20 minutes and an amada as a stage of about eight miles.

As to superficial measurement the native practice was in ancient times to name an area of land after the quantity of grain that it was thought would sow it, or the quantity it was thought it would produce. Thus we have—

IX.—*Table of Superficial Measurement according to Quantity.*

16 Suras	= 1 Pura.	
16 Puras	= 1 Visam or anna.	
16 Visams	= 1 Gorru.	

In converting visams into acres, one visam of dry land is roughly taken as equal to four acres, and one visam of wet land as equal to two acres. For accurate measurements the following table is in use :—

X.—*Accurate Table of Superficial Measurements.*

	1 Mura	= 19·68 Inches.	
32 Muras	= 1 Kunta	= 32½ Eng. ft.	= 2,756¼ Sqr. ft.
			= ·0633 Acres.
50 Kuntas	= 1 Gorru	= 137,812½ Eng. ft.	= 3·1637 Acres.
8 Gorrus	= 1 Kuçala.		

The gorru is often sub-divided into annas or 1/16th, and these again into 1/16th. The gorru is generally reckoned at 3⅛ acres, or 3·1250, which is sufficiently near approximation. It is said that it originally

denoted an area requiring 2½ tums of seed to sow it. The tum of 16 *heaped* muntas is about 56 pukka seers of rice. The word gorru means a kind of sowing machine or drill plough.

The old native measure for all but garden lands was with a rod of 32 cubits of 52½ English feet, as shown in the above table.

The garden or *jarib* lands were measured with a rod of 21 cubits = 34$\frac{2}{3}\frac{9}{4}$ English feet, but the resulting gorru is the same.

1 Rod square = 1,187 square feet = 1 Kunta = ·02725 Acres.
116 Kuntas = 1 Gorru of 137,693 sqr. ft. = 3·161 Acres.

Those surveyed villages which have been measured since the district came under British rule were measured with the chain of 33 feet.

1 Square chain = 1,089 Square feet = 1 Kunta.
40 Kuntas = 43,560 Square feet = 1 Acre.

In the Revenue Survey Gunter's chain only has been employed, measuring 66 feet with its multiple of cents.

CHAPTER XII.

AGRICULTURE.

(Contributed by Mr. CHARLES RUNDALL, *Revenue Settlement.)*

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—Acreage under the various crops.—Acreage in detail under separately cultivated and mixed crops.—Acreage under various cultivated wet crops.—Jonna kyles.—Aruga kyles.—Wet paddy kyles.—Conversion of Madras measures into pounds.—Total yield of food grains.—Consumption and surplus produce. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. SEASONS.—Statement showing seasons of different crops. WET CROPS AND THEIR CULTIVATION.—Paddy.—Jonna.—Gingelly and hemp.—Indigo. DRY CROPS AND THEIR CULTIVATION.—Spiked millet.—Gingelly.—Cholum.—Red gram.—Green gram.—Korra.—Chama.—Aruga.—Indigo.—Cotton.—Castor oil.—Paddy.—Raggy.—Cholum.—Variga.—Coriander.—Linseed.—Mustard seed.—Horse gram.—Black gram.—Alachanda and karamadi.—Hemp.—Bengal gram.—Castor oil. GARDEN CROPS AND THEIR CULTIVATION.—Spiked millet.—Chillies.—Raggy.—Tobacco.—Chayroot.—Summer Jonna.—Indian corn.—Sugar-cane.—Betel vine.—Plantains.—Turmeric.—Ginger.—Onions.—Sweet potatoes.—Yams.—Arum.—Colocasia.—Brinjalls.—Bendikayi.—Luffa gourds.—Snake vegetable.—Cucumber.—Gourds.—Water melons.—Greens.—Indian sorrel.—Jute.—Sour greens.—Spinach.—Fenugreek.—Manure.—Rotation of crops.—Agricultural laborers.—Pasturage of cattle.

Agricultural statistics.

THE agricultural statistics compiled by the Revenue authorities for the year 1870-71 supplies the most authentic information as to the crops and special products cultivated and of the acreage appertaining to each. This statement, which was published in the *Nellore District Gazette* of 16th September 1871, will be found in the Appendix to this Manual—III. Statistics of Production and Distribution, D. Agriculture, 1. Crops cultivated in acres.

Acreage under the various crops.

From the manner in which each crop or product is rendered in this statement, it would naturally be concluded by those not conversant with the agricultural system of the district that each is separately cultivated; but such is not the case, crops are as often mixed as separate; and, in order to place on record the actual mode adopted by the ryots, and to show the several crops which are collectively sown, the following statement has been drawn up from information collected by the Settlement Department during their operations in the several taluqs in various years. It does not, however, fully show the extent to which many of the crops are mixed, for where no crop could be observed on the ground, to check the Curnam's account for the current or preceding years as the case may have been, the Curnam's recorded particulars had to be accepted without question. With the jonna crop, for instance, pessara is much more extensively sown both in the principal and sub-division taluqs, than is to be gathered from the statement:—

Statement showing in detail the Acreage under the various separately cultivated and mixed Crops and Products.

Taluqs.	Years.	Food Grain and Corn Crops.																		
		Muduru or Peda Jonna.	Muduru or Peda Jonna with Kandi or Pessara.	Paira Jonna.	Paira Jonna with Horse Gram or Pessara or Indi. go mixed with it.	Aruga.	Aruga with Cotton, &c.	Aruga with Lamp Oil, &c.	Variga.	Sazza.	Sazza with Pessara.	Sazza with Horse Gram.	Sazza Cotton.	Sazza with Bengal Gram.	Korra.	Korra with Cotton.	Korra with Horse Gram.	Raggy.	Raggy with Cotton, &c.	Chamalu.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Principal Division.																				
1 Nellore	1867-68	...	...	3,137	2,624	2,844	...	404	...	557	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,861	...	...
2 Gudur	1867-68	...	...	13,637	196	2,127	...	287	...	1,045	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,981	...	...
3 Rapur	1867-68	...	...	29,498	2,834	3,139	890	20	...	1,371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,156	...	...
4 Atmakur	1867-68	...	...	59,561	8,749	5,260	8,014	1,786	...	3,817	...	...	...	...	56	...	...	3,307	...	...
5 Kavali	1868-69	...	...	30,074	...	7,927	2,747	14	148	1,107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,527	...	...
6 Udayagiri ...	1868-69	...	...	20,288	379	8,201	4,463	5	92	2,836	...	...	...	...	803	...	...	2,914	...	363
Total ...		...	...	156,195	14,782	29,498	16,114	2,516	240	10,733	...	...	...	...	859	...	...	16,746	...	363
Per-centage ...		...	...	54·2	5·11	10·20	5·57	0·87	0·8	3·71	...	...	...	...	0·29	...	...	5·79	...	0·13
Sub-Division.																				
7 Kandukur ...	1868-69	15,293	...	35,946	...	6,959	5,143	181	19,931	4,418	...	1,935	441	13	385	1,286	...	1,228	765	...
8 Kanigiri	1868-69	6,839	...	427	59	7,453	868	...	351	7,640	524	...	...	...	622	2,460	...	542	...	1,152
9 Ongole	1869-70	26,991	6,386	...	...	1,199	25	...	47,596	6,592	4	2,851	138	27	1,064	791	74	2,863	1,151	...
Total ...		49,123	6,386	36,373	59	15,611	6,036	181	67,878	18,650	528	4,786	579	40	2,071	4,537	74	4,633	1,916	1,152
Per-centage ...		17·15	2·23	12·70	0·2	5·45	2·10	0·6	23·70	6·51	0·18	1·67	0·20	0·1	0·72	1·59	0·3	1·62	0·67	0·40
Grand Total ...		49,123	6,386	192,568	14,841	45,109	22,150	2,697	68,118	29,383	528	4,786	579	40	2,930	4,537	74	21,379	1,916	1,515
Per-centage ...		8·53	1·11	33·46	2·60	7·84	3·85	0·47	11·84	5·8	0·9	0·83	0·10	0·1	0·51	0·79	0·1	3·71	0·33	0·26
Grand Total ...		262,918				69,956			68,118	35,316					7,541			23,295		1,515
Per-centage ...		45·68				12·16			11·84	6·14					1·31			4·4		0·26

Statement showing in detail the Acreage under the various separately cultivated and mixed Crops and Products.—Continued.

	Taluqs.	Years.	Food Grains and Corn Crops.—*Continued.*									Seed and Special Products.										Total.
			Dry Paddy.	Kandi.	Bengal Gram.	Horse Gram.	Horse Gram with Lamp Oil.	Horse Gram with Cotton.	Minumu.	Pessara.	Karamadi.	Miscellaneous Crops.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Indigo with Cotton, &c.	Lamp Oil.	Coriander.	Chillies.	Tobacco.	Nuvvulu.	Chayroot.	Zamunu.	
			22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
	Principal Division.																					
1	Nellore	1867-68	...	...	...	1,036	...	...	219	983	566	1,316	47	...	...	2,063	...	150	79	136	...	...	20,022
2	Gudur	1867-68	...	...	108	716	...	...	68	250	378	449	25	22	...	1,104	...	616	184	588	...	...	25,781
3	Rapur	1867-68	...	...	...	757	...	...	...	206	...	897	197	...	...	1,990	...	37	6	...	...	...	42,998
4	Atmakur	1867-68	...	...	111	2,223	...	...	178	167	...	1,408	151	866	...	6,815	...	72	169	59	...	...	202,769
5	Kavali	1868-69	...	...	...	694	...	...	...	25	...	536	180	455	...	2,205	...	110	37	...	...	...	47,786
6	Udayagiri ...	1868-69	...	...	...	4,677	...	...	...	145	...	380	415	894	...	2,891	...	20	13	...	...	...	49,779
	Total ...		...	...	219	10,103	...	...	465	1,776	944	4,986	1,015	2,237	...	17,068	...	1,005	488	783	...	...	289,135
	Per-centage ...		...	...	0·8	3·50	...	...	·016	0·61	0·33	1·73	0·35	0·78	...	5·90	...	0·35	0·17	0·27	...	...	100·0
	Sub-Division.																						
7	Kandukur ...	1868-69	220	...	100	6,314	84	...	6	34	...	...	277	5,560	74	7,257	...	185	175	...	...	...	114,210
8	Kanigiri	1868-69	...	...	...	3,468	...	...	...	...	...	...	745	315	...	1,598	4	22	4	...	...	...	35,093
9	Ongole	1869-70	3,273	96	600	5,823	228	52	377	79	...	12	3,276	11,029	682	9,892	2,337	794	682	...	50	54	137,088
	Total ...		3,493	96	700	15,605	312	52	383	113	...	12	4,298	16,904	756	18,747	2,341	1,001	861	...	50	54	286,391
	Per-centage ...		1·22	0·3	0·25	5·45	0·11	0·2	0·13	0·4	...	0·1	1·50	5·90	0·27	6·55	0·82	0·35	0·30	...	0·2	0·2	100·0
	Grand Total ...		3,493	96	919	25,708	312	52	848	1,889	944	4,998	5,313	19,141	756	35,815	2,341	2,006	1,349	783	50	54	575,526
	Per-centage ...		0·61	0·2	0·16	4·47	0·5	0·1	0·15	0·33	0·16	0·87	0·92	3·33	0·13	6·22	0·41	0·35	0·23	0·14	0·1	0·1	100·00
	Grand Total ...		3,493	96	919	26,072			848	1,889	944	4,998	5,313	19,897		35,815	2,341	2,006	1,349	783	50	54	575,526
	Per-centage ...		0·61	0·2	0·16	4·53			0·15	0·33	0·16	0·87	0·92	3·45		6·22	0·41	0·35	0·23	0·14	0·1	0·1	100·00

The distribution of the different sorts of paddy under cultivation, and the other crops cultivated under irrigation, can be gathered from the subjoined statement, which has been compiled from details similar to the foregoing statement :—

Statement showing the Acreage under the various Cultivated Wet Crops.

	Taluqs.	Years.	Food Grain and Corn Crops.								Seed & Special Products.				
			Fine Paddy (Pishanam, Sannavari, &c.).	Coarse Paddy (Iswaram)kora, Mosannam, Kesari, &c.).	Jonna.	Hagey.	Sazza.	Sazza with Hagey.	Sazza with Indigo, &c.	Miscellaneous Crops.	Indigo.	Nuvvulu.	Chillies.	Tobacco.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15.
	Principal Division.														
1	Nellore ...	1867-68...	44,505	27,473	1,045	1,280	49	...	...	670	...	46	233	59	75,350
2	Gudur ...	1867-68...	20,069	15,802	110	842	119	...	...	249	...	34	232	43	37,500
3	Rapur ...	1867-68...	1,137	763	100	121	75	...	...	388	23	...	7	...	2,614
4	Atmakur ...	1867-68...	4,567	2,710	2,680	584	138	...	...	1,251	581	...	71	...	12,582
5	Kavali ...	1868-69...	11,923	4,728	168	497	269	...	...	517	...	...	155	24	18,281
6	Udayagiri ...	1868-69...	276	123	190	393	255	...	...	220	152	...	...	...	1,609
		Total ...	82,477	51,599	4,293	3,717	905	...	...	3,295	756	80	688	126	147,936
		Per-centage ...	55·68	34·83	2·97	2·51	0·61	...	...	2·23	0·51	0·05	0·47	0·09	100·00
	Sub-Division.														
7	Kandukur ...	1868-69...	7,527	1,687	...	40	118	1,113	13	87	225	...	80	25	10,915
8	Kanigiri ...	1868-69...	269	117	...	9	...	4,462	47	21	53	...	...	...	4,978
9	Ongole ...	1869-70...	1,276	1,059	...	70	9	793	58	70	97	...	...	14	3,446
		Total ...	9,072	2,863	...	119	127	6,368	118	178	375	...	80	39	19,339
		Per-centage ...	46·91	14·81	...	0·61	0·66	32·93	0·61	0·92	1·94	...	0·41	0·20	100·00
		Grand Total ...	91,549	54,462	4,293	3,836	1,032	6,368	118	3,473	1,131	80	768	165	167,275
		Per-centage ...	54·73	32·56	2·57	2·29	0·62	3·81	0·07	2·07	0·68	0·04	0·46	0·10	100·00

The following statements, taken from the Settlement Report of the principal division of the district, exhibit the result of the very numerous experiments of produce made by the Revenue Officers and Revenue Settlement Department. The experiments are tabulated according to the classification of the land as carried out by the department, and the grain value it is proposed to assign to each description and quality of soil is as well shown. The crops for which these statistics have been abstracted are jonna, aruga, and wet paddy, which comprise the bulk of the wet and dry cultivation throughout the principal division taluqs. Similar details are not yet available for the sub-division. The particulars for wet paddy are furnished in two statements—the first relating to the anicut irrigation, the second to the tank irrigation. The measure referred to throughout the statements is the Madras measure :—

Class and Sort.		Jonna Kyles.								Average Grain Value assigned.	
		Good.		Middling.		Indifferent.		Average of all.			
		No. of Kyles.	Average Outturn.	No. of Kyles.	Average Outturn.	No. of Kyles.	Average Outturn.	No. of Kyles.	Average Outturn.	3rd-class Villages.	4th-class Villages.
			M. M.		M. M.		M. M.		M. M.	M. M.	M. M.
II. ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	325
	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	250
III. ...	1	25	452	31	294	30	168	86	296	300	275
	2	81	367	165	215	216	113	462	194	225	212
	3	43	274	103	146	84	79	230	145	175	166
	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	125
IV. ...	1	19	372	26	227	41	107	86	202	250	225
	2	177	284	385	146	374	71	936	142	166	150
	3	34	212	66	115	51	59	151	118	125	116
V. ...	1	2	371	8	156	13	69	23	125	166	150
	2	1	224	2	112	6	55	9	86	125	116
	3	1	224	1	74	...	...	2	149	90	80
VI. ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	175
	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	140
VII. ...	1	9	363	17	141	7	67	33	186	212	200
	2	53	272	175	126	169	59	397	117	130	120
	3	55	209	113	103	89	53	257	108	105	96
VIII. ...	1	1	219	1	102	...	...	2	161	166	150
	2	14	218	30	96	40	50	84	95	105	96
	3	7	155	4	76	2	44	13	113	90	80
Total No. of Kyles.		522	...	1,127	...	1,122	...	2,771	148	...	...
		Aruga Kyles.									
II. ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	550
	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	412
III. ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	450
	2	1	821	2	388	7	177	10	284	375	350
	3	...	...	1	182	...	...	1	182	300	275
	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	175
IV. ...	1	3	529	...	...	2	149	5	377	400	362
	2	7	507	22	262	29	128	58	225	300	275
	3	6	456	4	169	4	95	14	271	200	175
V. ...	1	3	515	2	243	4	103	9	271	300	275
	2	2	541	1	130	...	...	3	404	200	175
	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	112
VI. ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	312	275
	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	225
VII. ...	1	1	438	...	...	...	...	1	438	325	300
	2	11	418	32	234	35	107	78	203	212	180
	3	43	407	100	177	62	77	205	195	160	150
VIII. ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	250
	2	11	445	7	163	5	80	23	280	160	150
	3	3	312	11	120	4	58	18	138	120	112
Total No. of Kyles.		91	...	182	...	152	...	425	213	...	...

Class and Sort.		Wet Paddy Kyles—Anicut Villages.								Average Grain Value assigned.
		Good.		Middling.		Indifferent.		Average of all.		
		No. of Kyles.	Average Outturn.	No. of Kyles.	Average Outturn.	No. of Kyles.	Average Outturn.	No. of Kyles.	Average Outturn.	
			M. M.		M. M.		M. M.		M. M.	M. M.
II. ...	1	1	1,269	...	...	...	...	1	1,269	1,000
	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	850
III. ...	1	1	1,132	9	766	8	550	18	690	800
	2	11	914	23	606	26	348	60	551	725
	3	1	691	5	537	10	296	16	396	625
	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	550
IV. ...	1	7	1,359	10	805	3	447	20	945	850
	2	26	1,032	69	693	82	450	177	630	750
	3	21	892	14	533	5	385	40	703	650
V. ...	1	20	945	26	637	15	404	61	680	750
	2	4	628	8	467	6	271	18	437	650
	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
VI. ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	725
	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	650
VII. ...	1	1	821	1	606	...	...	2	714	800
	2	1	821	2	644	2	383	5	575	700
	3	3	771	2	504	...	...	5	664	625
VIII. ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	725
	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	625
	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
XII. ...	1	...	...	4	539	1	300	5	491	725
	2	2	653	1	411	1	261	4	495	650
XIII. ...	1	1	634	3	505	3	350	7	457	650
	2	1	480	...	...	...	...	1	480	600
XIV. ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Total No. of Kyles...		101	...	177	...	162	...	440	629	...
Wet Paddy Kyles.										
II. ...	1	...	...	...	...	4	648	4	648	1,000
	2	...	...	...	...	1	317	1	317	850
III. ...	1	13	1,053	32	753	39	399	84	635	800
	2	33	918	47	603	59	348	139	569	725
	3	21	727	24	458	14	279	59	511	625
	4	2	578	1	353	...	...	3	503	550
IV. ...	1	15	1,261	22	836	35	462	72	743	850
	2	90	1,092	132	672	153	389	375	658	750
	3	70	872	69	495	78	277	217	538	650
V. ...	1	14	872	11	576	14	395	39	617	750
	2	20	793	15	394	7	248	52	499	650
	3	1	606	...	...	...	...	1	606	500
VI. ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	339	1	339	725
	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	650
VII. ...	1	24	1,084	24	587	14	369	62	730	800
	2	74	964	75	528	66	335	215	619	700
	3	44	865	29	473	28	269	101	587	625
VIII. ...	1	5	929	1	520	1	279	7	778	725
	2	16	762	14	482	9	250	39	543	625
	3	4	551	2	298	...	...	6	466	500
XII. ...	1	14	920	12	530	3	305	29	695	725
	2	44	751	19	418	4	269	67	628	650
XIII. ...	1	95	878	89	502	20	299	204	657	650
	2	5	742	1	448	3	198	9	528	600
XIV. ...	1	3	807	1	415	...	...	4	709	600
	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Total No. of Kyles...		607	...	620	...	563	...	1,790	618	...

The equivalent in pounds of the grain values thus assigned in Madras measures for each crop, according to the standard classification table, is rendered in the accompanying statement:—

Soils.			Jonna.				Aruga.				Wet Paddy.	
Main Series.	Sub-Divisions and their Sub-Numbers in the Standard Classification.	Sorts.	3rd-class Villages.		4th-class Villages.		3rd-class Villages.		4th-class Villages.			
			M. M.	lbs.	M. M.	lbs.	M. M.	lbs.	M. M.	lbs.	M. M.	lbs.
Exceptional.	II ...	1	350	1,013	325	940	600	1,389	550	1,273	1,000	2,263
		2	275	796	250	723	450	1,041	412	954	850	1,923
Regar Clay.	Pure III ...	1	300	867	275	796	500	1,157	450	1,041	800	1,810
		2	225	651	212	613	375	868	350	810	725	1,641
		3	175	506	166	480	300	694	275	636	625	1,414
		4	133	385	125	362	200	463	175	405	550	1,245
	Loamy IV ...	1	250	723	225	651	400	926	362	838	850	1,923
		2	166	480	150	434	300	694	275	636	750	1,697
		3	125	362	116	336	200	463	175	405	650	1,471
	Sandy V ...	1	166	480	150	434	300	694	275	636	750	1,697
		2	125	361	116	336	200	463	175	405	650	1,471
		3	90	260	80	231	120	278	112	259	500	1,131
Red Clay.	Pure VI ...	1	190	550	175	506	312	722	275	636	725	1,641
		2	150	434	140	434	250	579	225	521	650	1,471
	Loamy VII...	1	212	613	200	579	325	752	300	694	800	1,810
		2	130	376	120	347	212	491	180	417	700	1,584
		3	105	304	96	278	160	370	150	347	625	1,414
	Sandy VIII...	1	166	480	150	434	275	636	250	579	725	1,641
		2	105	304	96	278	160	370	150	347	625	1,414
		3	90	260	80	231	120	278	112	259	500	1,131
Arenaceous.	Loamy XII...	1	...	...	...	...	250	579	225	521	725	1,641
		2	...	...	...	...	225	521	200	463	650	1,471
	Sandy XIII...	1	...	...	...	...	225	521	200	463	650	1,471
		2	...	...	...	...	175	405	150	347	600	1,358
	Heavy Sand XIV ...	1	...	...	...	...	175	405	150	347	600	1,358
		2	...	...	...	...	120	278	112	259	500	1,131

Total yield of food grains.

The following statement is an attempt to estimate the total produce of the district from the available data of the acreage under each description of crop. According to the calculation the total grain produce of fusli 1280 is set down as 357,533 putties of all grains. To make adequate allowance for grain in the husk, from one-third to one-fourth require to be deducted.

	Putties.		Putties.	Putties.
Paddy	178,526—$\frac{1}{4}$	or	44,631 =	133,895
Aruga	23,868—$\frac{1}{3}$	or	7,956 =	15,912
Horse gram			5,404	
			57,991	
			357,533	
			299,542	

Consumption.

In round numbers the district outturn of food grains in the year may be taken at three lakhs of putties. The population of the Government and Shrotriem villages is returned at 755,000. Allowing 2 lbs. *per diem* of grain as the allowance for each individual, we have 755,000 × 2 lbs. × 365=551,150,000 lbs.= 255,069 putties, the putty being equal to 2,160 lbs.

	Putties.
Outturn of food grains	300,000
Deduct consumption	255,000
	45,000
Deduct at five per cent. for seed grain and grain given to cattle	15,000
	30,000 surplus yield.

Surplus produce.

This estimate must, however, be accepted with caution as only something approximate :—

	Name of Crop.	Area.*	Average Yield per Acre.	Total. Putties of Grain.	Putties of Oil Seeds.	Other Putties.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Paddy, first crop, irrigated	222,869	15½ Tums ...	172,723	...	...
2	Paddy, second crop ...	5,014	16 do. ...	4,011	...	...
3	Paddy, dry	7,169	5 do. ...	1,792	...	...
4	Cholum or Jonna ...	75,000	4½ do. ...	16,875	...	...
		288,887	3½ do. ...	50,555	...	...
5	Raggy	35,089	15 do. ...	26,317	...	...
		6,000	4 do. ...	1,200	...	...
6	Aruga	95,473	5½ do. ...	23,868	...	...
7	Sazza	50,000	3½ do. ...	3,750	...	...
		19,811	8 do. ...	7,924	...	...
8	Dholl	2,822	3 do. ...	423	...	...
9	Pessara	8,358	2¼ do. ...	940	...	...
10	Variga...	110,774	7 do. ...	38,771	...	...
11	Karamadi	1,054	2¼ do. ...	118	...	...
12	Minumu	1,451	2¼ do. ...	163	...	...
13	Korra	13,231	4 do. ...	2,646	...	...
14	Bengal gram	526	2 do. ...	53	...	...
15	Cotton...	12,616	2 Maunds ...	...	...	1,262
16	Oil seeds	53,842	2½ Tums ...	...	6,730	...
17	Horse gram	43,232	2½ do. ...	5,404	...	...
18	Tobacco	2,930	10 Maunds ...	...	...	1,465
19	Chillies	3,876	10 do. ...	...	...	1,938
	Total ...	860,024	...	357,533	6,730	4,665

* Taken from the statistics published in District Gazette of the 16th September 1871.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Agricultural implements.

The following are the agricultural implements in general use and the corresponding English terms or explanation:—

Telugu.	English.
Nageli	... Plough.
Gorru	... Light plough with three shares.
Guntaka	... Grubber and leveller.
Papatam	... Three-pronged hoe.
Zaddigam	... Drilling apparatus, which is fixed to and used with the gorru.
Dindu	... Light beam-leveller.
Nalla-manu	... Heavy beam-leveller.
Palla-manu	... Teethed leveller.
Dante	... Wooden hand-rake.
Goddali	... Axe.
Gaddapara	... Crowbar.
Chalagapara or Para chippa...	Mamoti.
Dokudupara	... Spud.
Kodavali	... Sickle.

The plough is the ordinary Indian implement of the kind, but there are varieties, as, for instance, the wet and the dry plough: the former is a very light implement. Amongst the dry ploughs large and small descriptions will be observed. The largest and heaviest plough is met with about Ongole, and with the fine bullocks common to those parts the ploughing is much deeper than is usual elsewhere. The gorru, or light plough with three shares, is often used in light red and loamy soils to do the greatest portion of the ploughing work. It is used as a harrow also; and to convert it into a drill, the zaddigam, or drill head with three bamboo tubes fitted into it, has to be affixed, which is done by the lower end of the tubes being fastened into holes formed in each of the three shares. The apparatus is then tied on and kept in position by ropes. The guntaka, or grubber and leveller, is first used to eradicate weeds and roots and break up the surface soil, and sometimes as a pulverizer to break up the clods after the second or third ploughing of the soil; and for this purpose it is weighted with stones, and the ploughman stands on it also to give additional weight. It is usual also for it to follow immediately after the drill and fill up the furrows and smooth the soil. The papatam, or three-pronged hoe, is merely used between the lines of the young growing crops that may have been drilled. The soil is loosened and the grass worked up at the same time, and it is regarded by the ryots as a most useful implement. The dindu is a light beam-leveller, employed mostly in garden cultivation for setting firmly and smoothing

the surface of land sown with sazza or raggy. The nalla-manu, or beam-leveller, is required for wet cultivation, to make the surface of the wet ploughed fields even prior to the seed being sown. The palla-manu, or teethed leveller, is necessary in veligada and kudappa cultivation, to smooth the surface soil under the former when the seed is sown, and also to open up the soil a little when the crop is young under both systems, though chiefly under veligada.

SEASONS.

Seasons.

The agricultural system varies throughout the district, according as the cultivation may be influenced principally by the south-west or north-east monsoons. Both the monsoons prevail more or less. The northern portion of the district, comprising the whole of the Ongole Taluq and the greater part of Kanḍukur and Kanigiri, viz., that to the north of Manneru, may be described as depending chiefly on the south-west monsoon, whilst the southern part of the district, that to the south of the line of the Manneru, may be considered to be subject primarily to the north-east monsoon. The influence of the south-west monsoon extends generally, for certain, to the line above delineated, but it so happens that some years a tract for twenty miles to the south of the Manneru will more or less fail to receive the heavy burst of either monsoon and fare very badly, whilst other years it will partake of the heavy burst of both monsoons and be well off. There are two different sets of crops corresponding to the season before referred to—the early crops (termed punasa or muduru in the vernacular) sown under the south-west monsoon, and the late crops (paira) cultivated under the north-east monsoon. The muduru crops are greatest in number, viewed solely in respect to the variety of the crops, whilst the paira crops cover the greatest extent, and, therefore, predominate as regards the bulk of the area under dry cultivation throughout the district generally. The prevalence of one or other monsoon according to locality similarly affects the extent of wet cultivated under the early or long and the late or short paddy crops, provided the irrigation supply is local in its nature and does not appertain to the Pennair. The season of each important cultivation operation for the several wet and dry crops of the district can be gathered from the annexed statement, which further furnishes similar particulars for the principal garden crops. The mode of cultivation, in the order in which each crop is usually undertaken with reference to season, is separately rendered in full detail for each crop.

Statement of the Seasons of the Different Crops.

Crop.		Name of Crop.	No. of Months to mature	Ploughing Season.		Sowing Season.		Reaping Season.		Threshing Season.	
				Telugu Months.	English Months.	Telugu Months.	English Months.	Telugu Months.	English Months.	Telugu Months.	English Months.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Wet Crops.	1	Pishanam... ...	6	Jeshthamu and Ashadhamu.	June and July.	Jeshthamu to Shravanamu.	June to Aug.	Margashiramu and Pushyamu.	December & January.	Maghamu ...	February.
	2	Peddasannavari ...	6	Ashadhamu and Shravanamu.	July and Aug.	Ashadhamu to Bhadrapadamu.	July to Sept.	Maghamu ...	February ...	Phalgunamu.	March.
	3	Vadasannavari ..	5	do. ...	do ...	Shravanamu & Bhadrapadamu.	August and September.	do. ..	do. ...	do. ...	do.
Punasa or Mudpru.	4	Tiruvarangavari...	6	Shravanamu and Bhadrapadamu.	August and September.	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do.
	5	Mosanam	5	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	Pushyamu and Maghamu.	January and February.	do. ...	do.
	6	Kalingasambhavu.	4	Ashadhamu and Shravanamu.	July and Aug.	do. ...	do. ...	Margashiramu.	December ...	Margashiramu.	December.
	7	Iswarakora ..	5	Ashadhamu to Bhadrapadamu	August to October.	Bhadrapadamu to Kartikamu.	September to November.	Maghamu to Phalgunamu	February and March.	Phalgunamu.	March.
Paira ..	8	Peda Kesari ...	4	Kartikamu and Margashiramu	November and December.	Kartikamu and Margashiramu.	November & December.	do. ...	do. ...	Chaitramu ...	April.
	9	Potti Kesari ...	3	Pushyamu and Maghamu.	January and February.	Pushyamu and Maghamu.	January and February.	Phalgunamu and Chaitramu.	March and April.	do. ...	do.
	10	Potti Nallavari ...	3	do. ..	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ..	do. ...	do. ...	do.

Statement of the Seasons of the Different Crops.—Continued.

Crop.		Name of Crop.	No. of Months to mature.	Ploughing Season.		Sowing Season.		Reaping Season.		Threshing Season.	
				Telugu Months.	English Months.	Telugu Months.	English Months.	Telugu Months.	English Months.	Telugu Months.	English Months.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dry Crops.	1	Sazza	3	Jeshthamu ...	June	Ashadhamu.	July ...	Bhadrapadamu.	September ...	Bhadrapadamu.	September.
	2	Nuvvulu	3	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...
	3	Jonna	5	Jeshthamu and Ashadhamu.	June and July.	Shravanamu.	August ...	Margashiramu.	December ...	Pushyamu ...	January.
	4	Kandi	8	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	Phalgunamu.	March ...	Chaitramu ...	April.
	5	Pessara	5	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	Pushyamu ...	January ...	Maghamu ...	February.
	6	Korra	4	Ashadhamu ...	July	do. ...	do. ...	Kartikamu...	November ...	Kartikamu...	November.
Punasa	7	Chama	3	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	Aswayujamu.	October ...	Aswayujamu	October.
or Mu-	8	Aruga	5	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	Pushyamu ...	January ...	Maghamu ...	February.
duru.	9	Indigo	3	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	Aswayujamu & Pushyamu	October and January.	...	...
	10	Cotton	...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	Maghamu to Chaitramu.	February to April.	...	...
	11	Castor oil... ...	5	Ashadhamu and Shravanamu.	July and Aug.	Shravanamu and Bhadrapadamu.	August and September.	Maghamu & Phalgunamu	February and March.	Phalgunamu.	March.
	12	Veli Vari	4	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ..	Margashiramu	December ...	Pushyamu ...	January.
	13	Veli Raggy ...	4	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do.
	1	Jonna	5	Ashadhamu to Bhadrapadamu	July to September.	Aswayujamu & Kartikamu	October and November.	Phalgunamu.	March ...	Vaisakhamu.	May.
	2	Variga	3	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	Pushyamu ...	January ...	Phalgunamu.	March.
	3	Coriander... ...	3	Bhadrapadamu & Aswayujamu	September and October.	Kartikamu ...	November ...	Maghamu ...	February ...	Phalgunamu.	do.
	4	Linseeds	3	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do.
	5	Mustard	4	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do.
Paira ...	6	Horse gram ...	4	Aswayujamu ...	October ...	Kartikamu & Margashiramu.	November & December.	Maghamu and Phalgunamu	February and March.	do. ...	do.

	7	Minumu	3	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do.
	8	Alachanda ...	3	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do.
	9	Karamadi... ...	3	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do.
	10	Zanumu	4	do. ...	do. ...	Kartikamu ...	November ...	Phalgunamu.	March ...	...	...
	11	Bengal gram ...	4	Kartikamu and Margashiramu.	November and December.	Margashiramu.	December ...	do. ...	do. ...	Chaitramu ...	April.
	12	Castor oil ...	4	Margashiramu.	December ...	Pushyamu ...	January ...	Chaitramu & Vaisakhamu	April and May.	...	...
Garden Crops.	1	Sazza	3	Jeshthamu ...	June	Jeshthamu & Ashadhamu.	June & July.	Bhadrapadamu.	September ...	Bhadrapadamu.	September.
	2	Chillies		Bhadrapadamu & Aswayujamu	September and October.	Aswayujamu & Kartikamu	October and November.	Pushyamu to Phalgunamu	January to March.	...	...
	3	Raggy	4	Aswayujamu & Kartikamu.	October and November.	Kartikamu & Margashiramu.	November & December.	Phalgunamu.	March ...	Chaitramu ...	April.
	4	Tobacco	5	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	Chaitramu ...	April ...	...	...
	5	Cheyroot	6	Kartikamu ...	November ...	Margashiramu.	December ...	Vaisakhamu.	May ...	...	...
	6	Palapu Jonna ...	3	Chaitramu ...	April	Chaitramu ...	April ...	Jeshthamu ...	June ...	Jeshthamu ...	June.

Wet Crops and their Cultivation.

Paddy.

Paddy (*Oryza sativa*), Tel. vari.—The varieties of paddy generally cultivated in Nellore are those already detailed in the statement showing the seasons during which the several wet cultivation operations are carried on. Altogether they number ten different kinds. A few other descriptions are occasionally met with in various localities, but the extent to which they are cultivated is insignificant, and particulars are not, therefore, gone into. Wet cultivation is carried on under two distinct systems, termed veligada and kudappa. The former may be explained as the dry ploughing, and the latter as the wet ploughing system. Veligada cultivation is only adopted where the supply of irrigation will not suffice early in the season for the land to be ploughed wet under kudappa, and where the soil may be loamy or light sandy and so favor that mode of cultivation. Heavy regada soils cannot well be cultivated under the system. The quality of the irrigation supply and the nature of the soil determine, therefore, the mode of cultivation to be pursued. As far as practicable, kudappa may be said to be always adopted. The veligada system of cultivation has force mostly in the easternmost or sea-board villages of Kandukur, Kavali, Nellore, and Gudur. During the scanty monsoons, experienced sometimes of late years, recourse has been had to this system more or less under the tanks in the inland portions of the foregoing taluqs, and also to some extent in the western taluqs. Under many of the larger tanks the two systems are combined, part of the area being under veligada and part under kudappa. The supply under these tanks is thus turned to the best account, and the cultivation of a large proportion of the area under such sources is yearly ensured. Whilst the various descriptions of paddy enumerated are all cultivable under kudappa, only peda sannavari, vada sannavari, and kalinga sambava are regularly put down under veligada; sometimes, but very seldom, pishanam and mosanam are thus cultivated as well. With the first early rains the loamy and light sandy soils to be sown under veligada are at once ploughed, and the operation is repeated at intervals, until the land may have been ploughed some five or six times. The seed is then either sown broadcast and ploughed in twice, and the surface soil smoothed with the teethed leveller, or else it is drilled in with the gorru and covered up and levelled with the guntaka. Should rain not fall within the second or third day, the guntaka is used once more. The seed is only drilled, as a rule, in villages where the gorru may be kept up for dry cultivation. The seed sown under veligada is usually 2 tums,* or 64 manikas per gorru. For nearly two months paddy thus planted is

* Equivalent to about 23·87 Madras measures per acre.

dependent on rain. After one month the gorru or the teeth leveller is used to loosen the soil, and about the end of the second month, but sometimes earlier if the weeds are very thick, water is let on, and the whole is once well weeded, or it is done if heavy rain sets in. Whilst the crop is being weeded, the plants are thinned in parts and transplanted in places where the crop may have partially failed. After weeding, the crop is regularly irrigated as far as may be practicable, and a second weeding, if necessary, takes place during the third month. Weeding is a very much heavier operation under veligada than kudappa. The period during which paddy can be put down under veligada is limited to August and September, whilst under kudappa it can be sown at any time that water may be available, for one of the several crops is sure to suit at any season of the year. As a rule, however, kudappa cultivation may be considered to commence late in June or during July, and continue till February; for after that it is rarely resorted to, save in second crop land, or in submerged land that could not have been sown before. The early kudappa cultivation towards the end of June or during July is generally under the river channels or river-supplied tanks. The crops most extensively put down under these sources are those known as pishanam and sannavari, which take six months to mature, and yield the white or superior description of rice. These two kinds are only cultivable till about the end of August, after which the common descriptions, which mature in a less period, are sown, but these details have already been rendered in the statement showing the periods at which the cultivation operations of the several wet grains are carried on. The mode of cultivating each description of paddy under kudappa is the same, irrespective of the season at which put down. The land is first ploughed, with the water on it, from five to eight different times, either each time separately, or twice at the same time, with an interval of a few days between each operation according to local usage. The number of times it is ploughed will depend on the soil in some measure, as the loamy soils work up far more speedily than the heavy soils. The interval between the ploughings is requisite to allow time for the grass and weeds to rot and be killed, in some measure, by being ploughed into and worked up with the slush the paddy field comprises when fully ploughed. Upon the completion of the requisite ploughing, the banks are made up, and the water is partly let off and the beam-leveller is used to level the surface of the field and make it as smooth as practicable. The field is next flooded, and the seed, which will invariably have been previously steeped and closely packed in leaves, is sown broadcast over the field. The quantity of seed expended varies somewhat, but is generally about 2½ tums* or 80 manikas per gorru. The water is left

* Equivalent to about 30 Madras measures per acre.

on the whole field the first night, but is completely drawn off in the morning. Subsequent irrigation is regulated with reference to the position of the soil, whether high or low lying ; and the nature of the soil, whether porous or retentive of moisture. In either of the former cases the field will be flooded on the third, fourth, or fifth day, and again let off; in the latter cases from the sixth to the ninth day, and at varying intervals afterwards, depending very much on the same conditions up to about the fifteenth or twenty-fifth day, when the crop is regularly irrigated. After thirty or forty days, the latter most frequently, the crop is weeded and any thin parts are transplanted with plants taken from where the paddy may be overthick. Again, after another month, it is weeded a second time if requisite. In some villages it is usual for the teeth leveller, or bushes heavily weighted, to be drawn over the young crop to submerge the weeds. This is done when the plant is a month old, and with the view of reducing the labor of weeding. After this treatment the paddy rises again, but the weeds and grasses are in some measure killed. What weeds may afterwards remain are removed by hand at the close of the second month. Water is afterwards let on and off regularly according to the soil and season. Should an unfavorable wind prevail, and the plant be attacked by any grub, the usual course is to cut off the water altogether for a time and let the soil dry. No irrigation is necessary for the last twenty or thirty days before the paddy is harvested.

From the foregoing details it will have been observed that the system of cultivation throughout the district is that of sowing the paddy broadcast. Transplanting the seed prevails only in the extreme northern part of the district bordering on the Kistna, and in the Sriharikota villages formerly appertaining to the Chingleput District. Where the irrigation is as regular as it now is under the anicut-supplied tanks and those fed from the river channels, the ryots may eventually realize the very great advantage to be derived from transplanting the paddy. The advantage which the transplanting system may be considered to have over the broadcast system is that the former admits of well-grown and vigorous young plants raised in highly-manured beds being transplanted, which readily take root, and, having the start, are able to vanquish the weeds which at once spring up beside them. Under the latter, or broadcast system, the weeds sprout with the young paddy, and, as the latter grows, it has to contend for existence against the weeds, and the growth of the paddy is consequently more or less checked. The ryots object to the transplanting system on the score of the labor involved ; but, although the actual labor requisite at one time may be greater, it would not collectively be as great as that which must necessarily be expended in the several operations of weeding. The transplanting system may be regarded as particularly advantageous for the poorer descriptions of soil, inas-

much as a strong and healthy plant once transplanted in poor land is able to thrive better than seed sown in land deficient in strength, which affords the plant but slight chance of growing vigorously at first. Another and important advantage is that the transplanted crop will mature with irrigation for a less period by some twenty or thirty days than the broadcast sown crop. This latter question affects only the kudappa cultivation, not the veligada; under the latter, the period that water is required is less than under the transplanting system.

Jonna. Jonna (*Sorghum vulgare*) is sometimes cultivated as a wet crop in the Atmakur Taluq under tanks where the supply will not suffice for the cultivation of the whole of the wet area under paddy. Part in such cases will now and again be put under jonna, and the crop will be sown in the ordinary manner as a dry crop; and, as the soil dries up and needs it, irrigation will be applied by just flooding the field slightly. The kind thus sown is paira jonna.

Gingelly and Hemp. Indigo. Gingelly seed (*Sesamum Indicum*), Tel. nuvvu, and sunu hemp (*Crotalaria Juncea*), Tel. janumu, are also to a slight extent cultivated in wet land; likewise indigo (*Indigofera tinctoria*), Tel. nili, which is planted to a considerable extent in some parts. The foregoing are all referred to under dry crops; and the only other crops under wet cultivation are garden crops, which will be found separately detailed under that head.

Dry Crops and their Cultivation.

Spiked millet. *Punasa or muduru crops.*—Spiked millet (*Penicillaria spicata*), Tel. sazza, is the first crop of the season, and is sown as soon as practicable after the 15th June or early in July, and reaped during September. As a dry crop, sazza is only general throughout the northern taluqs of the district. The usual system adopted is to put sazza in lands under variga the previous season, for the land prepared for the latter crop is invariably manured and always well ploughed. The surface soil, therefore, is only broken up and loosened by being scraped with the guntaka or grubber, which at the same time eradicates the roots of the former crop and of any weeds. The guntaka is repeated three several times, or else twice double; afterwards the whole is ploughed up once with the gorru, and a second time sowing the seed, and the soil is then levelled and the seed covered in by the guntaka, which follows the drill twice. After one month, the papatam is twice used to loosen the soil and remove the weeds between the rows of the drill; and again once more, or in place of it the gorru is used once after an interval of a

fortnight. The seed sown varies from four to six manikas* per gorru, and the crop is usually put down in light loamy soil. Now and again cotton is drilled with the crop, or else a little gongura or jute is mixed; but more generally it is sown alone, so that the land may be ready, after the sazza is harvested, to be ploughed up at once, and prepared for horse gram which usually follows as a second crop.

Gingelly.

Gingelly seed (*Sesamum Indicum*), Tel. nuvvu, is only slightly cultivated in this district. It is sown with the early rains in July, and is more often put down in garden or wet land than in dry. In the extreme northern part of the district it is to a slight extent mixed and sown along with the peda jonna.

Cholum.

Great millet, or early jonna, or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*), Tel. peda or muduru jonna. This early jonna comprises two varieties, the white and the yellow, and is common only to the most northern taluqs of the district. It is a five months' crop, sown between the middle of July and middle of August, and reaped about the middle or end of December. Land under variga, lamp oil, or horse gram the previous season is generally got ready for jonna, as the ground is very slightly ploughed for this crop: consequently, fields ploughed well the previous year for the above crops are systematically selected. No manure, as a rule, is applied specially for this crop, as the greater portion of the land has usually been manured for the previous variga crop. The guntaka is ordinarily used twice double to stir up the loose surface soil and weeds and remove the roots, &c.; then the land is ploughed twice with the gorru, and on a third occasion the seed is drilled and covered in with the guntaka, which follows the gorru. On the second or third day, if rain should not have fallen meanwhile, the guntaka is once more driven over the whole field with the twofold object of preventing the soil from caking and of covering up any seed that may be on or near the surface, and that otherwise would dry up and not sprout, or be liable to be eaten by birds, &c. Subsequently, the soil between the young plants when about a month old is loosened twice with the papatam. Kandi, red gram, pessara, and green gram are invariably sown with the jonna. In some parts the kandi is put down in separate drills at regular intervals throughout the fields, and in others it is mixed and drilled along with the jonna and pessara. A little nuvvu or gingelly seed is as well mixed and sown with the jonna in the extreme north of Ongole and in Kanigiri. The seed required for one gorru varies from six† to eight and sometimes to ten manikas in the best soils. With each tum, or 32 manikas of jonna seed, one or

* 1·49 to 2·24 Madras measures per acre. † 2·24 to 2·98 Madras measures per acre.

two manikas of pessara and a half or one manika of kandi is mixed. In the poorer soils the seed is less thickly drilled than in the good soils; hence the variation as to the quantity expended. The best season for the jonna crop is when the rain is light and not too frequent. Heavy rain is damaging to the young crop whilst growing; and, should rain set in whilst the ear is developing, the milk then forming into seed mildews or musts, and the crop becomes more or less blighted. A year of heavy rain is invariably a bad jonna season, though perhaps, if the rain may have been mild during the early period of the plants' growth, the crop may appear magnificent and stand eight or sometimes ten feet and more high. The early jonna is regarded as a most precarious crop. The stalk of the plant, or choppa, is needed for the cattle, and is their chief food; and, should the grain either partially or wholly fail, the straw is always harvested, and a little kandi and pessara secured as well.

Red gram.

Red gram (*Cajanus Indicus*), Tel. kandi, is seldom sown alone, but is mixed with the muduru or early jonna and with the aruga, raggi, and korra crops. In this way it is extensively cultivated.

Green gram.

Green gram (*Phaseolus mungo*), Tel. pessara, is also sown to a considerable extent with both the early and late (muduru and paira) jonna crops. There are two descriptions. It sometimes follows sazza as a second crop, or is sown in land in which the crop first put down may have failed, and is then ploughed the same as for horse gram.

Korra.

Italian millet (*Setaria Italica*), Tel. korra, is put down directly after jonna, the land being ploughed and the seed sown in the same manner as described for that crop. The usual period of sowing is the latter part of August; and it is rarely met with save in the northern taluqs. Cotton is generally sown with the korra, and occupies every sixth drill. Kandi and gongura are usually mixed to a slight extent as well with the korra seed, and drilled along with it. The seed sown is ordinarily 5 to 7 manikas* per gorru, and the crop is harvested during November.

Chama.

Small millet (*Panicum frumentaceum*), Tel. chama. This grain forms the semolina of commerce. It is cultivated mostly in villages along the northern ghauts, but only in the Kanigiri Taluq to any extent. Should it follow horse gram, or any similar crop well ploughed the previous season, the guntaka is first used twice double, then the land ploughed up twice with the gorru, and the seed is sown with a third ploughing, and the guntaka

* 1·86 to 2·61 Madras measures per acre.

follows immediately to cover up the whole, and again the second or third day. If the land may not have been well ploughed the preceding year, the guntaka will be used once, and the whole regularly ploughed up three times. The crop is generally planted during August, but sometimes in September, and with the first seasonable fall of rain, after the land may have thus been ploughed and prepared, the gorru is used once, and then again drilling in the seed. The papatam is drawn through the crop when about a month old. Chama is invariably sown alone, and is reaped about the third month. The seed usually sown is about 6 manikas* per gorru.

Aruga.

Common millet (*Paspolam frumentaceum*), Tel. aruga or arike. This grain is extensively cultivated throughout the southern and central portions of the district, but it is rarely met with in Ongole. It is a five months' crop, usually put down during August, the seed sown varying from 12 to 16 manikas† the gorru. It is seldom cultivated quite alone save in the poorest soils, cotton usually occupying every sixth drill or line throughout the crop. The mode of preparing the land depends on the crop the land may have borne the preceding year, and whether it may have been well ploughed. If it may have been, the guntaka will first be used twice, then the gorru to plough up the whole twice, and the seed will be drilled a third time and covered up with the guntaka. Sometimes, in place of the guntaka twice first, the whole is once turned up with the plough. In the southern taluqs the crop generally follows land under paira jonna the previous year, and in the northern taluqs land under the lamp-oil plant. The above is the course adopted as well in light loamy or red sandy soils. In the heavy regada or better soils the land will be regularly ploughed up three times, then the gorru will be used once, and a second time to drill the seed, and the whole levelled and covered in once with the guntaka, and this operation will be repeated either the second or third day should rain not fall. When the crop is about a month old, the papatam is used once to loosen the soil and grub up the weeds between the drills. A little gongura is often sown as well in the aruga fields. The harvesting season is in January. Aruga is a most hardy crop; it seldom suffers from any excess or heavy downpour of rain; and in seasons of a copious supply it grows and yields well. At the same time it is regarded as an exhausting crop. The grain is common only amongst the poorer ryots and lower orders of the people.

Indigo.

Indigo (*Indigofera tinctoria*), Tel. nili, is cultivated as a dry crop, and is sown immediately after the peda jonna sowing is over in the northern part of the

* 2·24 Madras measures per acre. † 4·48 to 5·96 Madras measures per acre.

district (Ongole and Kandukur) where the greatest breadth is thus cultivated. Its cultivation is general, also, throughout the garden and wet land of the district. The ordinary system observed in the above taluqs, when cultivating indigo as a dry crop, is for it to follow variga, as the land will have been well ploughed and manured the previous season. The guntaka is first used, then the seed is sown broadcast, and the whole is ploughed up twice with the gorru, and is covered over and levelled by bushes, heavily weighted, being drawn over the field. Should the moisture in the soil prove insufficient for the seed to germinate, or heavy rain intervene before the seed has well sprouted, a second and sometimes even a third sowing has to be resorted to. After one month the young plant is generally weeded. In some parts of the western taluqs indigo seed is sown with the paira or late jonna crop to a slight extent, but only in fair soil. The indigo plant in such cases comes up well at first, but is stunted and very short in growth, being covered by the rapidly and densely growing jonna. After the latter is harvested, the indigo plant recovers somewhat, and shoots up fairly should any early showers occur to help it on. When thus planted, the seed is scattered broadcast over the land, very thinly, prior to the jonna seed being drilled. In wet and garden land the soil is first irrigated, as it is ordinarily ploughed up and prepared during the hot-weather months (April and May), and the seed is sown broadcast whilst sufficient moisture remains for it to sprout. The seed is at once ploughed in and the soil levelled and set with the dindu, and the whole field is next divided into beds for irrigation. Having once come up well, the crop is regularly watered at intervals of about a week. Sometimes the plant is sown in the raggi gardens, and thrives fairly after the grain crop has been harvested. In the dry land, as a rule, one cutting is obtained in October and a second in January; in the wet and garden land two cuttings are certain, and sometimes a third is secured.

Cotton.

Cotton (*Gossypium herbaceum*), Tel. patti. It will be observed from the statement showing the area under the respective crops that very little land is put down under cotton only. When thus separately cultivated, it is invariably in good soil. Cotton is mostly sown with either aruga, kandi, or raggi in separate drills, every sixth being cotton. The cotton plant outstrips the grain crop which is first harvested, and the cotton then alone occupies the field. For cotton, when separately cultivated, the soil is well prepared and ploughed up four or five times, and the seed is drilled after the first seasonable fall of rain, and is covered with the guntaka. The cotton seed is specially prepared by being rubbed in cow-dung and then well dried in the sun, and it requires to be sown at once afterwards. The young crop is worked up and the soil loosened

now and again with the papatam. As the pods ripen and burst, the cotton is picked at intervals of three or four days in the regada, and five or six days in the red soils, and the crop continues to be gathered for a period of two months.

Castor oil.

Castor or lamp-oil plant (*Ricinus communis*), Tel. amudalu, is usually sown towards the end of August or during September. The land having been previously ploughed three or four times, furrows are formed at equal distances apart with the plough, and the seeds are dropped in by hand and covered by a second plough. The seed put in is 6 manikas* per gorru. As the young plants come on, the whole is regularly ploughed twice in the ordinary manner, or else twice with the gorru diagonally across the field and young plants. The above is the universal course throughout the northern taluqs ; in the south the soil is usually ploughed up once only, then the guntaka is used twice, and the plough once more, and the seed is put in as above. After one month, and at intervals of twenty days or more, the space between the lines is worked up with the guntaka ; sometimes the whole is ploughed up. The seeds are first picked towards the end of January or during February, and are gathered three times altogether, the whole operation occupying about two months.

Paddy.

Dry paddy (*Oryza sativa*), Tel. veli vari or velavadam vari, is cultivated to a very slight extent along different parts of the coast in low-lying land, the greatest breadth of this cultivation being in the Ongole Taluq, where it regularly occurs amongst the dry cultivation in the eastern villages. The land is often manured and then ploughed up two or three times, then twice more with the gorru, and a third time drilling the seed, and all is covered in. Kandi is always sown with the crop in Ongole, and occupies every sixth drill. The seed is sown in August or early in September, and the crop harvested during December. After one month the papatam is used twice to eradicate the weeds and loosen the soil, and the whole is weeded by hand after the second month. In other parts than Ongole the crop is generally sown broadcast, and no other crop or kandi is mixed with it.

Raggi.

Raggi (*Eleusine corocana*), Tel. veli raggi or tamide, is cultivated exactly the same as korra, but is sown somewhat later towards the end of August or during September. Cotton is invariably drilled with the crop, and it out-tops the raggi and grows up vigorously after the latter crop is harvested. In the southern taluqs, where it is rarely cultivated as a dry crop, it is sown broadcast and ploughed up with the gorru twice, and then

* 2·24 Madras measures per acre.

covered once with the dindu. The raggi is cut early in December. When drilled the seed expended is 6 manikas* per acre.

Cholum.

Paira Crops.—Great millet, or late jonna, or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*), Tel. paira jonna, is similarly to the early jonna of two varieties—the white and the yellow. The sowing season is during October or the early part of November, and the crop is also of five months' duration, maturing early or late during March. It is the chief crop throughout the principal division taluqs, and extends also throughout the southern portion of the Kandukur and Kanigiri Taluqs. In respect to area, therefore, it is by far the most extensively cultivated crop in the district. Occupying, as it does, some 67 per cent. of the total dry cultivated area throughout the three most important dry taluqs of the principal division, any regular rotation is precluded, and paira jonna follows paira jonna year after year with a regularity that is surprising. It is no uncommon thing for a ryot to admit that he has never known any change in the usual jonna crop to have been made from the time of his forefathers. Being the principal dry crop in the greater number of taluqs, the land is manured to the exclusion of all other dry cultivation (the only other dry crop of any extent being aruga); but only so far as may be practicable after the wet and garden land, which most ryots hold in all the southern taluqs, and which is held to be the most important, has been well manured. Distant fields often do not get treated at all, the manure available sufficing only for what may be termed the home lands. The system of cultivation in force varies somewhat in different localities, and may thus be described:—The land is first prepared for ploughing in the northern taluqs under this cultivation by the guntaka being used once or twice double, then the land is ploughed up three or four times; if only the former before the sowing season sets in, the gorru is used twice to plough up the whole; if the latter, once only, and again afterwards to drill in the seed. The soil is levelled and firmly set once with the guntaka, and again a second time on the second or third day should rain not intervene to moisten the soil. In the southern and western taluqs, after ploughing two or three times, the guntaka is again sometimes used once or twice, and when the sowing time comes the gorru is used once or twice and then the seed is drilled and covered in as above. In the red and sandy soils the ryots seldom plough more than twice, or use the gorru more than once, before sowing the seed. The red soils, moreover, are seldom regularly manured, and are put under paira jonna to a less extent than the black soils. After one month the papatam is generally used once, and sometimes twice in the better lands, to loosen the soil and grub

* 2·24 Madras measures per acre.

up the weeds, &c., between the drill rows. The seed sown varies, as the land may be poor or good, from 6 to 8 manikas* per gorru. Pessara, to some slight extent, is generally mixed and sown with the jonna seed. Now and again indigo is mixed and sown with the crop in the better and low-lying soils. Like the early jonna it suffers in the regada lands from a heavy monsoon, and the best jonna years are invariably those in which the latter part of the monsoon may be light. When the plant is young, heavy rain either beats it down or washes it out in a great measure on the undulating lands, and excess of moisture stunts the growth of the young plant. It is a less precarious crop, however, than the early jonna, inasmuch as it is not subject to heavy and continuous rain at the season of coming into ear; in fact it is not generally liable to rain at all at that season, and consequently it more frequently yields fairly. Whilst heavy rain is thus damaging to the heavy regada soils, it is to a moderate extent beneficial to the red and sandy porous soils, which do not for long retain moisture, and require frequent showers. The jonna stalk, or choppa as it is termed, is the fodder the ryot depends on for his working cattle and stock during the greater portion of the year; and, as there is no other crop he grows that yields equally good fodder—the straw of the aruga crop being most indifferent—the ryot is unable to restrict or alter the extent annually put under paira jonna. The necessary consequence of the system pursued of yearly cropping the land with jonna is, that tracts of land with the crop very sparse and stunted in growth, and with the cobs or jonna heads quite dwarfed compared to other lands, are now and again met with, the reason being that the lands are situated at a distance from the village and are not, as a rule, manured. In some villages, with a large area of wet and garden land, the whole of the manure will be applied to the latter lands, to the exclusion of the dry or jonna land altogether, which consequently appear from the standing crops to yield most indifferently. It is not generally the soil that is then in fault, but the treatment the soil receives.

Variga.

Panicum pilosum, Tel. variga. Lands that may have been under peda jonna, sazza, indigo, or korra are generally prepared for variga. The crop may be said to be confined to the Ongole Taluq and the portion of the Kandukur Taluq to the north of the Paleru. It is cultivated to a slight extent in the north of Kanigiri also. In Ongole it is regarded as the principal crop of the year, and occupies the largest area. It commands the greater portion of the ryot's labor and resources, for almost all the manure goes to this crop, and the land is invariably well prepared. Ploughing commences with the early rains, the guntaka having been first used to

* 2·24 to 2·98 Madras measures per acre.

clear the surface of the ground from roots and weeds, and is continued at intervals during the season till the land has been well ploughed four or five times. After the heavy burst of rain about the middle of October, the land is ploughed up twice with the gorru, and the seed is sown a third time, and the whole is smoothed over with the guntaka, which is used the second or third day a second time, should no rain have fallen, to cover in any exposed seed and prevent the surface soil from caking before the seed may have had time to shoot up through the soil. Subsequently the soil is loosened with the papatam when the crop is about a month old, and the weeds between the rows eradicated, and this operation is generally repeated at an interval of eight or ten days. The crop grows rapidly, and matures in about three months, and will often stand three feet in height, cover the ground thickly, and yield a heavy and good outturn. It only requires light rain now and again, and is invariably damaged by any heavy burst of the monsoon, either when young or just maturing. The variga crop requires to be regarded as the standby of the ryots throughout Ongole. It is most carefully and well cultivated, the ploughing being deep and effective, and the advantage of the large breed of cattle peculiar to the heavy regada soils is clearly demonstrated; for with the ordinary Indian cattle the soil could not be worked up in the same way. The sowing season is either late in October or during November, and the crop is reaped during January. The quantity of seed sown is ordinarily from 7 to 10 manikas* per gorru according to the nature of soil. This crop is seldom met with in the poorer soils. Gongura and a little jonna seed is usually mixed and sown with the crop.

Coriander.

Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*), Tel. dhaniyam, is cultivated only in the Ongole Taluq, and chiefly in the eastern villages, in soils of a saline nature. It is sown in November at the same time as variga, and harvested late in February or during March. The produce is mostly exported to Madras.

Linseed.

Linseed (*Linum usitatissimum*), Tel. avisi, is likewise cultivated only in the Ongole Taluq of the district, or that neighbourhood, and generally more for local use than for export. It seldom covers whole fields, but is usually sown along the side of fields bordering on roads and cattle-paths, as the cattle will not eat it. It is put down after variga during November, and reaped in February.

Mustard seed.

Mustard seed (*Sinapis ramosa*), Tel. avalu. It is sown in parts of the variga fields, but rarely in separate fields, and is only cultivated to a very slight extent. If

* 2·61 to 3·71 Madras measures per acre.

put alone, the land is ploughed as for variga, and is sown about the same time, and harvested in February. The usual way is to introduce three of four drills' breadth of avalu in different parts of a few variga fields. It is well dried and carefully beaten out on some good level floor, as the seed is small and difficult to collect otherwise.

Horse gram.

Horse gram (*Dolichos uniflorus*), Tel. vulava. In the northern taluqs this pulse is ordinarily sown on land that has yielded an early crop of sazza, and invariably follows it as a second crop. In such cases it is usual either to sow the seed broadcast first and then plough the whole up twice, or else to plough twice, sow the seed broadcast, and then plough up twice with the gorru. Where the land may have been waste or cultivated the previous year, it is first ploughed four or three times as the case may be, the seed is then sown broadcast and ploughed in twice, or the gorru is used once or twice to further plough up the whole, and the seed is afterwards drilled in. When sown broadcast 16 manikas, and when drilled 12 manikas per gorru of seed is generally put down. This crop is put down in November or December, after the variga and paira jonna crops have been sown; and fields that may have wholly or partially failed are often ploughed up and put under horse gram. The crop is precarious, being very subject to the ravages of insects that attack and destroy the forming pods. At the same time the plant often grows most luxuriantly, and completely and thickly covers the ground. The crop is regarded rather as a restorative; and the dried plant and refuse husk, &c., after the gram is threshed out, is carefully stored against the wet weather and then given to the working cattle during the ploughing season. The crop is gathered during February and March.

Black gram.

Black gram (*Phaseolus radiatus*), Tel. minumu, is cultivated to a very slight extent, and is sown in November and December, the land being prepared as for horse gram.

Alachanda and karamadi.

(*Dolichos sinensis*, Tel. alachanda and karamadi. These pulses are similarly sown in November and December, and cover only a small area. They are slightly different varieties of the same plant.

Hemp.

Sunu hemp (*Crotalaria juncea*), Tel. janumu, is more oftener met with in wet than in dry land, and the area cultivated in the latter description of land is very slight. It is usually put down in rather moist soil. The land is ploughed twice, the seed is then sown broadcast and ploughed in once. It is a four months' crop sown in November; and when cut down in March the plant is steeped in a pool or stream of water and the fibre removed. In the wet land it is generally put down as an additional crop after a paddy crop has been harvested.

Bengal gram. Bengal gram (*Cicer arietinum*), Tel. senaga, is cultivated in rich land, or in soils having an alluvial deposit, and is most generally met with in the Ongole Taluq. The crop is very precarious, and is greatly affected by insects or by rain. It is sown after the heavy rains are over, late in December or early in January, and gathered towards the end of March, or early in April. The moisture from the heavy dews prevalent during the growth of the plant suffices to mature the crop.

Castor. Late castor or lamp-oil plant (*Ricinus communis*), Tel. paira amudalu, is sown late in January when the southerly winds begin to set in, and is harvested towards the end of April. There are only two gatherings of the seed generally. The soil is ploughed up three times, and the seed is dropped in by hand in furrows formed by the plough, and covered in exactly as for the early lamp-oil crop.

Garden Crops, &c., and their Cultivation.

Spiked millet. Spiked millet (*Penicillaria spicata*), Tel. sazza. The garden land is always carefully prepared and well manured. The guntaka is first used to clear the surface soil of stubble, and the land is regularly ploughed two or three times; it is then ploughed with the gorru, with which the seed is afterwards drilled. To cover the whole and set the ground firmly, the dindu is next used; and this effected, the field is at once divided into beds, and channels formed for the easy irrigation of the crop. The beds are formed with the danti, a large wooden hand-rake. After the crop has once well sprouted, it is watered, and irrigation is repeated at intervals of a week or so, according to the nature of the soil and the prevailing weather and rainfall, as the stony and porous soils require to be irrigated more frequently than the clay soils. The crop is weeded when twenty days old, and in some instances the gorru is passed through the young standing crop. Instead of being drilled, it is now and again transplanted, and is generally sown in June or July, and reaped during September; and being under irrigation and carefully cultivated, the crop invariably yields well.

Chillies. Chillies (*Capsicum frutescens*) Tel. mirapkaya. For this crop, also, the land is always well prepared and manured, and after being thoroughly well ploughed some five or six times, the field is apportioned out into beds, and channels are formed to each for irrigation. The seed is sown in some well prepared spot first; and when the young plants are sufficiently advanced, the ground is prepared as above and well watered, and the young plants are put in at regular distances. About the second, and again about the fifth, day the whole is watered, and at intervals till about the

end of the third week, when the soil is dug up and loosened and again irrigated. After a week this is repeated once or twice more, and then each plant is generally manured, and irrigation is continued, as may be requisite, till the plant stops bearing. The first gathering takes place about the third month, and the crop is generally gathered with eight pickings at intervals of ten days apart. This crop is also grown in the dry land, principally in the northern taluqs, and is watered a little by hand when first put out until the plants take root, and then left to the season to mature. Now and again whole fields will thus be chillies under dry cultivation.

Raggi. Raggi (*Eleusine corocana*), Tel. raggi or tamide. This crop often follows sazza as a second crop in gardens where the wells may be equal to the demand for two crops—should the well suffice for one only, it is raggi. The ground, which is always fairly manured, is first broken up with the guntaka, and then ploughed some four or five times on different occasions. The seed is then sown broadcast, and the land is at once ploughed up twice and levelled, and set firmly with the dindu, or else ploughed up with the gorru and the seed afterwards drilled in, and the whole covered up as above. The field is next divided into beds, formed by small ridges. Irrigation is applied after the crop has come up well, and is repeated regularly at intervals, according to the season and the condition of the plant. Raggi is now and again transplanted when thus cultivated; but always when cultivated in the sandy tracts of the coasts, and irrigated from ponds, the water being carried and sprinkled over the crop with chatties (pots). Being matured with irrigation, the crop yields well, and often gives a very heavy outturn.

Tobacco. Tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum*), Tel. pogaku. This plant is invariably cultivated in the rich soils adjoining the villages, or in land permanently improved by a long course of high farming. The land is always extensively manured and well ploughed up. The seed is first sown in some favorable spot, situated high and carefully prepared; and when the young plants are of sufficient size to plant out, the land is again ploughed up and divided at once into beds, formed with the danti, or large wooden hand-rake. The beds are laid out with great regularity and then watered; and whilst the soil is still wet, the young tobacco plants are transplanted at equal and regular distances. About the second, and again on the fifth day, the plants are watered, and by that time are taking root. Irrigation is continued at intervals of a few days; and when the plants are about six inches high the soil is dug up two or three times during the course of the following fifteen days, and the plants are banked up in rows and watered, between the rows thus formed, every second or third day. Should the soil not partake of saltpetre earth, a little is

applied to the plants, or mixed in the water let on to the land. As the plant blossoms, the flower is removed, and also all young shoots until the leaves have matured, when the whole plant is cut down and cured. Besides in the garden land, tobacco in small patches is planted in each ryot's holding throughout the northern taluqs of the district. The young plants are watered with a chatty two or three times when first put out, and afterwards are left to mature with the rain. These patches always occur in the midst of dry cultivation, the young plants being put out during November.

Chayroot.

Chayroot (*Oldenlandia umbellata*), Tel. chiruveru, is grown in the tracts of loose sand along the coast; most extensively in the northern part of the district. The crop is watered every now and again by having water, from adjoining ponds dug in the sand, sprinkled over the plants from chatties. The root, which forms the red dye of commerce, matures, and is ready to gather in six months. It is put down in December and taken up in May, and is not usually watered for the last month; but when ready, it is watered and then pulled up.

Summer jonna.

Summer jonna (*Sorghum vulgare*), Tel. palapu jonna, is a garden crop, and is cultivated during the hot weather only. The seed is small and red. Should a fair supply of water remain in the well after the raggi crop is harvested, the ryot will sometimes put a small quantity of this jonna down, principally for the green food it affords his working cattle during the hot weather. Part is cut green, but often a good extent is allowed to mature. The cultivation is exactly the same as for the raggi crop which it follows. It is sown early in April and reaped about June; and is, in fact, the first or summer crop of the season, sazza being the second during the monsoon, and raggi, grown during the cold season, is the third.

Indian corn.

Indian corn (*Zea mays*), Tel. mokka jonna, is sown in June or in January, but is cultivated to a very slight extent. The cobs ripen and are picked after three months.

Sugar-cane.

Sugar-cane (*Saccharum officinarum*), Tel. cheruku, is only cultivated in one or two villages in the extreme north-west corner of the district bordering on Kurnool. The area is very slight indeed, and the cane depends on well irrigation throughout the hot weather.

Betel vine.

Betel leaf (*Chavica betel*), Tel. tamalapaku or aku. The soil is generally more or less artificially prepared; and after being thoroughly well ploughed, the ground is trenched, and on the banks between the trenches the seeds of the avise (*Agati grandiflorum*) are sown, and allowed to grow up for six or eight months. Cuttings of the betel creeper are then planted along the

trenches five or six inches apart, and are watered every other day at first, but after, once having taken root, at longer intervals. As the plant grows, it is trained with the plantain fibre to the young avise trees, up which it speedily climbs. The leaves commence to be cut at end of the first year, and afterwards the leaves of each plant are cut regularly once every month, and this continues for two years. During the hot weather the betel gardens are watered daily, and they are protected from the west or land wind by a thick hedge of trees (plantains and the like), or by a regular screen fence formed with palmyra and other leaves. These gardens are put down at all times of the year.

Plantain. Plantain (*Musa paradisiaca*), Tel. ariti chettu or aruttu. The plantain is very general throughout all gardens and parts of the district, and is always grown in betel gardens to a considerable extent. The land is prepared by being ploughed five or six times, and then holes are dug at equal distances and manured, and young shoots, removed from the plantain tree, are put in. The roots of the young shoots are first cut off, and they are allowed to dry slightly before being planted out. Until they strike root the plants are watered every other day, and afterwards at intervals varying from four to six days. The leaves are first cut for domestic use, or for sale, when the tree is about six months old, and the fruit appears at the end of the first year, and ripens about four months afterwards. As each bunch of plantains ripens and is gathered, the tree is at once cut down and gives place to the other young trees and shoots which are always coming on, for each plant or stem only yields once. The greater portion of the plantains cultivated in this district are of the common kind.

Turmeric. Turmeric (*Curcuma longa*), Tel. pasupu. The roots are planted during June or July, and mature in a year. They are then boiled, and the article used both as a dye, and a condiment is prepared. This crop requires much care and attention, and needs a sheltered and cool spot and constant irrigation.

Ginger. Ginger (*Zingibera officinale*), Tel. allam. Cuttings of the root are put down in August, and the green ginger is dug up in six months. The crop requires to be well irrigated and to be in rather a cool, moist spot.

Onions. Onions (*Allium cepa*), Tel. vulligaddalu, are generally cultivated throughout the gardens of the district and in the loose sandy soil of the coast villages under raggi. In the sandy soil the plants are constantly watered by chatties. They are sown in December or January, and taken up in three months.

Sweet potatoes. Sweet potatoes (*Batatas edulis*), Tel. genusugaddalu. Cuttings of this plant are put down during December or January, and the potatoes mature and are ready to

dig up in three months. The plant is a creeper, and it requires to be well watered, and is generally met with, to some extent, in most gardens of a light loamy or sandy description of soil.

Yams. Yams (*Dioscorea*), Tel. pendalam. There are two descriptions—the white and the red yam—and they are very slightly cultivated. The land is well ploughed, then holes are dug and manured, and cuttings of the yam are put into each and watered till they sprout about the eighth day. The plant spreads over the ground if there is no frame at hand for it to climb. If trained to a frame, the roots are much larger than when the plant trails along the ground. These yams are usually put down in July and dug up the following June.

Arum. *Arum campanulatum*, Tel. tiyyakanda. The ground is prepared as for yams, and five or six young roots are planted in each bed, and watered a little till they sprout about the tenth day. Irrigation is afterwards requisite three or four times each month. There is another description known as durada-kanda, which is similarly cultivated. The ordinary planting season is in July, and the roots are dug up in April or May. The tiyyakanda is a very large root, white inside; whilst the duradakanda is much smaller and rather red inside.

Colocasia. *Colocasia antiquorum*, Tel. chamagaddalu. This plant is cultivated usually in betel gardens, and requires shade and much water. It is, however, cultivated to a very slight extent. The leaf and stalk, as well as the root, are used for curry. It is generally planted about July, and taken up in February.

Brinjalls. Brinjalls or egg plant (*Solanum melongena*), Tel. vankaya. There are several varieties of this much-esteemed vegetable, which are extensively cultivated at all seasons of the year, both in gardens and backyards.

Bendakaya. Esculent (*Okra Abutilon Indicum* and *Abelmoschus esculentus*), Tel. peda or nugu bendakaya, and potti bendakaya. These plants are extensively cultivated in all gardens and backyards during most part of the year, and the vegetable is greatly esteemed. The latter description, or potti bendakaya, is a much smaller plant, and bears more speedily, the outer surface of the vegetable being smooth, and not rough or hairy like the nugu bendakaya.

Luffa gourd. Pentandrous luffa (*Luffa pentandra, Luffa fœtida, Luffa racemose*), Tel. neti birakaya, birakaya, and gutti birakaya, is a gourd plant, and the vegetable is highly prized, as it grows at any time of the year and throughout the hot weather if well cared for. It is extensively cultivated, and there are two descriptions of the birakaya—the peda and the potti, or matta birakaya.

Snake vegetable.

Snake plant (*Trichosanthes anguina*), Tel. potlakaya, is sown soon after the early rains set in, and is more commonly met with in backyards than in the regular gardens. The plant is trained to a frame or trellis.

Cucumber.

Cucumber (*Cucumis momordica*), Tel. peda dosakaya; (*Cucumis utilissimus*) Tel. nakka dosakaya. The former description is cultivated in gardens, and is planted with the first heavy rains, or at any subsequent time up to the cold weather. The plant commences to yield about the third month, and the cucumbers are usually cooked as a vegetable. The seed of the latter description is mixed and sown with the peda and paira jonna seed, and is often extensively met with in the dry fields. The fruit is first gathered before the jonna crop ripens, and the plant continues bearing after the jonna is harvested. The ripe cucumbers are collected and cut in pieces; and the seeds having been removed, the fruit and the seeds are separately dried in the sun. The fruit thus dried is stored against the wet weather, and when required is first soaked and then made into curry. The seeds when dried are bruized and cooked with rice, or else cucumber seed oil is extracted for household purposes.

Gourds.

Gourds—bottle gourds (*Cucurbita laginaria*), Tel. anapakaya or sorakaya; squash gourds (*Cucurbita maxima* and *Cucurbita pepo*), Tel. gummadikaya and budidegummadikaya. There are several minor descriptions of the squash gourd. All the gourd plants are sown after the early rains set in, and at other times, and are more cultivated in backyards than in garden lands. They are often put down and trained over the roofs of houses or huts.

Water melon.

Water melon (*Cucumis trigonus*), Tel. puchchakaya. There are two or three sorts of water melon; the ordinary or common sort is known as karrapuchchakaya. The seed is generally put down from November till about March in sandy soil, or else in the beds of rivers and streams. The plants require attention and care to be well reared, and the fruit ripens about the third month. The fruit is eaten with sugar, and is much prized during the hot weather. Sometimes the common plants are put down in dry fields where the soil may be light and cool.

Greens.

Greens (*Amaranthus oleraceus*), Tel. totakura, perugu totakura. Several varieties of these plants are cultivated extensively in gardens and backyards all the year round. Also *Alternanthera sessilis*, Tel. ponnagantikura. This plant is not cultivated, but grows wild on the banks of channels and the like.

Indian sorrel.

Indian sorrel (*Rumex vesicarius*), Tel. sukkakura, is a very common kind of greens. The ground is well prepared, and it is sown in beds. About ten holes

are made in each bed, and two seeds are put in each. The plants sprout in about four days, and in two or three days are watered, and afterwards now and again. After a month it is first cut, and the operation is repeated afterwards at intervals of every ten days or so for a period of six months. It is an exceedingly common vegetable in all parts, and is put down in any season.

Sour greens.

Sour greens (*Hibiscus cannabinus*), Tel. gongura. This is the jute-yielding plant, and it is extensively cultivated in gardens, and is mixed and sown with most dry crops as well, both on account of the leaf and fibre, and sometimes as green fodder for the cattle. There are two varieties, known as the yerra and pulla gongura.

Spinach.

Common spinach (*Basellacordifolia* and *Spinacia tetrandra*), Tel. peda bachchali kura and mattu bachchali kura. These varieties are very generally cultivated. The former is the creeper, and is sometimes termed pundri bachchali.

Fenugreek.

Fenugreek (*Trigonella fœnum græcum*), Tel. mentikura, is cultivated only in a few backyards, and to a very slight extent.

MANURE.

Manure.

The treatment the land receives varies a good deal according to locality, the nature of the soil, and crop under which ordinarily cultivated. The garden lands irrigated from wells, &c., may be said to be manured yearly, and often twice a year, or for both of the crops ordinarily taken off the land. In the wet lands, where the area may be moderate, each field is usually manured turn by turn once in three or else four years, but in some cases not quite so often. Where the wet area may be large and predominate over the dry area, the more distant and indifferent wet fields are often not generally manured at all. The dry land is more or less extensively manured, according to the area of garden and wet land which the ryots may have first to provide for. Throughout the wet villages of the coast taluqs large herds of cattle are kept up, partly to manure the wet land and partly for stock purposes. The light soils sown under veligada cultivation and ploughed dry require to be more frequently manured than other lands; and it is usual, therefore, to slightly manure such lands either yearly or every second year. The lands under kudappa, ploughed up wet, are manured once in every three, four, or five years. Throughout the coast taluqs of Gudur, Nellore, and Kavali the cattle are generally folded on the land from harvest time till the rains set in and the sowing season once more commences. Manure is carted to the wet fields as well from the heaps collected in the villages during the

period the ground is under crop. The same system is sometimes pursued in the more central villages and those of the western taluqs of Rapur, Atmakur, Udayagiri, and Kanigiri, but more generally the cattle are kept in the villages throughout the year, and manure is carted to the fields. There are comparatively few flocks of sheep in the coast taluqs, but large numbers are kept up in the inland and western villages, and are extensively penned on the garden and wet land. In the latter localities, and in the few parts of the coast villages where leaves can be obtained, they are extensively used to manure land that may be ploughed up wet. In the wet lands of Kandukur and Ongole the cattle are picketed in the fields as long as possible, and manure is carted also to some extent. The period the cattle are folded on the land may be reckoned about six months, from February or March to July or August. For the light soils under veligada cultivation manure is generally carted at the rate of ten or fifteen bandies per acre, and, as before mentioned, this is repeated annually or every alternate year. The quantity put to the land ploughed wet varies from twenty to twenty-five bandies per acre, once in every three, four, or more years. When sheep or goats are penned on the land a flock of some two hundred will manure one acre in one or two months, according as the field may be moderately or fully manured. In the western taluqs the ryots sometimes have their own sheep and goats, or else they hire the shepherds' flocks to be penned on their land at a fixed grain payment per month according to the size of the flock. If cattle are picketed, a herd of one hundred will be folded on the land for ten days to manure it moderately, or from fifteen to twenty days to manure it well. Throughout the principal division of the district, or the paira jonna country, the cattle are rarely folded in the fields at night, but are kept in the villages, often in the ryot's own house, or in the verandah if few in number; and the dung and refuse straw is daily deposited in an adjoining manure pit kept for the purpose. These pits are yearly emptied; and, as before explained, the contents are carted to the dry land only after the demand for the garden and wet land have been first satisfied. The proportion of the dry land manured often varies from one to two thirds, and the manured fields may be calculated to get a turn only once in every four, five, or six years as the case may be. Where paira jonna may predominate, fields, either continuously or intended to be so cultivated the same season, are alone manured in the dry land, all other dry crops being rarely so treated. In the sub-division taluqs where another kind or the peda jonna is cultivated, and variga forms the principal dry grain, both the system of manuring pursued and the crop to which it is applied is different from that adopted throughout the portion of the district under paira jonna. In the

tract of country under peda jonna the cattle are kept in the fields as much as possible, pandals or sheds being run up to protect them from the great heat of the sun and the land wind during the hot weather, as particularized under pasture. The cattle are fed in these sheds during the day, and are picketed in the open field at night, and are, therefore, well cared for, and the most is made of the manure. As there is comparatively very little wet or garden cultivation throughout the northern part of the district, a much greater proportion of the dry land is, therefore, treated with manure than is practicable in the southern taluqs, and at the same time the land is far better or more heavily manured. The tract of country, in fact, comprises the best dry lands of the district. The fields annually manured are invariably under preparation for the variga crop, and the course thus pursued favors the system of rotation observed, which will presently be referred to. In parts of Ongole and Kandukur permanent cattle sheds are kept up in the fields, and so a portion of the ryot's cattle may be said to be always on the land. Whilst to the dry land in the principal division taluqs only ten to fifteen bandy-loads of manure are generally carted per acre, in the sub-division taluqs the quantity usually varies from twenty to twenty-five bandy-loads per acre; or else, if village earth (*pati* soil) or deposit earth from tanks and ponds is put to the land, some forty or fifty bandy-loads will be carted to the acre. There is not much manure for the ryots to purchase, save at the larger towns with an urban population. The usual price is two annas a bandy if sweepings and ashes mostly, and three annas if dung. Now and again manure is given in exchange for straw at one bundle per bandy-load.

Rotation of Crops.

Rotation of Crops.

The large extent to which paira jonna is cultivated in the principal division taluqs precludes any system of rotation being observed as regards the bulk of the land under cultivation. The following statistics, as to the manner in which the land is cropped, are compiled from the Settlement report for the above portion of the district:—

Taluqs.	Per-centage under					Total.
	Paira Jonna.	Aruga.	Lamp Oil.	Horse Gram.	Minor Crops.	
Nellore	34	18	10	4	34	100
Gudur	53	9	4	2	32	100
Rapur	75	9	5	2	9	100
Atmakur	66	14	7	2	11	100
Kavali	63	22	5	2	8	100
Udayagiri	42	25	6	9	18	100
Total ...	60	17	6	3	14	100

It will thus be seen that, on the average, 60 per cent. of the cultivated area is under paira jonna, seventeen under aruga, six under lamp oil, three under horse gram, and fourteen under minor crops. The latter item includes land under garden cultivation and temporarily irrigated dry land under wet crops, hence the cause of the item occupying so large a proportion of the area in the Nellore and Gudur Taluqs. Throughout the regada soils paira jonna is repeated year after year, without any cessation, for a considerable period, or it is now and again, every few years, alternated with lamp oil and sometimes with aruga. The red soils will not similarly stand, being continuously cropped with paira jonna, unless they are well manured, and consequently the crop sown in such lands is generally changed each year, every alternate year being jonna. In the poorer red soils jonna is often not sown at all, the land being usually cropped either with aruga, lamp oil, or horse gram for a few years, and then relinquished when exhausted.

With the variation of seasons, and greater number of crops raised in the portion of the sub-division more immediately under the south-west monsoon, there is a complete change, a regular system of rotation being recognized and universally practised. The following statement furnishes details for the sub-division taluqs similar to those given above for the principal division of the district :—

Crops.	Kandukur.	Kanigiri.	Ongole.
	Per-centage.	Per-centage.	Per-centage.
Peda jonna	13·39	19·49	24·36
Paira jonna	31·47	1·39	...
Aruga	10·76	23·71	0·89
Lamp oil	6·35	4·55	7·21
Horse gram	5·60	9·88	4·45
Variga	17·45	1·	34·72
Sazza	5·96	23·27	7·1
Indigo	4·94	0·90	8·54
Korra	1·46	8·78	1·41
Raggi	1·75	1·54	2·92
Minor crops	0·87	5·49	8·49
Total ...	100·	100·	100·

The paira jonna rendered in the above statement prevails in the southern part of Kandukur and Kanigiri, where the cultivation is identical with that of the principal division. The peda jonna and variga cultivation is distinct therefrom; and, save in a few villages which form the line of division between the varying systems of cultivation, the crops are not collectively met with. Where variga is cultivated, it invariably occupies the largest area of any crop, and the land is usually divided pretty equally between the early or muduru crops sown under the south-west monsoon, and the late or paira crops

put down under the north-east monsoon. These crops have already been detailed in the statement exhibiting the different seasons at which the cultivation of each is carried on. The principal crops sown under the south-west monsoon, in what may aptly be termed the variga country, are sazza, peda jonna with pessara and kandi, korra and aruga with cotton, indigo, cotton by itself, and lamp oil; similarly those under the north-east monsoon are variga and horse gram. Under the former the minor crops may be particularized as dry paddy with kandi, and raggi with cotton, and under the latter as coriander, Bengal gram, and paira lamp oil. The rotation observed each year is invariably between the early and the late crops. The chief rotation is between variga and jonna, which command the largest area. Variga may be stated to be put down in land generally cropped the preceding season with either jonna, korra, or raggi, the land being always well ploughed and invariably manured for the variga crop. Jonna is sown in fields under either variga, horse gram, or lamp oil the previous year. The continuous ploughing required by the lamp oil crop admits of another early crop being put on the land the following year, hence lamp oil is succeeded by either sazza, jonna, korra, indigo, or raggi, and from the same cause it can be put down after any crop. The whole of the early crops can follow variga; and the ordinary rotation observed is for each field to be under variga every second or third year. Variga may be followed by sazza, with horse gram as a second crop the same year, to be succeeded by jonna, after which variga will be reverted to the third year; or first variga, then jonna, then lamp-oil, and afterwards jonna again may be the course adopted. There are thus many alterations between the early and late crops that the ryots have recourse to. Dry paddy is now and again rotated with variga, but more often with coriander.

Agricultural Laborers.

Agricultural Laborers.

The well-to-do ryots, or those holding any extent of land partly under garden or wet crops, as well as dry, generally retain a few yearly laborers to carry on the work that is always required where the ryots cultivate the above descriptions of land. The number seldom exceeds two or three, and in the case of the more ordinary ryots they themselves perform the work for which the services of the yearly laborers is needed. Yearly laborers are not usually kept up in the solely dry villages, save in the northern taluqs, where the greater diversity of the crops and cultivation furnishes employment for them all the year round. They are, however, more extensively entertained in the wet villages, where there is always constant occupation for them. For the ordinary operations of ploughing, weeding, harvesting, and threshing out the crops, laborers are hired by the day as wanted, and are invariably paid in grain.

The mode of paying the yearly laborers varies a good deal, but amongst the really agricultural classes or ryots of the Telugu castes—Kapus, Kammas, and Balijas, and the like—the laborers live and are fed in the ryots' houses, provided they are of the same or very similar caste as their employers. Two regular meals at noon and night and a slight breakfast in the morning of cold rice and canjee water, with a fixed sum of ready-money, varying generally from Rupees 4 to Rupees 10, but sometimes more where labor may be scarce, are the stipulated wages for the laborer's services. In cases where the employer may be of high caste, a Brahmin, or the employé of the Pariah or Chuckler caste, a fixed monthly grain payment is usually made. In dry villages the payment aggregates annually from 12 to 18 tums of jonna, and the laborer is furnished besides with a cumbly or sheet and one pair of shoes. Ordinarily the payment throughout the greater portion of the district is 15 tums of jonna, but more is sometimes given in the northern taluqs, or the payment is made in either sazza, raggi, or variga, when often one-fifth more than the jonna payment will be usual. The quantity of aruga is always double that of the payment in jonna. In the wet villages, if the laborers are not fed in the ryots' houses, the grain payment is one tum and a half of paddy, or 18 tums annually; and at threshing time each laborer receives as well an additional three to five tums. A cumbly or sheet and a pair of shoes are as well allowed, or else Rupees 1-8-0 or Rupees 2 in cash is granted instead. The grain the laborer consumes when fed is stated by the ryots to amount to 12 tums yearly, and the cost of the condiments and salt used to average four annas a month, or Rupees 3 each year.

Pasturage of Cattle.

Pasturage of Cattle.

The system observed by the ryots of the different parts of the district depends, in some measure, on the extent of pasture land that there may happen to be in the vicinity of the village. In the wet villages, with little or no unoccupied area available, the greater portion of the dry land is often held by the ryots on puttah as pasturage for their cattle. On the other hand, in villages where any large extent of waste may be available and common to the whole of the villagers, such as scrub and fair jungle which affords good grazing, land will not be retained on puttah or reserved as pasturage. To describe the pasturage system of the district, it is requisite to refer to the several taluqs in order, and specify the course generally pursued as regards each. In the southern and coast taluqs of Nellore and Gudur, it is usual throughout the wet villages for all cattle, save the working bullocks and buffaloes, to be sent from the villages and pastured where land may be available and can be secured for the purpose during the period the occupied land may be under dry crop or wet

cultivation. The bulk of the cattle thus generally leaves the villages during either September or October, and are sent sometimes to the western villages of their respective taluqs, but more generally to the extensive waste and jungle tracts in villages of Rapur. The cattle of the Nellore Taluq are as well, to some extent, sent away to the jungles to the south of Kavali and in the western parts of Atmakur and Udayagiri. Part of the working cattle will occasionally follow the other cattle to the jungle during November, or else early in December, should the available pasture land in the village not suffice for the whole number. The ryots often club together and send their cattle away in large herds, either one or more according to the size of the village and the number of head of cattle. For this purpose, prior to the departure of the cattle from the village, the requisite arrangements are effected for renting a pasture farm for a fixed sum for the season; or else engagements are entered into with those who hold the pasture farms for the whole herd being pastured for the season at so much per head for each full-grown animal. The former course is usual where the herd may be large, and the latter in the case of a small number of cattle, several herds being accommodated on the same tract of jungle or farm. Throughout many of the villages of Nellore, Gudur, and Kavali large herds of cattle are reared and retained, partly for the purpose of manuring the wet land and partly for stock purposes, a considerable number of young animals being annually sold off. Should the north-east monsoons be favorable and extend till late, the cattle are pastured in the jungles till the end of January, or early in February, when the paddy crop will have been to some extent harvested, and there will be grazing in the cut fields for the cattle. They are then driven back to the village. As the paddy crop continues to be gathered, the area to be grazed extends, and this, together with the little grazing the waste lands of the village may afford, usually suffices for the bulk of the ordinary cattle throughout March and April. Where there may be both wet and dry fields, the stubble of the latter, as the jonna crop is harvested, affords a fair quantity of grazing. The working cattle which remain in the villages are grazed in the waste lands and such occupied dry land as the ryots may hold and set apart for grass. Pasture land of the latter description is generally reserved for a month or two, and kept clear of cattle till the grass is well up. During the time they are thus stationary in the village the working cattle are fed more or less on straw or jonna choppa as well, and this may be said to be continued throughout the year. The bulk of the cattle obtain fair grazing from the stubble in the cut fields during April, but from May, as the hot weather fairly sets in and every blade of grass disappears, straw is given to the ordinary cattle or cows also, as well as to the working bullocks, and the whole are generally folded at night in the fields.

As a little grass springs up with the early rain, the paddy straw is more or less reduced until the bulk of the cattle depart once more to the grazing lands consequent on there being no ground to keep and feed them on, owing to the greater portion of the land being ploughed up. The payment for the grazing of the cattle whilst away is ordinarily reckoned at one rupee a-head all round for full-grown stock, and the batta and payments made to the herdsmen are calculated at eight annas a-head, or Rupees 1-8-0 altogether as the expenditure all round for each full-grown animal sent from the villages. Two calves are ordinarily taken as equal to one full-grown animal when reckoning the number of head. Throughout the greater number of the villages of Rapur, Atmakur, and Udayagiri there is a sufficient area of jungle waste for the cattle to graze on throughout the year, and in many villages of Rapur and the western parts of Atmakur and Udayagiri large tracts are available for the cattle of other villages and taluqs. In the villages of the above-mentioned western taluqs, where there may be merely sufficient grazing land for the cattle of the village, it is usual for the cattle to be grazed therein from the commencement of the rains in June or July, when the grass will revive and once more spring up, and for them to continue to be thus pastured till February. The whole of the jungle waste is not open to the cattle at all times, for, after the heavy burst of rain, invariably experienced about October, the best portion of the pasture land is preserved and kept clear of cattle for one or two months until the grass may have grown up well, when the working cattle alone are turned in and kept thereon so long as the pasture may suffice, another portion being similarly set apart for the ordinary cattle. The greater portion, or indifferent part of the jungle waste, is meanwhile retained as common to the whole village throughout the season to feed the working cattle during the early rains, and afterwards grass will often be dug and given green, and they will graze as well, but slightly only, as there will be little pasture, until turned into the reserved lands during November and December; and, should the rains continue late, the pasturage will prove fair till February. Towards the end of January, when the jonna crop may have come into ear, the younger shoots, termed " Zadu," which are not likely to mature are removed and given to the bullocks, or very often they are picketed close to the jonna fields during the day at this season and thus fed. After the working cattle may have grazed for the most part the pasture land reserved for them, the ordinary cattle are let on. Afterwards, as the wet and dry fields are harvested about February and March, the whole of the cattle graze thereon indiscriminately, and the stubble of the jonna fields usually suffices for cattle till the end of April, the working stock being fed with choppa or jonna stalks as

well. When the cut fields become bare of fodder, the ordinary cattle are turned into the scrub jungle to find what they can in the shape of leaves, and this slight provender is eked out with a little choppa, the working cattle being meanwhile housed in the village and almost wholly fed on choppa. In parts of Rapur, Atmakur, and Udayagiri, where there may be a lack of scrub jungle, the ordinary cattle are sometimes sent away to the Veligonda or Eastern Ghauts and adjoining hills both in this and the Cuddapah District, the Veligonda hills being the line of boundary between the two districts. Cattle thus sent for hill grazing are generally absent from their villages during June and July. In Kavali there are extensive jungle tracts to the south, and in the central portion of the taluq very dense in parts, which ordinarily afford pasture for a large number of the cattle of the taluq; but in a few instances, where the jungle waste of the village may be slight, the cattle are sent to the jungles in the extreme south of the Kandukur Taluq. The mode of pasturing is similar to that already described for the foregoing taluqs.

Throughout the Kanigiri Taluq there is but a slight extent of really fair grazing land, and very little more than indifferent scrub jungle, almost the whole taluq being excessively stony and very bleak and barren. The cattle are few in number, and are mostly fed within the village. When the early rains set in during June the cattle are now and again sent to the Veligonda hills or Eastern Ghauts, forming the boundary with Kurnool, or to the Mallamalli range of hills in Kurnool should they be very badly off for pasture in their own villages.

In the Kandukur Taluq varying systems are met with. The system prevailing in the southern and coast villages assimilates to that of the neighbouring villages of Kavali; whilst in the northern villages, or those under the influence of the south-west monsoon, where the principal crops may be peda jonna and variga, and there is hardly any waste land common to the villages for grazing, and, moreover, no jungle at all as a rule, it is usual for each ryot to retain part of his holding or puttah land as pasture. In a great measure this is permanently done by putting and keeping under grass land bordering on streams or cut up by water courses, or land lying low and liable to be flooded during the rains. Such tracts are extensively planted with *Tumma* trees, both of the black and white descriptions, viz., *Acacia Arabica* and *Acacia leucophlœa*. Fields in the midst of the cultivation as well are occasionally set apart as pasture and planted out as above; and, after being under grass for eight or ten years, the ground is cleared of trees and broken up, and once more brought under cultivation and some other portion put under grass. The trees are yearly thinned to some extent; and, when finally cleared away, are of considerable size and value, wood of any description being very scarce. The trees shade the ground and favor the growth of the grass, and the pods they yield

form good fodder for cattle and sheep. The pasture land held in this way is invariably distinct for each ryot, and it is generally kept exclusively for the working cattle, young stock, and cows in milk. Should no other land be available in the village for the cows not in milk and heifers, it is usual to send them off in August, when the sowing season extensively commences, either to the jungles in the adjoining zemindary divisions of Podile or Darsi, or else to the Vinukonda hills in the Kistna District to the north-west of Ongole. Meanwhile, the working cattle and young stock which remain in the village are pastured in the lands set apart for grass by each ryot; and, during the rains, the working cattle are also fed with the husk and refuse leaf of the horse gram plant after beating out the grain, and likewise with that of the pessara, minumu, kandi, and Bengal gram plants, which are carefully stored for the purpose. The refuse from the jonna cobs is similarly preserved and given to the cattle; and, during the height of the ploughing season, the working cattle are fed with grain either jonna or horse gram, or else with cotton seeds. The jonna is usually bruized and boiled, and the horse gram and cotton seeds bruized and soaked only. As the korra crop is threshed out during November, the straw is generally used up at once and not stacked; and after the jonna crop comes into ear, or early in the above month, the "Zadu," or young suckers, not likely to mature, are gathered for the cattle and given green. During December the jonna is harvested; but, owing to the pessara and kandi growing in the same field as the jonna, the cattle cannot be turned in; and often the jonna thus left will shoot up vigorously a second time, and is now and again allowed to mature, but more gradually it is plucked green and given to the cattle. These new shoots are termed "Namu," and, after the pessara is gathered in January and the kandi in March, very fair feeding for the cattle exists in the jonna fields. Meanwhile, during January, the variga harvest will have been mostly completed, and the jonna and gongura sown in the same fields will have been eaten down for the most part by the cattle also. As the hot weather sets in early in April, pandals are run up open to the east, but well enclosed to the west, to afford cover and protection to the cattle from the sun and west or land wind. These pandals are formed of the stalks of the kandi, lamp oil, cotton, and chilly plants. The same material is used to construct the walls of the sheds in which the husk and refuse leaf of the horse gram and other plants, already specified, are stored for the cattle during the rains. As the walls of the shed are run up, the husk is filled in, and the whole is thatched in with sazza straw. The straw stacks are generally on the same spot, and are fenced off. The working cattle are thus well cared for during the day, and at night are folded in the fields. The whole of the cattle are fed on jonna choppa during the hot weather, and until there may be sufficient pasture, or the cows,

&c., may leave for the distant grazing lands in other parts. In Ongole the cattle are particularly well cared for and fed, and a fair number of young stock and cows are annually reared and disposed of, or the young bullocks are broken to work and supply any casualties amongst the ryot's own ploughing cattle. It will be observed that the system of the northern taluqs differs considerably from that of the southern part of the district, the ryot's cattle being folded and kept in the land as much as possible about Ongole; whilst they are invariably housed in the villages throughout the extensive tracts under dry cultivation in the southern taluqs. It is usual besides in Ongole for the ryot to have a good stock of jonna choppa always on hand at the end of the season, to guard against any considerable deficiency of fodder during the ensuing year. The stalk of the sazza crop is not used as provender for the cattle, as it is not nutritious, but is kept for thatching houses, cattle sheds, and the like. Save in the wet villages, considerable herds of sheep and goats, particularly in the western taluqs, are kept. These flocks generally belong to the shepherds; but in many parts the ryots own and rear a fair number also. The wealthy and influential ryots of Nellore, Gudur, and Kavali, and the southern part of the Kandukur Taluq are often extensive cattle dealers as well as breeders. Gangs of men are despatched each year through the Kistna and Godavery Districts, often far north of the latter district or inland to Dumagudiem on the Upper Godavery, and they purchase and bring down large numbers of small bullocks and buffaloes. The buffaloes and part of the small cattle are sold in the wet villages of this district, and, after being kept in the village a few months, the residue and the larger stock of the ryots' own rearing are despatched to the Cuddapah, Kurnool, and Bellary Districts, and there sold. These ventures are sometimes very successful, but occasionally the reverse. The foregoing depicts the mode that has heretofore been pursued in pasturing cattle in Nellore; but the measures recently inaugurated, as regards the reservation of jungle tracts for wood, and the separate assignment to the ryots collectively of the equivalent of 30 per cent. of the area in occupation as common pasturage for the village, alter matters and curtail the privileges the ryots previously enjoyed, more particularly in the western taluqs, where there is a considerable margin beyond the 30 per cent., which, if not required to be reserved as wood, is now rented out in pasture farms. With the introduction of these measures the ryots, however, were relieved from the grazing or pullari tax, which was peculiar to this district. The change favors the large owners of cattle, and renders it more easy for them to secure pasture farms, as a much greater number of farms are now available and are put up to auction; and, as formerly, the farms are no longer altogether in the hands of the villagers.

CHAPTER XIII.

ANTIQUITIES.

Fort.—Temples.—Shasanams.—Nellore Taluq—Nellore.—Tirmudikonda (Sangam).—Atmakur Taluq—Somisilla.—Kotitirtam.—Kaluvayi.—Vadlamudipalli.—Mahimalur.—Pelur.—Perumalapad.—Chejerla.—Virur.—Pedda Badevole.—Vasili.—Kullur.—Bommavaram.—Murugulla.—Prabhagiripatnam.—Anamasamudrapett.—Anantasagaram.—Batepadu.—Aravedu.—Timayapalem.—Gudur Taluq—Sarvepalli.—Kadivedu.—Ponavole Shrotriem.—Annambakam Shrotriem.—Chintavaram.—Rapur Taluq—Penchalakonda.—Kalichedu.—Podalakur.—Rapur.—Vadlapudi.—Prabhagiripatnam.—Udayagiri Taluq—Udayagiri Droog.—Nallakonda.—Gangulacheruvupalli.—Timmayapalem.—Chinna Machanur.—Kancheruvu.—Udayagiri.—Dasaripalli.—Sitarampuram.—Devammacheruvu.—Upasamudram.—Kavali Taluq.—Bitragunta.—Kavili.—Chençugaripalem.—Tumalapenta.—Shrikolanu.—Eskadamirla.—Yaddavalli.—Kandukur Taluq.—Singarayakonda.—Malakonda.—Chundi.—Gollapalem Shrotriem.—Somarazupalli.—Gudlur.—Kandukur.—Chinnaleturpi.—Ongole Taluq.—Ongole.—Yendlur.—Addanki.—Kanuparti.—Kanigiri Taluq.—Kanigiri.—Vidur.—Gogulapalli.—Venkatagiri Division.—Venkatagiri.—Polur Division.—Pudur.—Sagatur.—Manar Polur.—Podile Division.—Ramavedu.—Cheruvelapatnam.—Killapadu.—Podile.—Kocherlakota.

Fort—Temples—Shasanams.

THE principal antiquities of the district consist of the ruins of old forts, Hindu temples, and copper plates or shasanams, chiefly title-deeds. Some of these last go as far back as 700 or 800 years. A very interesting collection might be made of impressions printed from these, which would probably throw much light on the history of the earlier Hindu dynasties. These shasahams are found written in Sanskrit, Tamil, and Telugu. The characters are often of old forms, but generally readily decipherable.

There are, also, occasional inscriptions to be met with in stone, chiefly in pagodas; but there are no sculptures of any value. Most of the pagodas in the district were either built or restored by Krishna Devarayulu about the beginning of the sixteenth century, and the modern práctice of whitewashing does not exhibit to advantage whatever there might have been of merit in the way of stone cutting. A large number of the pagodas have endowments in land, dating as far back as three centuries or more.

It is proposed to offer a few notes on the chief antiquities to be found in each taluq.

Nellore Taluq, Nellore.

Under the head of "Municipalities" will be found some account of the origin of Nellore and the tradition regarding the ancient fort here, which is now in complete ruins, the remains of only one entrance (the Sarvepalli gate) being still in existence. Mention is also made in the same place of the discovery

of certain ancient coffins embedded in laterite with iron implements, &c., and of the digging up of a pot of Roman coins.

Tirmudikonda (Sangam.)

There is an ancient temple of Vishnu here under the name of Ahobala Narsimhaswami. It is recorded on a shasanam that in 1357 (Salivahana or Kartika of Partava) this village was given by Duverayinudilangaru to Purushottam Iyengar, the trustee of the pagoda, as an endowment for the celebration of festivals.

Atmakur Taluq—Somisilla.

There is a temple to Shiva here under the designation of Someshwaraswami. The object of worship is a lingam. The legend runs that one Somanathudu was possessed of a large herd of cattle. One day the herdman observed one of the cows milking itself into an ant hole. He attempted to drive it away, when one of its hoofs slipped into the hole. On examination, a lingam was found there with the mark of a hoof on it, and Somanathudu erected the temple on the site over it. The temple holds the shrotriem of Somisilla as an endowment of acres 567·14, and also certain russums on the occasion of marriages. A great festival (the Brahma Utsavam) is held here in the bright fortnight of Vaisakhamu (May), which lasts five days, and great crowds attend. The temple is under the management of one Chintalapalli Krishniah, who enjoys half the shrotriem in consideration of his services.

Kotitirtam.

There is a lingam temple of Shiva here under the designation of Koteswaraswami. It is reputed to have been founded by a Kshatraya, of the name of Kotarazulu. It is endowed with a khandriga and inams in extent about acres 125·67, and the devotees (Archikans) who manage the funds enjoy a part of this. The chief festival (Kalyana Utsavam) is celebrated in the month of Maghamu (February).

Kaluvayi.

There is a temple of Shiva here under the designation of Chinnakeswaraswami. The founder is unknown. It was repaired about 200 years ago by Kota Polireddi. Daily worship is maintained, and a "Navanikum" or nine days' feast held at irregular intervals, when the villagers raise subscriptions for the purpose. It has an inam of acres 19·24 managed by the devotees (Archikans). There is a mosque here with an inam of acres 100·82. There is a large tank here, and a stone with an inscription records its history. The stone is small, and appears to have been fixed on the bund at a much later date than the year mentioned in the inscription. The following is a translation of the inscription :—

"In the reign of Maharajuderajah Parameswara Shri Kristna Deva Rajah Maharajah, an energetic, courageous, and virtuous king, a Rayasam, by name Kondanarusu Garu, for the sake of charity, to the memory of his father Timmanarusu and his mother Sayayamma, founded this

Kaluvaya tank, and set up an image of the goddess Mallamma on its bund, and built a temple for her on the 15th Vaisakhamu in the year Pramadi of the era Salivahana 1441 (A.D. 1520)."

Vadlamudipalli.

There are two pagodas here. One is dedicated to Vishnu under the designation of Venugopalaswami. It is supposed to have been founded in the time of Krishna Deva Rayulu. It has an inam of acres 18·21. The other temple at the other end of the Brahmin street is dedicated to Shiva under the designation of Koteswaraswami, and is said to have been built about 150 years ago by Amancherla Venkatappa. In front of the temple is a dwajastambam or flagstaff, 32 cubits high, encased with copper. It has an inam of acres 11·89. Daily worship is performed in both temples. The chief festival (the Kalyana Utsavam) is celebrated in the month of Phalgunamu and Maghamu (March and February).

Mahimalur.

This village and temple are said to have been established by one Mayil Mallareddi, who came originally from Hyderabad. His brothers (Bhimareddi and Nanda) who accompanied him are said to have established the villages of Bhimavaram and Nandavaram in Udayagiri Taluq. There are traces of an old fort, which formerly had five killadars when it was held by the Rajah of Venkatagiri's ancestors. There is a pagoda to Shiva under the designation of Gopalaswami, which has an inam of acres 63·96. There was formerly a dwajastambam sheathed with copper, which has recently been replaced by a new one. There are the ruins of a mud fort here built in the days of the Nawabs.

Pelur.

There is a temple of Vishnu here under the designation of Chennakesavulu, supposed to have been built by one of the Rajahs of the Chola dynasty. It has been lately repaired, and has an inam of acres 21·6.

Perumalapad.

There is a temple to Shiva here under the designation of Nageshwaraswami. Name and date of founder unknown. It was restored about 100 years ago by one Vemana Narasappa Naidu. It holds an inam of acres 72·41.

Chejerla.

There is here an ancient temple of Vishnu under the designation of Chennakesavulu. According to tradition it was built by Janamejayudu, great grandson of Arjuna, one of the five Pandava brothers, whose exploits are related in the Mahabarat. There is an inscription on a stone of the floor of the pagoda, which is unintelligible. This temple has an inam of acres 31·96.

There is also in this village a temple to Shiva under the designation of Nilakanteshwaradu, *i.e.*, the blue-throated one. Name and date of its founder is unknown. It has an inam of acres 25·82.

Verur.

There is a temple of Shiva here under the designation of Malleshwaraswami. It is said to have been built about 200 years ago by a member of the Chintagunta family. It has an inam of acres 6·31.

Pedda Badevole.

There are two pagodas here—one dedicated to Vishnu, under the designation of Radhamadhavaswaraswami, and the other to Shiva under the title of Sri Ramalingeswarudu. They have an inam of acres 14·15.

Vasili.

There is a temple of Vishnu here under the designation of Varadarajaswami. It is supposed to have been founded by one of the Rajahs of the Chola dynasty. It has a stone tank in front, bearing figures at the four corners of Hanuman, Ganesha, and two bulls, who appear as if they were guarding some treasure supposed to have been buried in ancient times in the neighbourhood of this temple. It has an inam of acres 14. There are the remains of a mud fort here, built in the days of the Nawabs.

Kullur.

There is a temple of Vishnu here under the designation of Achutudu. The founder and date of the building is unknown. It has no inam, but is supported chiefly by the rich pearl merchants who live here. There are the remains of a mud fort here, built in the days of the Nawabs.

Bommavaram.

In Gogulapalli, a hamlet of this village, there is a temple to Vishnu under the designation of Sri Hariswami. It is said to have been built by the Balijies of Chunchulur about a century ago. It has an inam of acres 1·59.

Murugulla.

There is a pagoda here, dedicated to Vishnu, under the name of Kodundaramaswami, built about 200 years ago.

Prabhagiripatnam.

There was an ancient fort here and several pagodas traditionally reported to have been built by Padmakesara Maharaz, son of Varadaraz Maharaz, who is said to have reigned 30 years. The legend runs that these temples fell into ruin, owing to the curses of Garuda and Nanda, whose worship was neglected. On the top of a hill are the ruins of one of the temples without any image.

Anamasamudrapett.

There is a celebrated mosque here, built by Khaja Ramtulla Sahib, about 120 years ago. According to tradition the founder smelt frankincense exuding from an ants' hill, and having thrust a crow-bar into the aperture, a spring of water started out. He selected this spot for his mausoleum and built this mosque with five minarets, surmounted with seven golden crowns, the centre one being surmounted by a crescent. The mosque has an inam of eight villages, six of which were purchased from Badar-udin Ali Khan, Jaghiredar of Udayagiri, and the two others were bestowed

by Omdat-ul-Omrah, Nawab of the Carnatic. Lamps are kept continually lighted here, frankincense burning, and the Koran is read. It is visited by many pilgrims. A festival, by name Urusu, is celebrated annually, commencing six days prior, and ending three days after, the anniversary of the death of the founder in the month of Bala Malad (July). There are the remains of a stone fort here, also said to have been built by Khaja Ramtulla Sahib.

There is a mosque here with an inam of acres 37·29.

Anantasagaram.

There is a granite pillar here, five cubits long by half a cubit broad, placed on the back of a large tank about three miles from the village. It records that it was set up by one Konda Narsaya, who dug the tank. Most of the inscription in Telugu is illegible.

There is a fine tank here retaining a depth of water when full of not less than forty feet at the principal bund, which is placed between two rocky hills, and which is very carefully revetted on both sides, and at top with large blocks of horn stone. There is an inscription stone placed on the top of the bund. It is ten feet high. On the top is a sculpture, apparently of a copy of a seal, below which the inscription is cut. This stone is of a soft description, and the inscription is almost obliterated. The following is a translation thereof:—"In the reign of Maharajahderajah Parameswara Shri Krishnama Raj Maharajah, an energetic, courageous, and virtuous king, a Rayasum, Kondanarusu Garu, for the sake of charity, in memory of his father Timmanarusu and his mother Sayayamma, founded this Anantasagaram tank on the 15th Jeshthamu of the year Vikrama of the era Salivahana 1443 (A.D. 1522)."

There are the ruins here of a mud fort, said to have been built about the time of Krishna Devarayulu, and repaired by the Mahomedans.

Batepadu.

There are the ruins here of another stone fort, said to have been built in the days of the Nawabs.

Aravedu.

There is a mosque here with an inam. These and the other mosques in the taluq are all said to have been built and endowed by former Nawabs of the Carnatic.

Timayapalem.

There are the remains here of an old Rohilla fort (Rahvallavaru). There is a stone tank in front of the fort gate, and another within the fort.

Gudur Taluq—Sarvepalli.

There are the remains here also of another Rohilla fort.

Kadivedu.

The site of another Rohilla fort entirely rased to the ground. The spot is known as Kottapatidibba, and has been brought under cultivation.

Ponavole Shrotriem.

Annambakam Shrotriem. Here also there existed another Rohilla fort entirely ruined.

Chintavaram. There are the remains here of an old stone fort, said to have been built about 150 years ago by the Veligotiwar family of the Rajah of Venkatagiri. The place is overgrown with tamarind trees.

Rapur Taluq—Penchalakonda. This temple on the top of a hill, dedicated to Vishnu under the designation of Narasimhaswami, is traditionally said to have been founded by Kandava Maha Muni. It has an inam of gorrus 3-10-4, with an annual income from presentations by pilgrims of about Rupees 1,000. Worship is celebrated here every Saturday and at the annual festival in the months of May and June; it is visited by about 15,000 pilgrims from Nellore, Cuddapah, and Kurnool. Veligodugulu or umbrellas of silver are presented at the shrine.

Kalichedu. At this shrotriem village there is the Siddulaya pagoda situated on the side of a hill. It is an ancient building, and has an inam of gorrus 5 of shrotriem land and gorrus 4 of Government land. The annual festival takes place in July.

Podalakur. There is an ancient temple here dedicated to Ganeswarudu. The annual festival is celebrated in February. There was an old fort here. The walls may be traced by mounds of earth.

Rapur. There are the remains of an old fort here, said to have been originally built by Velugoti Yachamma Naidu, one of the old Rajahs of Venkatagiri. It is said to have been held as a fortress by Krishna Deva Rayulu, and subsequently by the Rajahs of the Gazapatti dynasty of Vizianagrum; then by the Mahomedan rulers of the Golcondah dynasty; and, lastly, by the Nawab of the Carnatic. About seventy years ago there was a Jaghiredar in the fort by name Abdul Mohabut Shamsir Jung related to the Nawab Wallajah. This fort had stone walls, twelve yards thick and nine batteries. It was surrounded by a ditch of twenty-four yards breadth on an average, which is fed by a jungle stream, and now irrigates about 100 acres of land. Inside the entrance of the fort is a terraced building of stone, used by the guard, and the remains of the old palace, &c.

Vadlapudi. There was another subsidiary fort here, whose mud walls are all in ruins.

Prabhagiripatnam. There are ruins of pagodas here with lofty flagstaffs (dwajastambam), which are said to have been built by one Prabhakarudu, who, according to tradition, made the place the seat of his government.

Udayagiri Taluq—Udayagiri Droog.

This is a singular hill, rising to a height of 3,079 feet above the sea, close to the town of Udayagiri. Its geological formation is gneiss, with an upper deposit of quartzose. It has formerly been a strongly fortified place; and the fortifications are in fair order. The ascent is about five miles. The late Collector, Mr. Dykes, built a small bungalow near the top, and there are also a few huts. This tract was formerly held by a race of Kshatrias. Tradition says that the fort was originally built by Longula Gazapatti, a tributary of the Golcondah dynasty. Legends have it that he was possessed of a tail, an inch long, and hence gave the name of Golla konda to this hill, his fortress. He is said to have exercised sway over the Nellore and Cuddapah Subahs. At any rate tradition tells of the Golla Razulu, who built the two temples of Shrikeswaraswami and Narasimhaswami on the droog, and endowed them with lands under the Pedda Cheruvu. Next to them appear to have come the Wodivar Razulu, who are said to have first fortified the droog, building the fort known as Bara killa. Then came the Aswapatti and the Gazapatti dynasties; of the last the names are recorded of (1) Prabhaparudu Gazapatti, (2) Achuta Gazapatti, (3) Ananta Gazapatti. The last sovereign is said to have been defeated in battle by Krishna Deva Rayulu, who came from Humpi and Verupachan about A. D. 1509. He was a great restorer of temples. One of his successors, Timma Raz, is stated to have occupied the fort of Udayagiri on the 11th of the lunar fortnight of Kartikamu in the year Sobhakurt A.S. 1467, A.D. 1545, probably putting down some rebel who had seized the place. After this we find the fort in the possession of Kampeli or Kuvvani Nayanagaru, who declared himself independent of the Mahomedan power. The Nizam is said to have sent a force against him under command of one Mirjumla, who conquered Nayanagaru. He seems to have fortified that part of the droog known as Pratikonda, and to have built some mosques. After this several persons were sent by the Mahomedan Government as Killadars; but, as they tried to gain independence, Jupalli Venkata Rao was appointed Poligar, paying a fixed peishcush. As he withheld the payment of the peishcush, Mustaffer Ali Khan was sent against him by the Nawab of Arcot. J. Venkata Rao was killed in action, and Mustaffer Ali confirmed as Jaghiredar under the Nawab. He was succeeded by Buderad Ali Khan, Syed Abdul Khader Khan, and Syed Abbas Ali Khan. The last had his jaghire confiscated by the British Government for an attempt at treason.

On the top of the droog is a Mahomedan mosque, supposed to have been built by Mir Jumla, the first Mahomedan Fouzdar. It has no inam or regular establishment. The mosque on the top of the droog forms a prominent landmark. From the upper story the sea is visible.

The mosque is not kept in repair. There is another mosque on the hill of more recent construction. We give the translations of two Persian inscriptions—one relating to the forming of a garden on the droog, and the other to the building of the more recent mosque :—

"In the reign of Khutb Abdulla, the best of Mahomedan rulers in the Deccan, one Sheik Hussein employed under Sheik Syed Muzafir, whose power shone like a bright gem, planted a most beautiful and splendid garden, by the favor of God, on Udayagiri Droog. The garden was so beautiful that men walking into it felt ecstatic pleasure, and even the messengers of death took a delight in it. It was a heaven on earth. The fruits of the garden were enjoyed in common by all men. The garden was planted by the favor of the Almighty in the year 1070 of the Hijira (A.D. 1660)."

"In the time of Khutb Abdulla, the best of rulers, one Hussein Khan, having risen to a high position by the favor of God, built a mosque which appeared very beautiful. May the Almighty make the mosque fit for a place of prayer and confer his blessings on it! In the year 1871 of the Hijira (A.D. 1661), a Hindu temple was pulled down, and on its ruins this mosque was set up."

There are two other mosques in the village, said to have been erected by the ancestors of the late Jaghiredar. These have inams granted by Government.

Syed Mahomed Ghouse Ali Khan Bahadur, the son of the late Jaghiredar, receives a pension of Rupees 250 a month, and other members of his family also receive smaller pensions. A number of the retainers and dependants of the late Jaghiredar live in Udayagiri in the utmost poverty.

There is a great scarcity of water in the town of Udayagiri. The wells are very deep, and dry up in an unusually hot season. Formerly the town was supplied with water from a spring on the droog, which was brought down by a masonry conduit several miles, now in ruins. The water at present runs to waste. It is proposed to restore this old aqueduct.

The fort had eleven fortresses, eight of which were on the hill and three below. There were eleven bastions, twelve guns, twenty-three gates (eight of which were large), eleven reservoirs, twelve granaries, and eight pagodas. It was much improved by Suni Mirjah Beg.

Mallakonda.

On the top of a hill is a temple to Narasimhaswami, a name of Vishnu, and this is said to be one of the nine celebrated temples of this divinity, known as Neva Narsimhulu. This shrine is said to have been consecrated by Janame Jayudu. It was endowed by the State with a khandriga of 205 acres, and has, also, inam lands in the villages of Mallakonda, Duttalur, Byravaram, and Sankavaram, and annual cash payments of a rupee or two

from certain villages, now only six in number. The annual festival is celebrated in the Telugu month of Vaisakhamu (May), and also others of less importance. In a grotto on the hill there is a lingam (emblem of Shiva) called Gandi Malleswaraswami, which is endowed with inams in the villages of Nallakonda and Sankavaram. The lingam is bathed on every Monday of the month of Kartikamu, as also on Shivaratri, and oblations are then made. At the foot of the same hill there is also a temple of Anja Neyulu, which has no inam. Food is offered at this shrine only after being presented to the deity at the top of the hill. In the village itself there is a temple of Govindarazulu, but it has no images or festivals. There is also in the village a stone mantapam, in which the image of Vigneswara is located with a stone bull, called Nandi, by its side. No worship is performed here. The temples are all managed by the villagers.

Gangulacheruvupalli.

There is a temple here, dedicated to Venugopalaswami and Anja Neyulu, where daily offerings are made. It is situated on the top of a small hill, and is said to have been built by Gangula Hanumantaya, the ninth ancestor of the present Poligar. The temple is endowed with several inams in the poliput.

Timmayapalem.

There is a lingam devastanam here, where daily worship is performed. It was built only five years ago by Pasurlapudi Venkaya, the present Curnam, and son of the builder of the choultry. It has no inams.

Chinna Machanur.

There is a temple here, dedicated to Anja Neyulu, where daily worship is performed. It is supposed to have been built in recent times by Kalidasu Chenchu Sastrulu and Guntur Venkataramaya Somayazulu. It has a small inam granted by former governors, and other inams granted by the Shrotriemdars of Naradanampad and Kadirinenipalli in these villages.

Kancheruvu.

There is an ancient temple in this shrotriem village, dedicated to Urada Razulu and Anja Neyulu. Nothing is known of its founder. Daily worship is performed here. It has been endowed by the Shrotriemdar. There is also on a small hill in the village a shivalayam, founded by a man of Kamsala caste about 50 years ago, still living. It has no inams. Festivals are celebrated on Shivaratri and Kartika Somavaram.

Udayagiri.

There was formerly a wall round this town, which has entirely disappeared. There are said to have been 360 pagodas here, which were demolished by the Mahomedans. They are supposed to have been founded about 500 years ago in the days of Langula Gazapatti. There appear to have been three more important than the rest, two in the village and one at the foot of the droog.

There was an ancient temple, dedicated to Vishnu, under the designation of Ranganaikuluswami. It was restored by one Velidanta Konati Timma Narsu, who also built several mantapams, &c.; but the temple is in ruins now, and is reported to have been in the same condition for the last 300 years.

There are also to be seen the remains of another temple, dedicated to Vishnu, under the title of Venkateswaraswami. It is not known when it was built, but it was restored and received the additions of several towers and mantapams from one Chençu Chetti. The pagoda fell entirely into ruin during the time of the Mahomedan rule. The stones of these old pagodas have, in recent times, been used largely for demarkation purposes.

There is another ruined temple at the foot of the droog, originally dedicated to Vallaba Rao.

The only temple in the village in which worship is now performed is one dedicated to Anja Neyulu, or Hanumanta, the monkey god, built by Attavanam Jaganadha Rao about twenty-five years ago, in which the festival of nine nights is celebrated in the months of Aswayujamu and Chaitramu. It has some Bhatta-vritti inams granted by the Gangulavar Poligar and certain others, and monthly payments are made for its support by the Cutcherry servants.

Dasaripalli.

About a mile to the west of the village named Govartanagiri, there exists a cave carved out of the solid rock in the form of a half moon. The entrance is wide enough to admit a man. Within is an image of Vishnu, as Krishna Murti, under a canopy. *Upon* the steps there are inscriptions. The pagoda is in ruins.

Sitarampuram.

There are here the remains of an old fort, built of stone in mud, which enclosed 1 gorru 3⅛ acres of land. The walls are eight cubits high. The Zemindar, Narsimha Naidu, is said to have built and occupied a residence within the fort.

Devammacheruvu.

There are the remains of an old fort in this place, which is now a jungle infested with wild beasts. There remains one bastion with the ramparts. It is said to have been a residence of the Zemindar in former times.

Upasamudram.

There is an old mosque here, said to have been built by a body of Fakeers in the time of Mir Jumla, the first Fouzdar. It has for its support a khandriga of 260 acres formerly granted by Government.

Kavali Taluq—Bitragunta.

There is a Vishnu pagoda, under the title of Venkateswaraswami, traditionally said to have been built by Narada Maha Muni; enlarged and embellished by Gaura Mamba, a princess of Longula Gazapatti dynasty, which ruled over the Deccan some 500 years ago, with its seat at Udayagiri.

The annual festival held in March attracts large crowds, and their offerings form the chief source of maintenance for the temple. There is also a cave temple here on the hill, south of the pagoda.

Kavali.

There are the remains here of an ancient temple, dedicated to Virabhadrudu, the son of Shiva. It has been in ruins for a century past. The principal image worshipped is still to be seen.

There are the ruins, also, of a Kovilama Satti pagoda, probably dedicated to some widow who burnt herself on her husband's funeral pyre, and was deified subsequently as a village goddess.

Chencugaripalem.

There is an ancient ruined pagoda here, originally dedicated to Vishnu, under the designation of Chennakeswaraswami. The founder is unknown.

Jaladanki.

There are the remains here of an old fort, but it is unknown by what race of rajahs it was built.

Tumalapenta.

There are the remains of an old pagoda here, formerly dedicated to Vishnu, under the designation of Kishava Perumal. It is not known when and by whom it was built, but it has been in ruins for upwards of a century. One Tumalapenta Kotabi Ramudu commenced restoring it in 1805; but, regarding his son's death, which occurred at that time, as a bad omen, he desisted.

Srikolanu.

There is a natural cave here, known as Bolligonda Goha, and a natural stone reservoir, which is always full of water.

Eskadamirla.

There was formerly a fort here, now entirely ruined, which is said to have been built by Salva Rayulu.

Yaddavalli.

A shasanam, consisting of three copper plates joined together with a copper ring, is said to have been dug up here by a ryot, who found the same buried in an earthen pot.

Kandukur Taluq—Singarayakonda.

There is an ancient Vishnu temple here, under the designation of Narasimhaswami. The tradition is that it was founded by Agastya Maha Muni. There is a stone, with an inscription to the effect that five villages were granted for the support of the temple by Krishna Devarayulu. The inam was continued for above 200 years, but resumed by the Mahomedan Government. There is also another stone, with an inscription to the effect that the village of Bimavaram was granted for the support of this pagoda. There is a cave temple on the hill, and through the cave there is said to be a passage leading to the adjacent pagoda; but the entrance is blocked up by a large stone image, which the temple wardens refuse to be allowed to be removed. This pagoda has a shrotriem. The annual festival is celebrated in the month of April.

Malakonda.

There is another ancient temple here, dedicated to Vishnu, under the designation of Lakshmi Narasimhaswami. It is visited every Saturday; and persons who have vows to perform feed the visitors. The hill is considered a place of great sanctity. It was formerly surrounded by dense jungle, and there were about ten cells provided for ascetics. The pagoda is about eighty yards high, with a breadth of twelve yards. There is a mantapam supported by fourteen pillars, and a stone tank at the foot of the hill. The inam was granted in the time of Achuta Devarayulu. The following is a translation of the original grant:—

The literal translation of a Sanskrit shasanam, or a deed granting a pagoda inam, and executed on Thursday the 10th day of the bright lunar fortnight in the month of Phalgunamu (the 12th lunar month, or that in which the moon's change takes place when the sun is in Pisces) in the Telugu year Manmadha, or in 1458* of the era of happy Salivahana.

"Achuta Devarayulu, the universal monarch, the pleasure of kings, the wearer of a three-throne garter (indicating that he had subdued the power of three kings), the brilliant sovereign that put down the power of Appura Rayudu, whose name was a terror to the eight corner kings of the world, was the happy monarch of the extensive country between the eastern and western seas, having Vizianagrum as his chief seat of government."

Bhutanadhuni Ramabhotlu Iyavaru, possessed of unparalleled administrative talents, belonging to the family of Gontama, of the creed of Aswalayana (follower of the principles of that hermit), and the professor of Rig Veda, was the ruler of the first Udayagiri durgam under the immediate authority of the Rayulu dynasty.

He appointed, as his sub-ruler of Udayachallam, one Venkatadriah Varu, the brilliant moon of the sea-like family of Yaudaturu, belonging to the tribe of Vishnuvardhana, the professor of all the Vedas, the follower of the doctrines of the most learned men of the country, and the eldest son of Timmajosyulu.

The above-named Venkatadriah Varu prostrated himself before the god, bid thanks to Achuta Devarayulu and Ramabhotlu, and, after performing the usual supplicating ceremonies by letting gold fall and water be poured down, presented, as a charitable inam on freehold tenure, the village of Changollu, situated on the bank of the river Musi, in the taluq of Kandukur, in the country of Udayagiri, to Sri Parnasala Narasimhadevudu, the god of the universe, the taker away of sins, the dispenser of gifts to Narada Maha Muni, and the dweller in the

* About 1535 of the Christian era.

temple of the village of Somarazupalli, situated on the coast to the west of the Bay of Bengal, and founded by the above-said hermit.

The object of the inam was to provide the daily offerings to the god, and to distribute food daily to twenty-four strangers of the Brahmin caste that passed through the forest.

Wishes that the god will enjoy the eight glories, eight sources of pleasure, and the eight respects in which an absolute conveyance is made.

Purport of the Shasanam.

One Venkatadriah, the ruler of Udayachallam, under the authority of Bhutanadhuni Ramabhotlu, the ruler of Udayagiri country, paying homage to Achuta Devarayulu, the Rajah of Vizianagrum, presented the village of Changollu, on the bank of the Musi, in the Kandukur Taluq, as an absolute inam to the pagoda of Narasimhaswami, situated in the village of Somarazupalli and on the coast to the west of the Bay of Bengal, for making daily offerings to the god, and for giving food daily to twenty-four travellers.

Chundi.

Chundi in the Zemindari of that name. There is a very ancient temple of Vishnu here, under the designation of Janardanaswami. It is said to have been built in the time of the Reddy dynasty. There is a mantapam supported on four carved stone pillars and a granite flagstaff sixty feet high and one foot square, covered with carbon.

There are two ruined forts here—one is said to have been built by Pochakayala Venkata Rama Reddy, and the other by Kamineni Pedda Muttaraz.

Gollapalem Shrotriem.

There are two ancient Shiva pagodas here, said to have been built by a rajah of the Chola dynasty; but the structures are almost buried in sand brought by the inundations of the Manar river. In each of the pagodas there is a lingam.

There are also the remains of another pagoda, dedicated to Vishnu, under the title of Kodanda Ramaswami. A stone image remains.

To the south of one of the Shiva pagodas is a stone shasanam; the inscription on which, however, is illegible.

Somarazupalli.

There are the remains here of the walls of an old mud fort, said to have been built about 600 years ago by Virabhadra Reddy, one of the Reddy dynasty. The fort was destroyed by the Mahomedans.

Gudlur.

There are the remains here of a mud fort, said to have been built (A.S. 1607, A.D. 1685) by Godavu Chukravarti Reddy.

Kandukur.

There are the remains here of an old fort, but it is unknown to what period it belongs. The site of the fort and part of the ditch have been brought under cultivation. The only ruin to be seen is the old stone gate.

Chinnaleturpi. There was formerly a mud fort here, date and history unknown. The remains of it are now scarcely visible.

Ongole Taluq—Ongole. The fort here is reported to have been built about 150 years ago by Rajhupati Razu, who held the seat of his government at Addanki.

Yendlur. There is a fort here, now in ruins, said also to have been built by the same Raghupati Razu.

Addanki. The old fort here, now in ruins, is said to have been built above 300 years ago by Hari Palakudu, son of the renowned Pratapa Rudrudu (Pratapratudu).

Kanuparti. According to tradition there was, in ancient times, a rajah of the name of Udayina, who built a city here and named it Kanakapuri. In the city he is said to have raised 100 temples. The place, it is said, was destroyed by an inundation of the sea, and ninety-nine temples entirely buried. In many places the bull and lingam may be seen carved on the rocks, and there is an immense stone shasanam, but the inscription has not been deciphered.

Pellur. There is an old stone fort in this Zemindari village.

Kanigiri Taluq—Kanigiri. This taluq was formerly designated the Durgam Samastanam from the remarkable hill or droog in the neighbourhood of Kanigiri. It was also called the Durgasuma and later Marellasuma. The droog presents a striking feature in the landscape for many miles round. On its summit is a level table-ground of about a square mile, where, tradition says, a town once stood. The hill was fortified, and was a place of great strength. The remains of some of the batteries still exist.

According to local tradition Kanigiri was taken about the tenth century by Kaketa Rudrudu, of the Gazapatti family, who had the seat of their government at Cuttack. This dynasty is said to have held this part of the country, both Udayagiri and Kanigiri, for some 400 years. The fame of Kaketa Rudrudu is connected with his force of archers, handed down as 900,000 in number. His son, Pratapa Rudrudu, is said to have built the town of Kanigiri, and to have fortified the droog, placing a strong force there for its defence. Pratapa Rudrudu is reported to have been a profound Sanskrit scholar, and to have composed several works in that language, both in literature and law. He was taken prisoner, it is said, by the Emperor of Delhi, but obtained his release by the exertions of his minister Yugandharudu. The son of Pratapa Rudrudu, Purushottama Rudrudu, is said to have been a brave soldier and a wise ruler. His son again, Vira Rudrudu, is represented as a prince of effeminate character, and, though a great

scholar and patron of literature, to have been the last sovereign of his race who held power in this district. The story of his downfall is thus told:—Towards the close of the fifteenth century, Krishna Devarayulu, described as Rajah of Chandragiri, sought in marriage the daughter of Vira Rudrudu. As Krishna Devarayulu was the son of a concubine, Vira Rudrudu did not approve of the alliance; but, instead of openly rejecting the royal suitor, he invited him to his palace, pretending that he desired to make the acquaintance of the prince, intending at the same time treacherously to take his life. The minister of Krishna Devarayulu, however, suspected the plot and warned his master, who agreed to adopt a stratagem. The minister came to the Court of Vira Rudrudu disguised as the king, and the king as one of the attendants. His disguise was, however, discovered by means of a ring which he wore, and Krishna Devarayulu, a man destined hereafter to be so celebrated in Hindu annals, narrowly escaped with his life. He collected his forces without delay and invaded the territories of Vira Rudrudu, taking fort after fort and town after town, and at last driving the latter to take refuge in the fastnesses of the Vindhya hills. Thus Kanigiri came into the possession of Krishna Devarayulu. After his death Kanigiri was occupied by the Mahomedan power, which had its seat at Golcondah, and the affairs of the taluq were administered for about forty years by a stallakaranam, of the name of Dulipalli Kasupati Rao. After him Bachali Vira Venkanna and Sitaramanna were for some time joint stallakaranams. They are reputed to have built the fort at Gogulapalli, and to have made that place their residence. They were succeeded by their grandsons Pedda Papanah and Timmarazu; but there appear to have been dissensions in their family, and probably they attempted to become independent of the Mahomedan power, for we find Jupalli Lakshmanna Rao, Desmukh of Udayagiri, supported by the Nizam, in invading Kanigiri. He succeeded in taking the hill fort, and held it for some years. The dispossessed rulers applied for aid to the Rajahs of Venkatagiri and Kalastri, but their prayers were rejected. Then they appear to have turned to a powerful Reddy of Wiyalavada in the Cuddapah District. Dreading the result of this Reddy's interference, the Rajah of Venkatagiri changed his mind, and, sending for the dispossessed rulers of Kanigiri, agreed to advance them pagodas 12,000, to enable them to raise a force to recover their lost territory, the money to be repaid in five years. The Rajah of Venkatagiri then laid siege to Kanigiri, and Jupalli Lakshmanna Rao was reduced to terms, and allowed to retire. Bachali Pedda Papanna and Timmarazu were accordingly restored to power; but, as they were unable to repay the Rajah of Venkatagiri the amount of the loan within the prescribed period, he occupied the taluq and held it for some time.

In the eighteenth century Hyder Ali, of Mysore, invaded the Nizam's dominions and took possession of the Kanigiri Taluq, destroying the town and fort of Kanigiri. On the defeat of Tippu Sahib, this taluq reverted to the Nizam, who afterwards gave it to the English with the Ceded Districts. Under the British the taluq of Kanigiri was first attached to the Cuddapah District, then transferred to Kurnool, and finally made part of the Nellore District. There is an ancient temple here, dedicated to Shiva, under the designation of Martandeswaraswami. Tradition reports that it was built by Markandeyulu Muni. There are no stalla puranams.

Vidur. Vidur in the Pamur Zemindari division. There are the remains here of an old fort, whose area enclosed 2 gorrus of land equal to acres 6¼. The fort had ten bastions with a rampart, and three large stone wells, which are always full of water. The walls were built of loose stone in mud. There are no remains of the Zemindar's residence, which he is said to have built about 100 years before the resumption of the Zemindari, within the fort enclosure.

Gogulapalli. There are the remains here of two old forts, said to have been built by early Hindu rajahs.

Venkatagiri Division—Vengatagiri. There are the remains here of an old durga or hill fort.

Polur Division—Pudur. There are the remains here of an ancient fort with mud walls. It is said to have been built by a Malaya rajah, who lived about 1,000 years ago. There formerly existed a stone tank, to which water was conveyed by means of an aqueduct from the Suvarnamuki river, five miles off.

Sagatur. There are the remains here of an old fort of mud walls. It has a ditch. The area of the fort, as well as the ground around it, has been under cultivation for many years.

Chintavaram. There are the ruins of an old mud fort here.

Manar Polur. There are the remains here of an ancient fort, said to have been built by the Wuddah rajahs. There is also an old temple, dedicated to Vishnu, under the name of Manar Krishnaswami.

Podile Division—Ramavedu. There are the remains here of an ancient pagoda of Vishnu, under the designation of Venugopalaswami. It is said to have been built by the Chola rajahs, and to have been in ruins for 200 years.

Chiruvelapatnam. Now a small village. It is said to have been formerly the site of a large city. Ruins are to be seen in the neighbourhood.

Killapadu. This was formerly an agraharam village, and celebrated for its ancient Shiva pagoda, which is now in ruins.

Podile. There are the remains of an old mud fort.

Tarlupadu—Kocherlakota. There are the remains here of a fort, built below of stone and the upper part of mud. It is said to have been raised by the Rajah of Venkatagiri about 150 years ago.

Darsi Division—Potakamuru. There is a fort here of black and white stone, said to have been built by the Zemindar of Venkatagiri about 200 years ago. Inside the fort are the Ameen's Cutcherry buildings.

Karuchedu. Here also is a stone fort, built about 150 years ago by the Zemindar of Venkatagiri. Inside the fort is the Ameen's Cutcherry. There is a mound within the walls, on the swamp of which is a temple dedicated to Vishnu.

Kocherlakota. There is an old mud fort, said to have been built by the Mandbata Rajulu. The walls surround the present village.

Pottepadu. This red stone fort is said to have been built about eighty years ago by Abdul Nabbi Khan Sahib. Some of the stones have been subsequently removed for building a pagoda.

CHAPTER XIV.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

Up to the establishment of the Nawabship of the Carnatic.

Pre-Hindu period.—Telingana.—Yadava dynasty.—Chalukya dynasty.—Kalyana Chola Rajahs.—Yavans.—Ganapatti Rajahs of Andhra.—Earliest Nellore traditions.—Mukunti.—Siddi Raj.—Gazapattis and Narapattis.—Mahomedan invasion.—Kingdom of Bijayanaggar and Worrangul.—Bahmani dynasty.—Kutb Shah dynasty at Golcondah.—English settlement at Armegon.—Shah Jehan's invasion.—Aurungzib.—Mahrattas—Sivaji and Sambaji.—End of the Kutb Shah dynasty.—Soubah of the Deccan.—Nawabship of the Carnatic.

Pre-Hindu period.

"All the traditions and records of the peninsula," says Professor Wilson, "recognize, in every part of it, a period when the natives were not Hindus." These aborigines are described as foresters and mountaineers, or goblins and demons; and it is probably their descendants whom we find still extant in the wild jungle tribes of the country, such as are represented in the Nellore District by the Yenadies, the Yerukalas, Chenchus, &c.

The successive impulses of civilization may probably be traced to incursions of conquering bands—of first the Scythian and then the Aryan race—as they gradually spread themselves over the country, and settled down on the hunting grounds of the aborigines. There would be a band of warriors with a petty rajah perhaps at their head, a family of priests (Brahmins), and a number of retainers, menials, and artificers. The original settlers and their descendants, holding their lands in common, would admit subsequent settlers to a very subordinate share in the usufruct of the soil, hence the origin of mirassi rights. Here we see the germ of the village institutions of India. As one or another petty chief extended his influence, he would bring larger tracts of land, with the population of these villages, under his authority, and establish himself as a Poligar, collecting, as a personal due, a proportion of the cultivation from the holders of land within his territory. According to the earliest revenue system which we can trace, the headman of each village used to settle with the ruling power the amount of grain, or its equivalent, to be paid for the year, and to apportion the payment among the villagers according to the extent and tenure of their lands. The head of the village would also lease out the cultivable waste, distribute water for irrigation, settle disputes, apprehend offenders, and send them to the higher power.

There were five languages spoken in the Deccan, which clearly mark an equal number of national divisions—Dravira or the Tamil country; Carnata, or the Canarese country; Telingana, or the Telugu country; Maharashtra, or the Mahratta country; and Orissa, or the Uriya country. The modern district of Nellore forms part of the ancient division of Telingana.

Telingana.

The eastern part of Telingana (Elphinstone) seems to have been, from the beginning of the ninth to near the end of the eleventh century, in the hands of an obscure dynasty, known by the name of Yadava. A Rajput family of the Chalukya tribe reigned at Kalyan, west of Bidr, on the borders of Carnata and Maharashtra, who are traced with certainty by inscriptions from the end of the tenth to the end of the twelfth century. Professor Wilson thinks that they were also superior lords of the west of Telingana. Another branch of the tribe of Chalukya, perhaps connected with those of Kalyan, ruled over Kalyana, which is the eastern portion of Telingana, extending along the sea from Dravira to Orissa. Their dynasty lasted certainly through the whole of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and perhaps began two centuries earlier. It was greatly reduced by the Ganapatti kings of Andhra, and finally subverted by the rajahs of Cuttack. The seat of this government was at Rajahmundry.*

Yadava dynasty.

Chalukya dynasty.

Kalyana.

The kings of Andhra, whose capital was Worrangul (about eighty miles north-east of Hyderabad), are alleged to have been connected with the Andhra race in Magadha; but it must have been by country only, for Andhra is not the name of a family, but of all the inland part of Telingana.†

The records of the inhabitants mention Vicrama and Salivahana amongst the earliest monarchs. After these they place the Chola rajahs, who were succeeded, they think, about 515 A.D., by a race called Yavans, who were nine in number, and reigned, as they say, for 458 years till 953 A.D. About this time, the same records

Chola Rajahs.

Yavans.

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* A copper plate, discovered in the Nellore District, gives a long list of the Chalukya sovereigns. Another inscription in Sanskrit from the neighbourhood of Rajahmundry shows that the Chola kings, about 1000 A.D., overpowered the Chalukyas.

† I have obtained at Amravati, or rather on the site of the ancient city of Dharinikotta on the Kistna, leaden coins, which have been deciphered by General A. Cunningham, to bear the names of Gotaniputra, the great Andhra king, and Pudumayi, his successor. There can be no doubt, therefore, that the ancient Andhra kings, of whom we have a long list in the Puranas, copied in Mr. James Prinsep's tables, must have ruled over the lower valley of the Kistna, as well as the lower valley of the Godavery. The date of these sovereigns is about the first century of the Christian era.

make the family of Ganapatti rajahs begin; but the first authentic mention of them, and probably their first rise to consequence, was in the end of the eleventh century under Kakati, from whom the whole dynasty is sometimes named. He has been mentioned as an officer or feudatory of the Chalukyas, and as having gained victories over the Chola kings. Their greatest power was about the end of the thirteenth century, when the local traditions represent them as possessed of the whole of the peninsula south of the Godavery. Professor Wilson, however, limits them to the portion between the fifteenth and eighteenth degrees of latitude. In 1332 their capital was taken, and their importance, if not their independence, destroyed by a Mahomedan army from Delhi. At one time subsequent to this they seem to have been tributary to Orissa, and disappeared finally on the establishment of the Mussulman kingdom of Golcondah.

Ganapatti Rajahs of Andhra.

At Nellore the earliest Hindu sovereign, or chieftain, whose name is known, is Mukunti. He is supposed to have ruled at Nellore about the eleventh century, and to have been tributary to the Chola rajahs, who appear to have long held the sovereignty of the southern part of the district, and to have overpowered the Chalukyas about A.D. 1000.

Earliest Nellore traditions—Mukunti.

The next chieftain, whose name is known, is Siddi Raj, who ruled at Nellore in the twelfth century. About this period the northern parts of the district were under various petty princes of obscure origin of the Yadava or shepherd caste. The principal members of the family, whose exploits form the subject of legendary tales, are the following:—

Siddi Raj.

Annala Valla Raj.

Simhadri Raj. Peddi Raj. Yerramuka Raj. Nallamuka Raj. Pula Raj.

Karearala Raj. Kantam Raj.

As the Gazapatti sovereignty of Worrangul and the Narapatti sovereignty of Vidyanagara rose into importance, their dominions extended over different parts of the Nellore District.

Gazapattis and Narapattis.

The Gazapatti sovereignty was temporarily straitened in its territories by the Reddies, who rose into great consequence and ruled for a period of 100 years at Kondavidu, in the Guntur District. Their sovereignty extended over the northern parts of the Nellore District, and they are supposed to have made large grants of land, though few of them appear now to exist. The following were among the sovereigns of this family:—

Poliya Vema Reddy	A.D.	1328 to 1339
Anuvema Reddy	„	1340 to 1369
Aliya Vema Reddy	„	1370 to 1381
Komaragiri Vema Reddy	„	1382 to 1395
Komati Venka Reddy	„	1396 to 1423
Racha Vema Reddy	„	1424 to 1427

The Gazapatti dynasty was ultimately brought to an end by the Kutb Shah dynasty.

The most famous king of the Narapatti dynasty was Kristna Devaraya, who ruled from 1510 to 1530. He made conquests in the Nellore District, which was then under various petty Poligars and Zemindars, who thenceforward paid a real or nominal allegiance to him and his successors. The names of the several kings of this family are given below :—

Huryhur Rayalu at Anugundi	A.D.	1336 to 1350
Bukka Rayalu, brother of the above ...	„	1350 to 1379
Huryhur Rayalu, the second	„	1379 to 1401
Vijaya Bukka Rayalu	„	1401 to 1418
Palla Bukka Rayalu	„	1418 to 1434
Gauda Deva Rayalu	„	1434 to 1454
Rajah Sakar Rayalu	„	1454 to 1455
Vijayalu	„	1455 to 1456
Proudha or Pratapa Deva Rayalu ...	„	1456 to 1477
Vira Rayalu	„	1477 to 1481
Mallikar Rayalu	„	1481 to 1487
Ramachendra Rayalu	„	1487 to 1488
Virupaksha Rayalu	„	1488 to 1490
Narasinga Rayalu	„	1490 to 1495
Narasa Rayalu	„	1495 to 1504
Vira Narasimha Rayalu	„	1504 to 1509
Krishna Deva Rayalu	„	1509 to 1530
Achuta Deva Rayalu	„	1531 to 1541
Sadasiva Deva Rayalu	„	1542 to 1564
Tirumala Deva Rayalu	„	1565 to 1572
Srirunga Rayalu	„	1573 to 1585
Venkatapati Deva Rayalu	„	1586 to 1614
Chikka Rayalu	„	1615 to 1623
Rama Deva Rayalu	„	1624 to 1631
Anagondi Venkata Rayalu	„	1632 to 1643
Srirunga Rayalu...	„	1644 to 1654

Their empire finally fell beneath the combined power of the Mussulman kings of Golcondah, Ahmadnaggar, and Bejapur.

Mahomedan invasion.

It was Mahomed Toglak who completed the reduction of the Deccan and brought his most remote provinces into as good an order as those near his capital. A few years later, however, his oppression led to

various attempts to throw off his yoke—among others one in the country on the coast of Coromandel. This rebellion the king went himself in person to put down about 1340 A.D., but his army was attacked by a pestilence at Worrangul, and suffered so much by its ravages, that he was obliged to retire to Deogur, where he had transferred his capital from Delhi. The rajahs of Carnata and Telingana seized the opportunity to form a combination to recover their independence. The former became the founder of a new dynasty erected on the ruins of Belal, and fixed his capital at Bijayanaggar on the Tumbudra; the latter regained possession of Worrangul, from which he had been driven out long before and Mahomedan garrisons were expelled from every part of their dominions. The two rajahs of Telingana and Carnata reduced the Mussulman frontier to the Kistna on the south and the meridian of Hyderabad on the east. They also brought the more southern parts of the peninsula into dependence, and formed states capable of contending on equal terms with their Mahomedan neighbours.

Kingdoms of Bijayanaggar and Worrangul.

Meantime, Hasan Gangu, who had headed the successful revolt against Mahomed Toglak, founded the Bahmani kingdom of the Deccan. His dynasty held the throne for 171 years through several generations. The Hindu rajahs of Bijayanaggar and Worrangul were the allies of this new monarchy in its resistance to the Emperor of Delhi; but, when delivered from their common enemy, their national antipathy revived. The struggle was of long duration; but the Mahomedans were the gainers in the end. During the rule of the house of Bahmani, they conquered the country between the Kistna and the Tumbudra from Bijayanaggar, and entirely subverted the kingdom of Worrangul; and, immediately before their fall, they had gained a territory in Orissa, and had extended their conquests on the East Coast as far as Masulipatam, and on the West as far as Goa.

The domestic history of the Bahmani dynasty was much influenced by the rivalry between the foreign and native troops. The army which placed the Bahmani dynasty on the throne was chiefly composed of foreigners. In time the native troops increased in numbers, and so nicely balanced the foreigners, that neither party ever obtained a permanent influence over the government. The foreign troops were Shiahs, and the native troops may be presumed to have been Sunnis—the two great hostile sects of Mahomedans. Various states were subsequently formed out of the Bahmani dominions (1489 to 1512 A.D.). One of the great chiefs who became independent was Kutb Kuli, a Turkuman from Persia. He founded the dynasty of Kutb Shah at Golcondah, close to Hyderabad. The kings of Golcondah completely subdued all Worrangul, which had made efforts

Bahmani dynasty.

Kutb Shah dynasty at Golcondah.

at independence, and reduced other parts of Telingana and Carnata as far as the river Pennair.

The sovereigns of the family were as follows :—

Kuli Kutb Mulk	A.D.	1527 to 1538
Jamshid Mulk	„	1539 to 1545
Subhan Kuli Badshah	„	1546 to 1547
Ibrahim Badshah	„	1547 to 1577
Mahomed Kuli Badshah	„	1578 to 1608
Sultan Mahomed Badshah	„	1609 to 1622
Sultan Abdullah Badshah	„	1623 to 1672
Sultan Abdul Hussein Badshah or Tanashah	„	1673 to 1687

Their sovereignty was put an end to by the Emperor Aurungzib.

The following are the principal events which marked the latter portion of the period of this dynasty :—

In 1601 the Emperor Akbar received an embassy from the king of Golcondah.

In 1624, at the time of Shah Jehan's flight to the Deccan, the king of Golcondah showed no disposition to assist him during his retreat through Telingana.

It was in 1625 A.D., two years after the massacre of the English by the Dutch at Amboyna, their agents at Bantam in Java suggested to the authorities in Europe the expediency of directing their attention to the trade on the Coromandel Coast; and at the close of the season they despatched a vessel from Batavia to a place on the coast in the Nellore District, forty miles north of Pulicat, where a small trading establishment was set up with the assistance of Armugam Mudelliar, the chief man of that neighbourhood, and after whom the English gave the place a name (Armegon). To this place, in 1628, the Masulipatam factory was transferred, in consequence of some trouble there with the native powers. Previous to the arrival of the English, the Dutch had settlements on the Coromandel Coast at Pulicat, Dugarazapatam, and Mypaud. The native tradition, as to the arrival of the English, is as follows. It was the first English settlement on the Coromandel Coast :—

English Settlement at Armegon.

"In the time of Gurava Naidoo, great-grandfather of Rajahgopaul Naidoo, some gentlemen of the Honorable Company came to this port on boardships; dropped anchor; landed at this port; sent for Gurava Naidoo, who was then chief man of this place, and Patnaswamula Armugam Mudelliar, the Curnum at this port, and told them that they (the gentlemen) wanted to improve the place and build a fort there; that those two agreed to this and caused the cargo on board the vessels to be landed. That afterwards the gentlemen constructed a bastion on the eastern side of this village; and, mounting a gun upon it,

fired the same; that the shot fell down into the Venkatagiri Zemindar's land, and two guddies distance on the west side. That they expressed a desire to build a fort here, if the land included within the range of the projectile was given to them; and they accordingly placed Gurava Naidoo and Armugam Mudelliar in communication with the Venkatagiri Rajah on the subject; but that the Rajah, by name Bangaru Yachama Naidoo, did not consent to give the said land. That upon this the said Gurava Naidoo and Armugam Mudelliar went and spoke to Damerla Chennapa Naidoo, and, obtaining his consent to make over to the Company the land forming Chennum Kupum, situated to the north of Mylapore, returned to this place, rendered every assistance to the gentlemen, and took them on; when the latter gave to this Durgarazapatam, the appellation of Armaganulu. That they got that place (Chennum Kupum) and built a fort, and the gentlemen, pleased with the pains Gurava Naidoo and Armugam Mudelliar had taken (on their account), conferred, in conformity with their wishes, on the first the office of Dalavoy (headman of business), and on the latter that of Stalla Curnam (accountant or register of a division)."

In the *hundies* (drafts) given by the ship captains for the money upon agents in Madras, and in accounts, the salt used to be stated as exported from Durgarazapatam and Armugam. Whether it was owing to the ill will of the Venkatagiri Zemindar, or the place not being convenient for the inland trade in piece goods, the factory did not exist long. Mr. Francis Day, who was then chief of the factory, proposed a move to the south of the Dutch Settlement of Pulicat; and in 1639 A.D. an amicable arrangement was made with the local Naik or chieftain, Damarla Venkatadri Naidoo, Rajah of Calastry, by which the English were allowed a settlement at a small kupum, or fishing village, which became Madras. The village of Durgarazapatam is now chiefly occupied by salt manufacturers. The Armegon light-house is situated at Munapalliam, latitude 13° 52′ 50″ north, longitude 83° 12′ 00″ east (*Pharoah's Gazetteer*).

To revert to the fortunes of the Mahomedan dynasty in 1629, we find Abdullah Kutb Shah, king of Golcondah. As he was chiefly occupied in aggrandizing himself at the expense of his Hindu neighbours, he seems to have taken no part in the quarrels of the Mahomedan kings.

In 1629-30 a fearful famine desolated the Deccan. Thousands of people emigrated, and many perished before they reached the more favored provinces: vast numbers died at home; whole districts were depopulated; and some had not recovered at the end of forty years. The famine was accompanied by a total failure of forage and by the death of all the cattle; and the miseries of the people were completed by a pestilence, such as is usually the consequence of the other calamities.

Shah Jehan's invasion.

In Shah Jehan's invasion of the Deccan, about 1636 A.D., he overawed the king of Golcondah, and forced him to desist from reciting the name of the king of Persia in the public prayers, and to agree to pay a regular tribute. Abdullah Kutb Shah paid his tribute regularly, and showed a desire to secure the favor of Shah Jehan. The prime minister of Abdullah was a person named Mir Jumla. His son, Mahomed Amin, had drawn on himself the resentment of Abdullah Kutb Shah, and had involved his father in a dispute with the Company. Mir Jumla was absent in command of an army in the eastern part of the kingdom of Golcondah, and, finding himself unable to obtain such concessions as he desired from his own sovereign, determined to throw himself on the protection of the Mogul. His application to Aurungzib afforded an irresistable temptation of interference to a man of Aurungzib's intriguing disposition, who strongly recommended the case of Mir Jumla to his father's favor. Shah Jehan issued a haughty mandate to Abdullah Shah to redress the complaints of his minister, but Abdullah, irritated by this encroachment on his independence, committed Amin to prison, and sequestrated the property of Mir Jumla. Shah Jehan, now provoked in his turn, sent orders to his son to carry his demands into effect by force of arms. Aurungzib without any further manifestation of hostility (1650 A.D.), sent a chosen force under pretence of escorting his son Sultan Mahomed to Bengal for the purpose of celebrating his nuptials. The road from Arungabad to Bengal made a circuit by Masulipatam. Abdullah Shah was taken by surprise, and had only time to fly to the hill fort of Golcondah, six or eight miles from Hyderabad, which was plundered and half burned. Fresh reinforcements were sent from Malwa. After several attempts to raise the siege, Abdullah Shah was compelled to accept the severe terms imposed on him, and to agree to give his daughter in marriage to Sultan Mahomed, with a dowry in territory and money, to pay a crore of rupees (£1,000,000) as the first instalment of a yearly tribute, and to promise to make up the arrears of past payments within two years. A great remission was afterwards made in the pecuniary part of these terms.

Aurungzib.

Mahrattas—Sivaji.

It was in 1676 A.D. that the king of Golcondah received overtures of an alliance with Sivaji, the Mahratta. These being encouraged, the latter marched from Golcondah with an army of 30,000 horse and 40,000 infantry. A definite settlement of alliance was completed, on the agreement that he was to share with the king whatever conquests he made, the king supplying him with a sum of money and a train of artillery, reserving all his other forces to keep the armies of Bijapur and the Mogul's in check. Having thus secured his rear, Sivaji crossed the Kistna at Kurnool, proceeded through Cuddapah, and, passing close to Madras, took Ginjee,

Vellore, and Arnee; and, while thus employed, he heard of the invasion of Golcondah by the Moguls and the Government of Bijapur, on which he returned north, but the king of Golcondah had come to a settlement with the Moguls.

Sambaji.

It was about 1686 A.D. that the king of Golcondah again entered into a defensive alliance with Sambaji, son of Sivaji. No sooner did this become known to Aurungzib than he sent an army to invade Golcondah. The force at first sent was insufficient, and he was forced to send his son, Prince Moazzim, with a large body of troops, to support the first army and take command of the whole. The king of Golcondah, Abul Hassan, though indolent and voluptuous, was popular; and his government and finances were ably conducted by Madna Punt, a Brahmin, to whom he gave his full confidence. But the exclusive employment of this minister was odious to the Mussulmans, and especially to Ibrahim Khan, the commander-in-chief, into whose hands the power would probably have fallen under any different arrangement. When Moazzim drew near, this man deserted to him with the greater part of his army. Madna Punt was murdered in a simultaneous tumult in the city; the king fled to the hill fort of Golcondah; and Hyderabad was sieged and plundered for three successive days. The king of Golcondah being thus effectually crippled, he was granted peace for a great pecuniary payment.

Aurungzib, however, soon determined to break this peace. The means he employed were as base as the design was perfidious. He drew his army near on pretext of pilgrimage, and he obtained jewels and gifts of all sorts from the unfortunate king, anxious at any cost to purchase friendship, or at least compassion; but during all this interval, he was intriguing with the minister of Golcondah, and debauching the troops. When the plot was ripe for execution, he published a manifesto, denouncing the king as a protector of infidels, and soon after laid siege to his fort. From this moment Abdul Hassan seemed to cast aside his effeminacy, and, though deserted by his troops, he bravely

End of Kutb Shah dynasty.

defended Golcondah for seven months, till it also was given up by treachery; and then he bore his misfortunes with a dignity and resignation that has endeared his memory to his subjects and their descendants even to this day.

Aurungzib took possession of Golcondah, but he had little more than a military occupation. The districts were farmed to the Desamukhs and other Zemindars, and were governed by military leaders, who received 25 per cent. for the expense of collecting, and also sent up the balance, after paying their troops, to the king; unless, as often happened, assignments were made for a period of years on fixed districts for the payment of other chiefs.

On his death (1707 A.D.), Aurungzib left the kingdoms of Golcondah and Bijapur to his youngest and favorite son Cambaksh; but he refused to acknowledge the sovereignty of his elder brother, the Prince Moazzim, who had assumed the crown at Cabul with the title of Bahadur Shah. The latter, having attempted in vain to win him over by concessions, marched against him to the Deccan, and defeated him in a battle near Hyderabad, where Cambaksh died of his wounds on the same day. On Bahadur's departure, he gave the viceroyalty of the Deccan to Zulfikar; and, as that chief could not be spared from court, he left the administration of the government to Daud Khan Panni, a Patan officer already distinguished in Aurungzib's wars, to act as his lieutenant. On the accession of Farokhsir, in 1713, Daud Khan was removed. The next most important Viceroy of the Deccan was Chinkilich Khan, better known by his assumed titles of Asof Jah and Nizam-ul-Mulk, whose descendants are known to Europeans as the Nizams of the Deccan. He fixed his residence at Hyderabad about 1724 A.D.; and, though he continued to send honorary presents on fixed occasions to the Emperor, he conducted himself in other respects as an independent prince. Subsequently, when the Emperor was threatened by the rise of the Mahratta power under Baji Rad, he turned to Asof Jah, regarding him no longer as a rebellious subject, but as a natural ally. In 1741 A.D. Asof Jah was recalled from Delhi by a revolt of his second son Nazir Jung; and when it was suppressed, he was again involved in disturbances in the subordinate government of Arcot, which occupied him till his death at the age of seventy-six in 1748 A.D. His death led to contentions among his sons, which were chiefly influenced by the French and the English, the war declared between Great Britain and France in 1744 extending its operations to the settlements of the two nations in India.

Subah of the Deccan.

The Carnatic at this time was one of the most considerable Nawabships, dependent on the Soubah of the Deccan. From its capital the province also received the name of Arcot, and included the district of Nellore. The following were the names of the successive Nawabs:—

Nawabship of the Carnatic.

Sadatulla Khan	died A. D.	1732
Dost Ali (brother's son)	„	1733 to 1740
Subdar Ali (of different family)	„	1741 to 1742
Kaja Abdulla Khan (different family) ...	„	1743
Anwar-u-din	„	1743 to 1749
Mahomed Ali	„	1750 to 1794
Umdat-ul-Umrah	„	1794 to 1801

CHAPTER XV.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

FROM ANWAR-U-DIN TO THE CESSION OF THE JAGHIRE TO THE BRITISH BY MAHOMED ALI (1743 to 1763).

Anwar-u-din.—Labourdonnais takes Madras.—Anwar-u-din joins the English, but deserts to the French.—Peace of Aix-la-chapelle.—Mozuffir Jung and Chanda Sahib claimants for Subahdarship of Deccan and Nawabship of Arcot, *versus* Nazir Jung and Anwar-u-din. Latter killed at Ambur.—His son Mahomed Ali supported by the English and Nazir Jung.—Mahomed Ali defeated by the French and flees to Arcot.—Nazir Jung killed at Ginjee.—Mozuffir Jung proclaimed Subahdur of Deccan, but killed by Patan Chief.—His son, Salabat Jung, declared his successor by the French.—French unsuccessful in attempt to take Trichinopoly and Arnee.—Defeated at Arnee.—Mahomed Ali joined by forces from Mysore and Tanjore and the Mahrattas.—Death of Chanda Sahib.—Ghazi-u-din recognized as Subahdar of Deccan by the Mogul.—Siege of Trichinopoly.—Mahomed Komal takes Nellore.—Defeated near Tripatti and put to death.—Salabat Jung poisons his brother Ghazi-u-din.—Mahomed Ali supported by the English; is recognized by several Zemindars.—Salabat Jung makes offers to the English.—Peace between England and France.—Revolt of Nuzibulla at Nellore.—Forces sent against him under Colonel Forde.—Siege of Nellore.—English recalled by disturbances in the south.—Mahratta invasion of Nellore.—Balavanta Roa is bought off.—Bussy's march through Nellore.—French besiege Madras, but have to retire.—Nuzibulla makes offers to the English, and is recognized as Governor of Nellore.—French expelled from Northern Circars.—Salabat Jung makes offers to the English and cedes to them Masulipatam, &c.—Bassalat Jung rebels and threatens Nellore.—Nuzibulla applies to the English for aid.—On their approach, Bassalat Jung retires.—English besiege and take Pondicherry.—Treaty of Paris recognizes Salabat Jung as Subahdar of the Deccan and Mahomed Ali Nawab of Carnatic.—Mahomed Ali cedes certain districts to the English.

(*Vide Orme's Hindustan.*)

THERE had been various revolutions in the Carnatic when Nizam-ul-Mulk, the Subahdar of the Deccan in 1743 left Golcondah and proceeded to Arcot. There he appointed Koja Abdullah Khan, the general of his army, Nawab. He was shortly afterwards murdered, and Anwar-u-din appointed his successor. When war was declared between England and France, Dupleix prevailed on the Nawab to insist with the English Government of Madras that their ships-of-war should not commit any hostilities by land against the French possessions in the territories of Arcot; but the Nawab, at the same time, assured the English that he would oblige the French to observe the same law of neutrality if their force should hereafter become the superior. When, however, Labourdonnais came out in command of the French squadron in 1746, he besieged and took Madras. No sooner did he hear of these operations that Anwar-u-din sent a demand to Dupleix, expressing great surprise at the presumption of

Anwar-u-din.

Labourdonnais takes Madras.

the French in attacking Madras without his permission, and threatened to send his army there if the siege was not immediately raised. Dupleix to pacify him promised that the town, if taken, should be given up to him—a stipulation that Labourdonnais refused to recognize, making his own terms with the English to evacuate the town to them on the payment of £440,000. The Nawab Anwar-u-din, discovering that the promise of Dupleix to put him in possession of Madras was a fraud to divert him from giving the English assistance during the siege, sent a force of 10,000 men under his son Mafuz Khan to invest the place. They were, however, entirely defeated by the French, and compelled to retire to Arcot. After this the treaty of ransom made by Labourdonnais with the English was declared null and void by Dupleix. Madras was not only retained by the French, but exposed to plunder, and the Governor and chief inhabitants carried as prisoners to Pondicherry.

Anwar-u-din joins the English.

It was now that the English settlement at Fort St. David applied to the Nawab of Arcot for aid against the French. He sent an army, which successfully defeated the French in their attempts made on the place.

But deserts to the French.

The following year, however (1747), the French squadron returned to the coast, and Dupleix, succeeding in persuading the Nawab that the English were without resources, induced him to desert them, and conclude a treaty with their enemies. In 1748, with the arrival of the English fleet from Bengal, Pondicherry was besieged; but the siege had to be abandoned. Dupleix sent letters to announce this event to all the princes of Coromandel, and even to the Great Mogul, acquainting them that he had repulsed the most formidable attack which had ever been made in India. In return he received from them the highest compliments on his own prowess and the military character of his nation. Tidings,

Peace of Aix-la-chapelle.

however, arrived at this time of the peace of Aix-la-chapelle having been concluded in Europe, one of the conditions of which was the relinquishment of Madras, of which the English received possession in 1749.

It was at this time that the English were tempted by the offers of the cession of the fort and territory of Devicottah to interfere in behalf of the Mahratta Sahuji's claim to the Raj of Tanjore. While so engaged, the French were occupied in transactions of the highest moment. On the death of Nizam-ul-Mulk, his son Nazir Jung and his grandson

Mozuffir Jung and Chanda Sahib claimants for the Subahdarship of Deccan and Nawabship of Arcot, *versus* Nazir Jung and Anwar-u-din. Latter killed at Ambur.

Mozuffir Jung appeared as the two rival claimants for the Subahdarship of the Deccan. The latter united his interests with Chanda Sahib, who aspired to the Nawabship of the Carnatic. These both turned upon Anwar-u-din, having secured the French as their allies. Then followed the battle of Ambur (1749),

in which Anwar-u-din was killed. Mozuffir Jung now issued Letters Patent, appointing Chanda Sahib Nawab of the Carnatic.

On the other hand Mahomed Ali, the second son of Anwar-u-din, fled to Trichinopoly, and declared himself to be the real Nawab of the Carnatic, having received the confirmation of the Nawabship from Nazir Jung, whom he recognized as the real Subahdar of the Deccan appointed by the Great Mogul. Chanda Sahib, by the advice of the French, marched upon Trichinopoly; but, finding his means fail, he turned his forces on Tanjore, and by investing the town brought the rajah to agree to pay Rupees 70,00,000. Meantime, Nazir Jung had commenced his march to Trichinopoly, and Chanda Sahib retired to Pondicherry. Here he received from the French an advance of Rupees 50,00,000 to meet the cost of his army. The English, who had hitherto given but little aid to Mahomed Ali at Trichinopoly, sent forces to support the army of Nazir Jung and Mahomed Ali that now marched on Pondicherry (1750). The result was that the French and Chanda Sahib withdrew, and Mozuffir Jung gave himself up to Nazir Jung. The French now sent an embassy to Nazir Jung to try and induce him to recognize Chanda Sahib as Nawab of the Carnatic. In this Dupleix failed, but succeeded in opening a correspondence with the discontented Patan Chiefs—the Nawabs of Cuddapah, Kurnool, and Savanore—in Nazir Jung's camp. Nazir Jung now invited the English to accompany him to Arcot; but fearing to leave the English territory exposed, they declined to do so. Soon after the French seized the fort of Trivadi, Mahomed Ali marched against the place with a small force of English. The attempt proved unsuccessful. Mahomed Ali refused the pay promised to the English subsidies, and Major Lawrence ordered the English troops back to Fort St. David. After this the French attacked and completely defeated Mahomed Ali, who escaped to Arcot. The French proceeded to take the fortress of Ginjee. Nazir Jung proceeded against this place. The French came up to attack him just at the moment the disaffected Nawabs of Cuddapah, Kurnool, and Savanore joined the French side. Nazir Jung was killed by the Nawab of Cuddapah, and Mozuffir Jung released from confinement and declared Subahdar of the Deccan. At his installation, Dupleix was declared Governor for the Mogul of all the countries lying to the south of the river Kistna, and Chanda Sahib was declared Nawab of Arcot. Mozuffir Jung now started for Golcondah; but on the way the three Nawabs, who had contributed so much to establish his power, dissatisfied with the recognition they received of their services, turned upon his army with their forces. In this engagement Mozuffir Jung was killed by the Nawab of

His son Mahomed Ali supported by the English and Nazir Jung.

Mahomed Ali defeated by the French and flees to Arcot.

Nazir Jung killed at Ginjee.

Mozuffir Jung declared Subahdar.

Killed by Patan Chief.

Cuddapah. Bussy, who commanded the French contingent, lost no time in declaring Salabat Jung, brother of Nazir Jung, Subahdar of the Deccan, passing over the infant son of Mozuffir Jung.

Salabat Jung declared Sovereign by the French.

Trichinopoly was now the only strong position retained by Mahomed Ali. The English sent a body of troops under Captain Cole to assist him; but this officer lost a great part of his men in an unfortunate attempt on Madura (1751). Another detachment, being encountered by the enemy near the fort of Volkonda, were seized with a panic and fled. They fought better on two subsequent occasions and threw themselves into Trichinopoly. Trichinopoly was now besieged by Chanda Sahib. It was at this juncture that Clive came to the front, and proposed to make a diversion in favor of Trichinopoly by an attack on Arcot, which was taken. Chanda Sahib now despatched a force from Trichinopoly under his son Rajah Sahib to besiege Arcot. The siege lasted fifty days; the attempt to storm the fort failed; and Rajah Sahib's army had to withdraw. Then followed the battle of Arnee, in which the French and their allies were entirely defeated, and then the taking of Conjeveram.

French fail to take Trichinopoly and Arnee.

During these successes in the province of Arcot, Chanda Sahib had been beleaguering Trichinopoly. At this juncture Mahomed Ali secured the aid of the king of Mysore and was joined by Morari Rao and some 6,000 Mahrattas. The junction of the Mysoreans determined the Rajah of Tanjore to declare for Mahomed Ali. He sent troops to his aid, as did the Polygar Tondiman. Thus the force of Mahomed Ali became on a sudden superior to that of Chanda Sahib.

Mahomed Ali joined by forces from Mysore and Tanjore and the Mahrattas.

Meantime, the troops of Rajah Sahib had no sooner seen the English retire to their garrisons, after the taking of Conjeveram, than they came down to the coast and burnt several villages near St. Thomas' Mount. Clive again took the field; re-occupied Conjeveram; and, finding the enemy making for Arcot, gave them battle near Coveripauk, and entirely defeated them. The English troops now turned towards Trichinopoly, where Mahomed Ali's force had been strengthened by a body of Mahrattas under Morari Rao and by a contingent from Mysore. As they numbered in all about 20,000, they determined to attack their opponents in the open field; but no sooner did the French and their confederates discover their intention, than they retreated and took up a position in the fortified pagoda of Srerungham. Here they were closely pressed by the combined armies. The adherents of Chanda Sahib deserted in such large numbers, that Chanda Sahib himself at length delivered himself up to the Rajah of Tanjore, who basely violated his promise of protection, and immediately put him to death. The French troops

Death of Chanda Sahib.

capitulated, and were conveyed as prisoners to Fort St. David and Trichinopoly.

In the meantime, Salabat Jung, the new Subahdar of the Deccan, with the French troops under Bussy, marched from Cuddapah and took Kurnool. He then marched to Golcondah and was installed as Subahdar without opposition. The French, having possession of Masulipatam, were able to supply his army with recruits, stores, and ammunition from that port. Bussy marched with Salabat Jung to Aurungabad.

Ghazi-u-din recognized as Subahdar by the Mogul.

The Mogul court, however, had conferred the Subahdarship of the Deccan on Ghazi-u-din as eldest son of Nizam-ul-Mulk.

Mahomed Ali had promised the regent of Mysore, as the reward for his assistance, to deliver up Trichinopoly to him. He, however, put him off with the present cession of Madura. Thus there were dissensions among the allies, which the commanders of several districts took advantage of to make head against Mahomed Ali. Among them was the Governor of Ginjee. In attempting to reduce this stronghold, the English were repulsed by the French; but the latter suffered a severe defeat from Clive at Bahur, which was followed up by his taking the forts of Covelong and Chingleput.

The French, however, at this time were joined by the Mysorean general and the Mahrattas, who directed themselves to the siege of Trichinopoly, which was held by the English. The siege was protracted during a year and a half. In the Carnatic the French, finding Rajah Sahib an encumbrance, had deposed him and recognized Mortiz Ali, Governor of Vellore, Nawab of the Carnatic. The Mahrattas harassed all parts of the Carnatic, and hostilities continued to be waged with varied success.

Siege of Trichinopoly.

There is one episode only relating to the district of Nellore which must be here mentioned. Mahomed Komal was one of the most considerable of the adventurers in those times of confusion who set up the standard of independence. He had commanded a body of horse at the siege of Arcot, and after the army of Rajah Sahib was dispersed at the battle of Caveripauk, he kept together his own troops, and levied contributions. Alarmed, however, at the fate of Chanda Sahib at Srerungham, he judiciously determined to remove out of the reach of danger into the Nellore country. He succeeded in finding means to surprise the capital of Nellore itself, from which he obliged Nuzibulla, the Governor, to flee to Arcot. The English and the Nawab had so many enemies to fight, and so few troops to send into the field, that they could spare none to check the enterprises of Mahomed Komal; who, having enjoyed the fruit of his successes without interruption for a year, extended his views and proceeded to attack the pagoda of Tripatti. A great feast

Mahomed Komal takes Nellore.

was annually celebrated here in the month of September. The offerings of the pilgrims were so great, that the Brahmins were able to pay the government an annual revenue of 60,000 pagodas (£24,000). This revenue the Nawab had assigned to the English as a reimbursement in part of the expenses in the war. It was Mahomed Komal's intention to get possession of the pagoda before the feast began. A detachment was sent up from Madras to defend the place. This detachment, however, was unexpectedly surrounded by the whole of Mahomed Komal's force, and had to retreat with loss. The next day they were joined by the army of Nuzibulla, the Nawab's brother, and proceeded again towards Tripatti. Mahomed Komal met them in the plain. In this engagement Ensign Holt, who commanded the detachment, was killed; but in the end a shot from one of the field pieces having killed the elephant of Mahomed Komal, his army took to flight with such precipitancy that, before he had time to mount a horse, he was taken prisoner. He was carried before Nuzibulla, and by his order eventually beheaded (1753 A.D.). His death removed the most dangerous disturber of the Nawab's government in this part of the country.

Defeated near Tripatti and put to death.

At the court of the Deccan French influence was paramount. Salabat Jung got rid of his brother and rival Ghazi-u-din by poison, and, as a recompense to the French for their services, he ceded to them the provinces of Mustaffirnaggar, Ellore, Rajahmundry, and Chumba. This, in addition to former acquisitions, gave the French a territory of 600 miles extent, reaching from Madepally to Jaggarnath, and yielding a revenue of £855,000. In 1754 a conference was held between the English and the French at Sadras. In August of the same year, Dupleix was superseded by Godeheu; and in October a suspension of hostilities was proclaimed, which lasted eighteen months. The English were now engaged in the reduction of the forts of certain Polygars in Madura and Tinnevelly. In April 1755 the Mysoreans broke up the siege of Trichinopoly and returned home. In August the Nawab, Mahomed Ali, returned to Arcot and made to the English some further assignments on the revenues of the country. In 1756 a detachment of English was sent with the Nawab to collect the tribute from the Northern Polygars, and they were able to do so without having to resort to hostilities. Bangar Yacham, the Polygar of Venkatagiri, agreed to pay Rs. 1,40,000, and Damerla Venkatapati, Polygar of Calastry, agreed to pay Rupees 1,00,000 and to acknowledge the Nawab. These sums were not equal to the arrears they owed the government, but were accepted, because the Nawab did not wish to drive them to defection.

Salabat Jung poisons Ghazi-u-din.

Mahomed Ali supported by the English; is recognized by several Zemindars.

The French had hitherto been the staunch allies of Salabat Jung, and

a force under Bussy attended him; but, yielding to the intrigues of his minister, Shavanaz Khan, and Jaffer Ali Khan, the dispossessed Nawab of Rajahmundry, Salabat Jung abruptly terminated his connexion with the French, and invited the English to support him. This they would have probably done, but news arrived that Calcutta had been taken by Suraz-u-dowla, the Subahdar of Bengal, and the largest available force had at once to be despatched there. The subsequent operations led to the dethronement of Suraz-u-dowla, and the setting up of Mir Jaffier in his stead. The French sent up reinforcements from Pondicherry to Masulipatam. These troops were marched to Hyderabad for the relief of Bussy's force, and then Salabat Jung again made terms with the French. Soon after arrived from Europe the news of the declaration of peace between England and France.

Salabat Jung makes offer to the English.

Peace between England and France.

The rebellion of Mafuz Khan, the brother of Mahomed Ali, the Nawab of the Deccan, gave the English troops some occupation in Madura and Tinnevelly. In 1757 Nuzibulla, another brother of the Nawab and Governor of Nellore, to whom allusion has been already made, revolted. The Nawab had demanded from him a subsidy of Rupees 1,00,000 above the usual tribute, which the country could afford to pay, having suffered little in comparison with losses to which the rest of the Carnatic had been exposed; but Nuzibulla equivocated and apologized. Iklas Khan, the brother of the Nawab's general, who was desirous of collecting the tribute of the northern Polygars, advanced as far as Sarvepalli, a fort twelve miles from Nellore, and proposed an interview with Nuzibulla, who accepted the visit, giving him an oath of protection on the Koran. The visit produced no change in Nuzibulla's excuse for not paying the money. Iklas Khan left the city the same evening; but after it grew dark his escort was attacked by an ambuscade, and one man killed. This outrage occurred on 21st February 1757. The Nawab applied to the English for aid; but not till 1st April was a force despatched, consisting of 100 Europeans, 56 Kaffirs, 300 sepoys, one 18-pounder, three 6-pounders, four cohorns, and one howitzer, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Forde, Adlercron's regiment. Iklas Khan waited for them with his detachment at Calastry. The sepoys and bullocks were sent up by land, and the Europeans and Kaffirs, with the artillery and stores, in a ship and sloop, which anchored the next afternoon opposite the mouth of the river Kandleru near Kristnapatam, a town of considerable trade, from whence they expected the usual assistance of the port; but the inhabitants, intimidated by the threats of Nuzibulla, abandoned the town on the appearance of the vessels. Seven days were occupied in

Revolt of Nuzibulla at Nellore.

Force sent against him under Colonel Forde.

the disembarkation of the troops in two Masula boats which had been brought from Madras. During the interval the sepoys and bullocks arrived, but coolies and more bullocks were necessary before the detachment could move from Kristnapatam, and the Nawab's army was not near enough to supply them before the 22nd April.

Siege of Nellore.

Next day Colonel Forde marched, and on the 25th joined the Nawab's army at Sarvepalli. The force was commanded by the Nawab's brother, Abdul Wahab, and, with the addition of the troops of the Venkatagiri and Calastry Polygars, amounted in all to 10,000 men, of whom 3,000 were cavalry. On the 27th the army encamped before Nellore. This town stood about 500 yards to the south of the river Pennair, and extended at that time about 1,200 yards from east to west, and 600 on the other sides. The walls were of mud, and only the gateway and a few of the towers of stone. The parapet was six feet high, with many port-holes for small arms, made of pipes of baked clay, laid in the moist mud whilst the walls were being raised, and which had afterwards become consolidated with the mass. This is the common method of forming these defences in India. The ditch had no water, and was in many parts much choked by drifts of sand. Nuzibulla, on the approach of Abdul Wahab, had retired with 1,500 horse, leaving the town to be defended by a resolute officer, with a garrison of 4,000 peons, who were instructed and assisted by 20 Frenchmen sent from Masulipatam. The English troops encamped along the river in face of the town, the Nawabs and the Polygars at a distance higher up.

On the 29th April the 18-pounder, with the field pieces, together with the cohorns and howitzer, began to fire from the mound of a tank at the distance of 300 yards; but, as this proved the strongest part of the wall, for four days without impression. On the night of 2nd May all the artillery were moved to a battery erected about 200 yards to the left and 100 yards nearer the wall, which in this part was visibly in a ruinous condition. The 18-pounder fired briskly during the next day, and by the evening made a breach which appeared practicable. Hitherto only one man had been wounded by the enemy's fire, which had been maintained chiefly with small arms. The next day Abdul Wahab summoned the Governor, who answered with civility that he could not deliver the fort to any one without a positive order from Nuzibulla, whose salt he eats. It was, therefore, resolved to storm the place next morning.

During the interval the garrison were diligently employed in counter-working the breach. On each side they cut a broad trench through the rampart, and another on the ground within, which joined at right angles with those from the rampart, and enclosed a space of some yards square. These trenches were to be defended by men

armed with long pikes, whilst numbers stationed, some along the ramparts, some in various pits dug for the occasion, and others in the adjacent houses, were to annoy the assailants, when on the breach, with stones, arrows, and fire-arms, to which their own pikemen, being entrenched breast high, would be little exposed. At sunrise the English troops advanced to the assault. The 300 sepoys marched first, the company of Kaffirs next, the Europeans in the rear. The enemy fired briskly as the line was approaching, and more especially from the tower on the left of the breach. Colonel Forde ordered up a 6-pounder from the battery, which, at the distance of 100 yards, kept up a constant fire on the parapet of this tower, more, indeed, with the hope of intimidating than the expectation of doing any detriment.

The first few sepoys who got up the breach were immediately stopped by the pikes from advancing either forwards or on either hand, and had scarcely discharged their muskets before they were all wounded. On this, those immediately behind ran down in confusion, and the whole body in an instant broke, but dispersed to the right and left of the rest of the line. The Kaffirs, led by Ensign Elliot, took their place without trepidation, and having mounted maintained their ground on the breach gallantly, endeavouring, after they had fired, to break down the pikes with their muskets, and even to push into the trenches, but in vain; for in a few minutes four of them were killed, and thirteen, with Lieutenant Elliot, wounded. On this the rest were called down.

The Europeans, who, during this contest, had remained thronged at the foot of the breach, now mounted, every man as he stood nearest, without regard to rank, order, or command. This assault continued half an hour, during which Captain Hunt was shot with an arrow, Callender and Richard Smith and Mr. Alexander, the Commissary, were bruised with stones, and with them four of the soldiers killed and twenty-seven wounded on the breach. Seeing that the enemy still continued as active as ever, Colonel Forde, who was at the foot of the wall, ordered the retreat, which was made with more hurry than became troops who had hitherto behaved with so much courage; for every man, instead of waiting for his officers and colors, ran as fast as he could to take shelter in the battery, and all passed the field piece without stopping to bring it away, until Captain Richard Smith, who in rotation of duty brought up the rear, halted with a few of his own company, and afterwards, with the assistance of some of the Nawab's horsemen who were near, dragged the field piece to the battery. In accomplishing this, two of his serjeants and two of the horsemen were wounded from the walls. The Nawab's army during the assault advanced in several bodies against different parts of the town, but their appearance nowhere withdrew the attention of the garrison from the defence of the breach.

The vent of the 18-pounder being run, it was impossible to renew the attack until other battering cannon arrived from Madras. By the 13th May the wounded were sufficiently recovered to march, and Colonel Forde, in compliance with the repeated requests of Abdul Wahab, crossed the Pennair with the whole army in pursuit of Nuzibulla, who, it was said, still continued in the neighbourhood. On the 15th they halted at Sangam, a pagoda of note about eighteen miles north-west of Nellore, where they were informed that Nuzibulla had quitted the country to join the French at Kondavir. On this the army returned the next day towards Sarvepalli, but by another road, leaving Nellore to the left. On his arrival there, Colonel Forde received express orders to return with the utmost expedition to Madras, as the French troops were already acting in the field.

The French, seeing the English forces divided on two such widely-separate expeditions, as the one to Madura and the other to Nellore, turned their forces under D'Autueil upon Trichinopoly, but Trichinopoly was relieved. The British forces suffered a repulse before Madura, and in the same year (1757) Bussy took Vizagapatam. The Mahrattas under Armet Rao, the Deputy of Balavanta Rao, at this time made an incursion on the Carnatic to demand the tribute of Rupees 6,00,000 a year, due, as they claimed, for six years. He demanded Rupees 40,00,000, and had to be bought off by money, chiefly supplied by the English.

In the month of June Nuzibulla, the rebel Governor of Nellore, returned from Masulipatam, accompanied by eighty French soldiers. He, however, remained quiet till the Nawab's troops under Abdul Wahab had marched to Arcot, and those of the Rajahs of Venkatagiri and Calastry had gone home. Then he took the field, but confined his operations to incursions into the open country of the Polygar's until the middle of August, when he marched suddenly with his whole force and appeared before the fort of Kadawa, twelve miles from Tripatti. This motion indicated his intention to collect the revenue of the approaching feast, which had for some years been assigned to the East India Company. Captain Polier was sent against him, whereupon Nuzibulla returned to Nellore. Shortly after all the English had to be recalled to the Presidency. In September Madura capitulated to the English.

English recalled by disturbances in the south.

The French, being reinforced by troops from Europe, marched against Chettapett, against whose Governor Mahomed Ali, having a personal dislike, had prejudiced the English. They neglected to afford the requisite aid, and the place was taken by the French, who also took Trinomallee and other forts. In April 1758 Lally arrived with a French squadron and laid siege to Fort St. David, which capitulated in June.

Mahratta invasion of Nellore.

The Mahrattas the previous year, under Balavanta Rao, had defeated the Nawab of Cuddapah, who fell in battle; but his nearest relative, Abdul Nabhi Khan, threw himself into the strong fortress of Sidhout. Balavanta Rao sent agents to negotiate with Abdul Nabhi and parties to harass the adjacent districts, while he himself marched with the main body of his army across the province of Cuddapah to the eastward. He then divided his army, sent one portion against the Polygar of Bomraz; the second he despatched against the Zemindars of Venkatagiri and Calastry; and with the third he appeared himself before Nellore. The Nawab, Mahomed Ali, in settling the treaty of tribute in the preceding year with Armet Rao, gave, in the general assessment on his vassels, an order on each of these Polygars to pay him Rupees 70,000; and the pretence on which Balavanta Rao now commenced hostilities against them was that the assessment meant only the rate of the actual year, whereas they owed, he said, for the six years before. The reason he gave for attacking Nellore was to prevent Nuzibulla from marching against the Nawab with a large body of French troops, which he heard were advancing to join him from Bussy's army. Nuzibulla, however, bought him off with a sum adequate to his expectations, and a few days after he wrote to the Nawab, advising a reconciliation between them. The other detachment plundered the towns of Venkatagiri and Calastry, and all three Polygars were so frightened, that, in expectation of the assistance of the English, each of them gave bonds and security for the payment of their tribute to the Nawab, which was not equal to the demands of Balavanta Rao. Immediately after this the Mahrattas left their country, as the Polygars believed, from respect to the remonstrance of the English, but in reality pursuant to orders received at this time from Balaji Rao. They returned to Cuddapah, where Balavanta Rao concluded a treaty with Abdul Nabhi Khan, agreeing that the country should be equally divided between them. The detachment under Armet Rao joined the Nawab's brother, Abdul Wahab, and Mortiz Ali, of Vellore, in besieging Tripatore, but Armet Rao was killed. Whereupon the Mahrattas quitted the country, and the troops of the other two returned to their homes.

Balavanta Rao bought off.

Before the departure of Balavanta Rao from Cuddapah, two officers, Raghava Chari and Balakissen Sastri, arrived with a commission from Balaji Rao, to collect the tribute paid to the Mahrattas from the Carnatic. Balavanta Rao refused them the aid they asked, on the ground that he had already settled matters with the Nawab of Arcot. The two officers, therefore, levied troops and proceeded with them to the country of the Polygar of Mutlawar, extending along the river Kandleru to the north-west of Tripatti, and a part of which inserts itself between the territories of Venkatagiri and Calastry as far as a

mountain pass, known as Kara Kanankaka. The renter, with 700 or 800 persons, kept the pass till May, when they forced their way through and attacked the town of Tripatti; but the renter stood his ground. In the engagement that followed, Raghava Chari was shot and his followers fled.

Bussy's march through Nellore.

Amid the revolutions of the court of the Deccan, Bussy had succeeded in maintaining the French influence by supporting Salabat Jung against the machinations of his brothers Nizam Ali and Bassalat Jung. Now, however, he was ordered by Lally to quit that court and unite his forces with those in the south for the reduction of Madras. Bussy remonstrated, but Lally insisted. Taking with him 250 Europeans and 500 sepoys he proceeded through Ongole to Nellore, where he arrived on 4th September 1758, and was received by Nuzibulla as a friend and ally. Leaving here, under Moracin, the troops he had brought with him, he proceeded to join Lally at Wandewash. Lally had already made an expedition against the Rajah of Tanjore, to extort the fulfilment of an old engagement to pay five millions of rupees; but the enterprise had failed, and he had been compelled to withdraw. He now, however, obtained possession of Arcot and some other places in the Carnatic, and then commenced the siege of Madras. The French troops, under Moracin waited at Nellore till September, when accompanied by Nuzibulla they marched through the territories of the Venkatagiri Polygar and appeared before Tripatti. Here they made terms with the renter and proceeded from thence to Arcot. Nuzibulla accompanied Moracin to Pondicherry, but soon after returned to Nellore.

French besiege Madras.

The siege of Fort St. George was vigorously prosecuted for two months. The garrison, consisting of 1,758 Europeans and 2,420 natives, commanded by Governor Pigot and the veteran Lawrence, made a gallant defence. The blockade was terminated by the appearance, on the 16th February, of a squadron of English ships, having on board 600 fresh troops. The French troops retreated with the utmost precipitation, without having time to execute the purpose of Lally to burn down Black Town.

But have to retire.

Nuzibulla makes offer to the English.

As soon as Nuzibulla at Nellore heard that the siege was raised, he resolved to declare entirely for the English, and blackened his zeal by putting to death all the French with him, except their officer St. Denys. With the advices of this deed he offered to pay a tribute of 30,000 pagodas a year if the English would confirm him in the government of Nellore and its districts; and, as no revenue except from his good will was to be expected from that part of the country until the English army had gained the superiority, his terms were accepted, and he sent the French officer to Madras. Abdul Wahab

Recognized Governor of Nellore.

continued with the army, and his services were rewarded by a confirmation of the districts of Chandragiri and Chittoor. The three Polygars to the northward—Vencatagiri, Calastry, and Bomraz—wrote letters of congratulation, although they had given no assistance during the siege of Fort St. George. They were ordered to guard their own hills and assist Chandragiri and Chittoor if attacked. A body of Mahrattas shortly after, under Gopal Rao, took possession of Tripatti and summoned the three northern Polygars to pay their shares of the tribute which he had demanded and had not time to exact in the preceding year.

French expelled from Northern Circars.

Meantime, an expedition from Bengal, fitted out by the English against the Northern Circars, of which Bussy had obtained the cession from Salabat Jung, was attended with brilliant success. The French were driven out of the country, and the Subahdar, Salabat Jung, compelled to solicit a connexion with the English, which ended in a treaty, assigning to the latter Masulipatam and certain other districts (1759). A body of sepoys were sent by the English to bring away from Masulipatam as many of the French prisoners as they could guard. As the sea was adverse, they marched by land and were joined on the road by 100 horse of Nuzibulla from Nellore. They were returning with 200 prisoners, but were recalled by Colonel Forde, in consequence of the danger that threatened Masulipatam.

Salabat Jung makes offer to the English.

Cedes to them Masulipatam.

Salabat Jung having come to terms with his brother Nizam Ali and restored him his powers, his other brother Bassalat Jung, in disgust, crossed the Kistna and sent forward threatening letters to Nuzibulla at Nellore, the three great Polygars, as well as to all the lesser ones along the Pennair, ordering them to account for their shares of the tribute, with the arrears due to the throne, through the officiality of the Soubah of the Deccan, by whom, Bassalat Jung pretended, he was commissioned to call them to account. The style of his letters, and still more his approach, had deterred Nuzibulla and the other Polygars from aiding the English in the recovery of Tripatti, which had been seized by Narain Sastri. Bassalat Jung with his army continued his march, and, passing through Ongole, attacked the fort of Pellur. This success increased the fright of all the three Polygars and of Nuzibulla in Nellore, who renewed their application to Madras for immediate assistance. It was suspected that he meant to seize Tripatti, and it was known that he was in strict correspondence with Pondicherry. The English, however, were collecting their forces to march upon Wandewash, where subsequently they were repulsed. Bassalat Jung, meanwhile, advanced from Pellur and gave out that he

Bassalat Jung rebels and threatens Nellore.

Nuzibulla applies to the English aid.

would attack Nellore; but when he came near the Pennair he quitted the southern road, and, turning to the west on 10th September, encamped on the plains of Sangam, a town with several pagodas on the north bank of the river. Here he summoned Nuzibulla and the three great Polygars to come and pay their obeisance to him in person. Nuzibulla contrived to make him believe magnified reports of the force of his garrison and of troops coming to reinforce it from Madras, which brought on a civil intercourse of letters between them, but the Polygars he despised and resolved not to spare. They, however, fearing to offend the English Government, endeavoured to evade the visit by various excuses, on which he sent his horse over the river to forage on the arable lands for themselves and to seize cattle and grain for the rest of the army. He then crossed the river with his whole force, and on 1st October 1759 encamped at Sydapuram. Here he waited not a little distressed for money, and expecting the arrival of Bussy who had started, but was stopped by news from Wandewash of a mutiny of the troops for want of pay. The English now despatched from Conjeveram 200 Europeans with two field pieces, 200 black horse, and 500 sepoys, under the command of Captain More, towards the encampment of Bassalat Jung at Sydapuram, to be joined by six companies of sepoys at Tripatti, by 1,000 belonging to Nuzibulla at Nellore, and by the Europeans in both of these places, who were about 70. This force was intended to follow and harass Bassalat Jung's army, if they should march round to meet and join Bussy. It was on the 15th October they reached Calastry, where the troops from Tripatti arrived the same day, but those from Nellore had not yet advanced. The Zemindars of Venkatagiri and Calastry, terrified by the cavalry of Bassalat Jung on their borders, and doubtful of the distant protection of the English troops, temporized, and, according to his summons, went to his camp, accompanied by Sampati Rao, formerly the Dewan of the Nawab Mahomed Ali, who persuaded them each to make a present of Rupees 40,000. The appearance of the English, however, at Calastry—as Bussy's troops did not come up—determined Bassalat Jung to retreat. He accordingly re-crossed the Pennair and marched to the north-west to Cuddapah.

On their approach Bassalat Jung retires.

In November the English took Wandewash, which served to increase the reputation of their arms. In attempting to recover the place, the French in January 1760 sustained a signal defeat. The next three months were spent in reducing the different strong places in the Carnatic, including Karikal, and then the British closed around Pondicherry. Lally at this juncture obtained an auxiliary force from Hyder Ali, of Mysore; who, however, after one month, witnessing the weakness of the allies, departed to their own country. By the end of September, Pondicherry was closely

English besiege and take Pondicherry.

blockaded by sea and land, but not till January 1761 were the trenches regularly opened. The town was taken and Lally set sail for Europe. The war between the English and the French was suspended by the treaty of Paris signed on the 18th February 1763, by which Pondicherry and the other French possessions were restored to that nation.

Treaty of Paris.

Mahomed Ali, Nawab of Carnatic, and Salabat Jung, Subahdar of Deccan.

The eleventh article of the treaty recognized Mahomed Ali as Nawab of the Carnatic and Salabat Jung as Subahdar of the Deccan.

By the overthrow of the French Mahomed Ali was established as Nawab without a rival. But he had contracted large debts to the English, on whom the expenses of the war chiefly fell. In consideration of this, and the services rendered to him by the English, he conferred on them, by a sunnud executed in 1763, districts known as the jaghire yielding an annual revenue of four and a half lakhs of pagodas.

Mahomed Ali cedes certain districts to the English.

CHAPTER XVI.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

FROM THE CESSION OF THE NORTHERN CIRCARS TO THE FINAL CESSION OF THE CARNATIC (1764 to 1801).

Nizam Ali murders Salabat Jung and seizes the Subahdarship of the Deccan.—Cession of Northern Circars to the British.—Nizam Ali joins Hyder Ali in invasion of Carnatic—Is defeated—Terms arranged.—War renewed with Hyder Ali.—Military power in Carnatic given to the English.—Expedition against Tanjore.—Guntur leased by the English.—War breaks out with the French.—Hyder Ali's operations.—Death of Hyder Ali.—Guntur ceded to the English.—Mahomed Ali assigns revenue of the Carnatic to the English.—Subsequently agrees on an annual money payment.—War with Tippu.—English take the management of the Carnatic.—Opposition of Nawab's agent at Nellore.—Mr. Dighton appointed Collecter of Nellore.—Mr. Erskine, Collector of Ongole.—Condition of the district.—Revenue.—Establishments.—Settlements.—Two years of British rule.—Restoration of the management of the Carnatic to the Nawab.—List of Nellore Fouzdars.—Death of Mahomed Ali.—Succession of Omdat-ul-Oomrah.—Discovery of his treasonable correspondence with Tippu Sultan.—British assume government of the Carnatic.—Death of Omdat-ul-Oomrah.—Azim-u-dowla resigns civil and military power to the British.—The Carnatic family.—Pensioners in the Nellore District.

IN the contest for the Subahdarship of the Deccan between the three sons of Nizam-ul-Mulk, Nizam Ali finally prevailed, imprisoned, and eventually murdered Salabat Jung. Each of the brothers had made the offer of the Northern Circars to the English on consideration of their aid; and, when Nizam Ali was confirmed in power, he assigned the management of the circars to them on the terms of a division of profits, but subsequently annulled the arrangement and rented the districts to one Hussein Ali. To prevent the intrusion of the French, in 1765, the English did not resent this breach of faith, but sent a detachment to aid him. Subsequently the Emperor of Delhi granted sunnuds, bestowing on the East India Company the Northern Circars, to be held immediately of Imperial Government, which the English got Nizam Ali to confirm. The Emperor also conferred upon Mahomed Ali, Nawab of the Carnatic, the title of Wallajah Umer-ul-hind, which he ever after used.

Nizam Ali murders Salabat Jung and seizes Subahdarship of the Deccan.

Cession of Northern Circars to the British.

In 1767 our ally, Nizam Ali, joined Hyder Ali, of Mysore, to invade the Carnatic. The united armies of the confederates were, however, defeated by the English, and Nizam Ali again made advances to them, which were favorably received. A treaty was concluded, by which the English agreed to pay an annual

Nizam Ali joins Hyder Ali in invasion of the Carnatic.

Is defeated.

Terms arranged.

tribute to the Nizam, and the dewany of Mysore was conferred upon them on condition of their conquering the country. The English proceeded to reduce a number of places in the districts of Baramahal, Salem, Coimbatore, and Dindigul, which, however, in 1768 Hyder Ali recovered.

War renewed with Hyder Ali.

In March 1769 Hyder Ali made a sudden march and appeared before Madras. On the 3rd April a treaty was executed, which provided for the mutual restoration of captured places; but in the subsequent wars which Hyder Ali waged with the Mahrattas, the English forbore giving him any aid. This so offended Hyder Ali that he accepted the proposals of the Mahrattas to enter into an alliance against the English, and so when war broke out again between the French and the English, Hyder Ali was ready to espouse the cause of the former.

Military power in Carnatic given to English.

The Nawab of the Carnatic, having transferred the military power to the English, was placed in absolute dependence on the Company. The Nawab wished to enter into an alliance with the Mahrattas against Hyder Ali. The English elected to stay neutral. In 1771, however, they joined Mahomed Ali's son, the young Nawab (as they called him) Omdat-ul-Oomrah, in an expedition against Tanjore, which, however, ended in the Rajah of Tanjore agreeing to pay eight lakhs of rupees for arrears of peishcush and Rupees 3,05,00,000 for the expenses of the expedition; but, on account of want of punctuality in fulfilling these terms, he was compelled to cede certain territory in addition. The reduction of several Polygars followed. In a subsequent expedition against Tanjore in 1773 that place was taken. Guntur, one of the Northern Circars, had been assigned to Bassalat Jung for his maintenance by the Nizam. The English took it on lease from him and transferred it on a lease for ten years to the Nawab.

Expedition against Tanjore.

Guntur leased by the English.

War breaks out with the French.

On the breaking out of war again between England and France, the English seized Masulipatam and Karikal and besieged Pondicherry, which capitulated; but the occupation of Mahi again involved us in hostilities with Hyder Ali, who, in retaliation, threatened the invasion of the Carnatic and entered into a treaty with the Mahrattas, to which Nizam Ali acceded for a system of combined hostilities against the English. In July 1780 Hyder Ali invaded the Carnatic, and in August laid siege to Arcot, and the detachment sent to oppose him, under Colonel Baillie, was cut off at Conjeveram. The English now made restitution of the Guntur Circar to the Nizam and recalled the troops, but the troops in the Guntur Circar refused to proceed by sea, and were obliged to be left at Ongole. In October 1780 Hyder Ali took Arcot. Sir Eyre Coote was now sent from Bengal to

Hyder Ali's operations.

be Commander-in-Chief, and in January 1781 marched against Hyder Ali, who abandoned Wandewash as his army approached; but this success was counterbalanced by the fall of Ambur. On the arrival of a French fleet, Hyder Ali and the English both marched to Cuddalore, where the former avoided a battle, but laid siege to Wandewash. In July was fought the battle of Porto Novo, in which Hyder Ali sustained a defeat, and retired to the neighbourhood of Arcot. A body of troops had been sent from Bengal by land, which did not effect a junction with Coote till August.

The English now made an attack on Arcot which was not successful. On the arrival of Lord Macartney as Governor of Madras in June 1781, Sadras and Pulicat in turn were summoned and surrendered, and these events were followed by the taking of Negapatam and the whole of the Dutch Settlements on the coast. In February 1782 Hyder Ali cut off Colonel Brathwaite's detachment of 2,000 men in Tanjore. Shortly after this conclusion of peace between the English and the Mahrattas was announced, and Hyder Ali formed the design of evacuating the Carnatic, which, however, he changed on the arrival of 3,000 French troops. In concert with them he laid siege to Cuddalore, which surrendered. He then proceeded to attack Wandewash, but had to retreat. He was followed by Sir Eyre Coote and defeated with considerable loss at Arnee. An expedition to recover Cuddalore only failed for want of naval co-operation. In December 1782 Hyder Ali died, and was succeeded by his son Tippu, who was re-called from further operations in the Carnatic by an invasion of the Western Coast. Before he evacuated them, he blew up the fortifications of Wandewash and Carangoly and two sides of the fort of Arcot. Another unsuccessful attempt was made by General Stuart to recover Cuddalore, when news was received of peace made in Europe, and shortly after a treaty of peace was also executed with Tippu.

Death of Hyder Ali.

In 1788 the English demanded from the Nizam the surrender of the Circar of Guntur, which he had retained, though Bassalat Jung had died in 1782. The Government of Madras conveyed a body of troops to the neighbourhood of the circar and held themselves in readiness to seize the territory, but it was yielded on demand by the Nizam.

Guntur ceded to the English.

As the result of the war with Hyder Ali, the Madras Government had been thrown into great pecuniary difficulties, and they applied for aid to the Nawab on the ground that the military defence of the country fell on them. The Nawab, however, appealed to a treaty concluded in 1781 with the Bengal Government, by which he was exempted from all pecuniary demands beyond the expense of ten battalions of troops, and was recognized as hereditary sovereign of the Carnatic, besides obtaining the promise of the restoration of Tanjore and certain districts occupied by Hyder Ali. Against this treaty the

Madras Government remonstrated, and at length, after much negotiation, it was agreed on 2nd December 1781 that the revenues of the Carnatic should be transferred to the British Government for five years, the Nawab receiving one-sixth for his private expenses.

Mahomed Ali assigns revenue of Carnatic to the English.

No sooner was this assignment made than the Nawab set himself to defeat it. By artfully taking advantage of misunderstandings then existing between the Supreme Government and the Government of Madras, he succeeded in obtaining an order in January 1783 for the restoration of his revenues, which order the Madras Government did not carry out, as the arrangements of December 1781 had in the meantime been approved by the Court of Directors. The Board of Control, however, which had just been created, took the management of the Carnatic affairs out of the hands of the Court of Directors and ordered the restoration of the revenues to the Nawab, and the assignment of twelve lakhs a year for the payment of his debts to the Company and to private creditors. Therefore, by the preliminary treaty of 1785 it was arranged that the Nawab should pay twelve lakhs of pagodas a year towards the payment of his debts, and four lakhs to meet current charges, territorial security being given for punctual payment. (Aitchison's treatise, &c., volume V., page 182.)

Subsequently acquires on an annual money payment.

In 1790 the war with Tippu again broke out, the English being drawn into it by Tippu's invasion of Travancore, the rajah of which was our ally. As no contributions could be realized through the officers of the Nawab, it was resolved to take the direct management of the country during the war. Even now the Nawab had the boldness to circulate instructions to his Amins calculated to prevent co-operation with the English Government. With regard to this we find the Directors writing: "Having signified our approbation of the determination of the Bengal Government, authorizing you to assume the management of the Nawab's revenues during the continuance of the war, and which seems to have been carried into effect with as much delicacy towards the Nawab as a circumstance so totally against his inclination would admit of, we are sorry to remark on the nature and tendency of the Nawab's orders to his Amildars. Surely His Highness must have forgot for a moment the nature of his connexion with the Company, and that he is entirely indebted to their support for the preservation of his country. If the Nawab's professions and actions had not been very much at variance, with what reason could Lieutenant Boisdaun, commanding at Nellore, complain that the Nawab's managers seemed rather the enemies of the detachment

War with Tippu.

English take over management of the Carnatic.

Opposition of Nawab's agents at Nellore.

than their friends. We, however, have the mortification to find that His Highness' Fouzdar and Amildar at Nellore absolutely refused to submit to the Company's authority, a resistance which, say the Board of Revenue, might be expected from the nature of the Nawab's circular orders."

In July 1790 Government appointed the following Collectors to districts in the Carnatic :—

Tinnevelly and dependent Polygars ... ...Mr. Torin.
Madura, Nellore, &c., and the peishcush of the Marawars ... ...Mr. McLeod.
Trichinopoly and dependent Polygars, including Warriorepollem and Arrialore ... ...Mr. Andrews.
Arcot and dependencies ... ...Mr. Kindersley.
with one or two assistants if judged requisite.

Mr. Dighton appointed Collector of Nellore.

Nellore and dependencies ...Mr. Dighton.
Ongole and the Palnaud ...Mr. Erskine.

Mr. Erskine, Collector of Ongole.

The following are the instructions issued by the Board of Revenue to Mr. Dighton, under date 18th August 1790 :—

"The Honorable the Governor in Council having been pleased to appoint you to the charge of the Nellore District, I am directed by the President and Members of the Board of Revenue to desire that you will immediately proceed to your station. Upon your arrival you are to make public the enclosed proclamation of Government and to secure for the Company crops may remain uncultivated, as well as all grain belonging to the Circar. You will take effectual means for possessing yourself of the balance of cash in the hands of the present Amils. You will also call upon and oblige the respective revenue officers to furnish the accounts which are lodged in the several cutcherries of the district. These points are to be accomplished in as mild a mode as possible ; but, if not practicable in this form, coercive measures must be resorted to at your discretion. For this purpose Government have been pleased to issue orders to the several commandants of garrisons, requiring them to furnish military aid upon your written application. You will receive herewith copies of the general order and of the circular letter to the commanding officers of garrisons.

[Sic in original.]

"It is also judged necessary, for the better securing the collection of the revenues under your charge, that you shall, for the present (until a full report of the state of the country can be made), entertain such number of servants and sibbandies as you shall think absolutely requisite, stating their number and monthly expense, together with all other information which may enable Government to fix upon a proper establishment.

"You are directed to proceed in your inquiries respecting the present state of the districts committed to your charge, and the Board rely upon your industry and exertion for a speedy and satisfactory report upon this important subject. Meanwhile, you will endeavour, by every means in your power, to impress all ranks of people with a confidence in the Company's justice; to assure them of protection in all their just rights; and to encourage the ryots in the cultivation of the country. You will also be careful to conciliate the attachment of the Polygars upon the frontier, and assure them that Government will notice, in the most favorable manner, such exertions as they shall make against common enemy.

"Until some permanent arrangement respecting your allowances can be made, Government consent to your drawing monthly sum of 250 pagodas.

PROCLAMATION.

Fort St. George, 1st September 1790.

"Be it known to all canangoes, desmukhs, despondas, zemindars, polygars, amils, curnams, and ryots in the Soubahs of the Carnatic, Payen Ghaut and its dependencies, that the Government of Fort St. George, on the part of the Honorable English East India Company, have thought proper, for the public security and advantage, to assume the management of the above countries. It is further hereby notified that the immediate superintendence of the Collectors is entrusted to the Board of Revenue. All orders, therefore, that may be issued by John Turing, Esq., President, &c., Members of that Board, or by Mr. James Landon, who has been appointed Collector in the Centre Division of the Arcot, &c., districts, are to be strictly obeyed."

Subsequently the Board authorized Collectors to receive sealed proposals for renting from fusli 1200 the several divisions of these districts, declaring that every protection and encouragement would be afforded by the Company to those whose proposals might be accepted.

Condition of the district.

In the Nellore District there were recognized at that time the following perghanas:—(1) Nellore, (2) Duvur, (3) Verur, (4) Allur, (5) Kotavakad, (6) Mahimalur, (7) Indukurpett and Dargunta, (8) Paramanna, (9) Brahmanakraka, (10) Kaligiri, (11) Kaluvayi, (12) Poddalakur, (13) Devarayapalli, (14) Kadavedu, (15) Chennur Gudur, (16) Ranumala, (17) Dutalur, (18) Kandukur, (19) Gandavaram, (20) Sarvapalli, (21) Gudlur, (22) Kavali, (23) Bander, &c.

Establishment.

In each perghana there was an Amildar on from Rupees 5 to Rupees 30 a month, and under him an establishment consisting of mazumdars and gumashtas, chitiniveses, shroffs, kanchidars, inkmakers, massalchi, tarafdars, mattad peons, and naick peons, &c. The total monthly cost of

the establishments of the 23 perghanas was Pagodas 1,588½, and the monthly cost of the Huzur establishment Pagodas 568⅞.

Besides the above Sibbandy a Revenue Battalion and a Regular Battalion of Company's sepoys, paid by the Paymaster, was always stationary at Nellore during the time of the assigned revenue under Nagulapati Venkata Rao. When the assignment was made over, the Nawab continued the same sibbandy and stationed a battalion of his own sepoys to relieve the Revenue Battalion of his own troops and one company of the Honorable Company's sepoys.

Under the renting system the Collector reduced the monthly cost of perghana establishments to Pagodas 500¾, and that of the Huzur to Pagodas 435¾.

Revenue.

Mr. Dighton, in his jammabundy report for fusli 1200, states that from such information as he could procure he believed that the collections from fusli 1191 to fusli 1199 never exceeded three lakhs of pagodas.

He stated that he had divided the district into 110 farms; but, as he found no offers made, he had accepted the offers of the villagers; and the stalla curnams made separately for their respective villages and fixed the kists to be paid monthly, no part of the produce being removed without the orders of Government. That some few villages were retained in amany, as the produce was so uncertain, depending upon the rainfall, that the villagers would make no offers. The total of the settlement amounted to Madras Pagodas 3,63,924-15-4, or Star Pagodas 4,00,317-16-25.

Mr. Erskine, the Collector of Ongole and Palnaud, in his jammabundy report for fusli 1200, states that Ongole, he believed, was rated in the Nawab's books at a lakh of pagodas, but he was informed that he never received more than 85,000 pagodas for it. The system had been to have one head renter with two assistants under him. The Nawab had never had any sibbandies in the district. Before Lieutenant Stuart got the command of Timarikota, one of the companies there used to assist the Nawab's renter in the collections, and afterwards part of the battalion stationed at Ongole was occasionally employed. There were twenty sepoys with the Fouzdar, but chiefly as a guard on his person. In Palnaud there were two companies of Nawab's sepoys (about 200), whose pay was Pagodas 1¾ a month, and no batta when employed on revenue matters.

The ostensible value of Palnaud in the Nawab's books Mr. Erskine stated to be Pagodas 55,000, but the gross receipts he estimated at Pagodas 45,000, and the actual payment to the Nawab, after all charges, only Pagodas 26,000. He gives the following picture of the country:—

"The causes of the very low state of the revenue of the province is easily to be traced: the most evident is the system by which it has

been governed for these twelve years past. Previous to that period the durbar used to appoint a Fouzdar, who resided at the place (Timarikota), and commanded a force of about 800 sepoys, 50 horse, and from 100 to 500 peons. The collection of the country was vested in an Amildar. At the period of this establishment ceasing, the revenue of the province was Pagodas 60,000. Since that time the Amildars have sometimes been disputed (*sic*) by the manager of the Nellore country and other durbar immediately, by either of which powers the Amildary was generally put up to sale, and he who could advance the largest sum became the successful candidate. His first object was to reimburse himself in the sum of money he had paid for his appointment, and, as the constant and irregular succession of Amildars left it not in his option to wait for the period when it would become convenient to the inhabitants to make their payments, the assessments that he made were frequent and rapacious. The new Amildar came, attended with a number of needy followers, whom he provided for by appointing to the management of perghanas and properties of land. The cowle which had been granted at the beginning of the fusli year, and upon the faith of which the inhabitants had begun to till the ground, was broken, and a new one required to be made, which was attended with vexation and increase of rents. Thus the wretched inhabitants were oppressed beyond the power of sufferance, and in consequence fled from the villages and fields, leaving the produce of their labor to rot on the ground. Entreaties and promises brought them back to reap the remains of the harvest. Scenes of this nature actually took place in the beginning of the present year in the perghana of Karampudi, at which time the largest proportion of the most plentiful harvest they had for some years back was entirely lost. From a long continuance of this oppressive conduct, the people naturally turned their eyes to other countries where they hoped for a more just and less vexatious treatment, and the consequence is that a considerable number of them have gone into the neighbouring provinces of the Soubah, so that at present on the spots where many villages once stood scarce a vestige is to be traced, and the fields dependent on them are now become unprofitable jungles. Twenty-seven villages, out of 150, of which number the district formerly consisted, are reduced to this state I have just mentioned. Many others are much impoverished, and from an account I have taken from the Despondahs of the five perghanas, I find the population has fallen off within these twelve or fourteen years nearly one-third.

"When the Nawab Mahomed Ali Khan was enabled to put himself in full possession of the Carnatic, this province was a Zemindary dependent on Virabadra Rao, who was dispossessed. Under this Zemindar it yielded a revenue of above three lakhs of rupees. Ever

since that period, it has been declining, but more rapidly since His Highness was put in possession of his country in 1785.

"Another cause is to be found in the local situation of the Palnaud, which is bounded to the southward by the Dupaud country, and to the west and north by the territories of the Soubah. These countries are divided into petty Zemindaries, the people of which have never been totally subjected by the different governments they belong to; and, being of a savage and bloody nature, they practice every species of cruelty in their excursions. This country is frequently visited by these free-booters, and more particularly by those in the pay of Rama Rao Rajistfirao, the son of Virabadra Rao and Zemindar of this province; who, upon his being turned out, sought refuge in the Soubah's territories, and he has since been supported by the Zemindar of Amarabad, from whose country his parties issue when the Kistna subsides in December. The jungle affords them place to retire to, and they continue to molest the country till the month of June, at which time the rains on the Malabar Coast fill the river. Besides these, there is another distinct race of plunderers, who infest the roads, particularly between this and the Guntur Circar, called Chensawars. They descend from the hills, which are covered with thick jungle between this and Guntur, and rob, and sometimes murder the passengers. For these two years they have been more than usually daring and dangerous, and I am informed that they are encouraged to continue their depredations by the Zemindars of the Guntur Circar. It is not easy to have any intercourse with them, as they are continually moving about, and, from what I can learn, would not accept of any terms."

The arrangements made for fusli 1200 in the Palnaud were the renting of ninety-one villages to the inhabitants and the retention of the remaining thirty-two under amany. In the Ongole District four offers to rent were rejected, and terms arranged with the people to rent their own villages for Pagodas 94,000. Mr. Erskine deducted from this Pagodas 2,800 for sibbandies and establishment, Pagodas 500 for tank repairs, and Pagodas 3,000 for the Rajah of Ongole's allowance.

The following is a description of the Nellore District, written by Mr. Dighton in January 1791 :—

"*From whence the Government Revenue arises.*—In the amany-rented and shrotriam villages of the districts of Nellore and Sarvapalli there are computed to be 16,000 ploughs. Supposing the rains to fall in due season and quantity, and computing the produce to be half paddy and half dry grain, each plough may be computed to produce 5½ putties of grain. According to that calculation every year there are produced 88,000 putties of grain, out of which maniyams, merahs, and other charities, and the inhabitants' share will be half. 44,000

putties remain the Government share, which, at an average price on all sorts of grains, may be computed at 7 pagodas per putty, which is—

Madras Pagodas	3,08,000
Tax on grazing cattle	10,000
Sugar-cane gardens, betel gardens, turmeric gardens, tobacco gardens, chilly gardens, &c. Tax on the above may be computed at	13,000
Salt on the sale	10,000
Cheyroot do.	3,000
Peishcush	16,000
Total ...	3,60,000

"Government may collect the above revenue without oppressing the inhabitants, and the people will be happy.

"*Account of the Grain produced in this country.*

Dry Grains.		Paddy, two sorts.	
Allu	1 share.	Samba	2½ shares.
Jonnalu and ragulu ...	5 do.	Kar	4 do.
Horse gram, green gram, &c.	½ do.	Total ...	6½ do.
Total ...	6½ do.		

"The whole produce of grain may be divided into thirteen shares, as above, half dry grain, half paddy.

"*Account of the expenditure of the produce of the country.*—The inhabitants consume part, there is part kept as a stock till the produce of next year is cut, about 15,000 putties, and the remainder is sold to merchants, &c.

"*State of the cattle belonging to the inhabitants.*—One lakh of cattle that pay taxes for grazing. Employed in ploughing about 16,000 yokes, and to return them about 10,000. In all about 42,000 ploughing cattle. Buffaloes about 10,000. In all about 152,000 cattle.

"*State of the water-courses.*—From the river in this district there are twenty-four water-courses from the rivers Pennair and Seramuki, which water 115 villages. These water-courses must be repaired yearly; that is to say, after the rains the sand and mud that come down with the flood must be taken out of them. It will take about Pagodas 1,500 yearly to repair these, otherwise the rent in the above villages will fall short.

"*State of tanks.*—Large tanks 17 that water 91 villages; small tanks 467 that water about 410 villages. The sluices of most of the large tanks much out of repair. It will take about Pagodas 1,000 to repair them properly, and which, if done immediately, will be of infinite service; for, if deferred two or three years longer, it will cost above Pagodas 4,000 to repair the sluices. To repair the banks it will take

about Pagodas 1,000, and which should be expended immediately after the monsoon, to keep the rents at this settlement; but if repaired, they may be raised next year about Pagodas 10,000. After the above repairs are made, it is necessary to continue yearly repairs, as His Highness the Nawab allowed yearly for the repair of tanks and water-courses the sum of Pagodas 5,000, which was honestly expended on them during the management of Malakhasalam Khan from fuslies 1175 to 1182. Since which the expenditure has been abused, and the tanks and water-courses neglected.

"*State of cattle for sale.*—About 4,000 yearly fit for sale, which go to Hyderabad and other parts.

"*State of Weavers.*—About 800 looms, which make cloth to the amount of above 30,000 pagodas yearly. The Company take about three-quarter part of the above, and the remainder is disposed of among the inhabitants and others.

"*Improvements proposed.*—There may be some new water-courses cut from the river, which will improve some villages.

"New tanks may be made to improve the revenue in some villages.

"Many places the wood may be cleared and the ground made proper for cultivation. The best mode of doing this is by giving it to a certain set of people, who are called in the place Kattubadi Peons, that is to say, Peons or Polygars to be always ready to serve the Company and to pay a small quit-rent."

Settlements.

In fusli 1201 (1791) the Nellore District was settled on rents for the different perghanas for the total sum of Madras Pagodas 3,36,826-9-12, or Star Pagodas 3,70,509-9-58.

The settlement of the Palnaud District for fusli 1201 amounted to Madras Pagodas 36,410, for fusli 1201 to Madras Pagodas 30,463, exclusive of land customs. Both years there was much drought, and considerable remissions were necessary both here and in Ongole.

In the Board of Revenue's report to Government, dated 1791, they state the gross jamma of the Nawab's country to have amounted to Star Pagodas 21,63,198-30-43, exclusive of the Company's Jaghires amounting to Star Pagodas 2,13,911. The charges of collection amounted to Star Pagodas 2,61,867-22-41, or about 12¼ per cent. With reference to Palnaud, Ongole, and Nellore they make the following remarks :—

"*Palnaud.*—Jamma of perghanas	...	...	33,509 18 0
Land customs	...	...	9,900 0 0
		Total ...	43,409 18 0

"Agreements were concluded with the inhabitants of Palnaud for the current fusli for the amount of this jamma, exclusive of the land

customs. This sum is by no means adequate to the value of the districts, for the revenues were considerably affected by the excessive drought which prevailed in the northern settlements and by the inroads of Rama Rajeshwi Rao, the Despondah, whose father was dispossessed in 1764, whose depredations have been repeatedly submitted to your consideration. The average estimate of Palnaud is Pagodas 50,000.

"*Ongole.*—Amount of jamma ... ... 1,08,852-22-64.

"This sum, we think, the full value of the district in its present state; for agreements were separately concluded with the head inhabitants upon a valuation of each distinct village. In confirmation of this opinion, it may be necessary to observe that, by the accounts taken possession of at the assumption, this settlement appears to have exceeded the agreement made under the Nawab's management.

"*Nellore.*—The amount of jamma, including peishcush, is Pagodas 3,90,434-14-18. The same observation may be applicable to Nellore, and we conclude the value of this district to be stationary; for, after the experience of the first year's management, it was not found practicable to increase the jammabundy of the second.

"It may be necessary to remark upon the districts of Nellore and Ongole, that, as they entirely escaped the effects of the two last wars, the population has suffered no violent decrease, and the people have not, as in other places, been deprived of the means of cultivation."

Accompanying this report, we find a list of Zemindars and Polygars, with the fixed peishcush or tributes paid by them.

Paid at Madras.				Star Pagodas.
Komara Yachama Naidu, the Rajah of Venkatagiri... ...	21,673	10	64	
Venkatapatti Naidu, the Rajah of Calastry	10,775	0	0	
				32,448 10 64
Paid at Nellore.				
Jupalli Ramanad, Zemindar of Sydapur	6,000	0	0	
Muttaraz, Polygar of Sundi ...	4,100	0	0	
Venkatadri, Polygar of Udita ...	1,021	0	0	
Krishnama Naidu, Polygar of Chettadi	775	0	0	
Bupal Bala Rao, Polygar of Muttapad	1,000	0	0	
Syed Abdul Khadir, Jaghiredar of Udayagiri	3,439	0	0	
	16,335	0	0	17,968 18 0

With reference to these Polygars, the remark is made: "The duty of kavilgar or watcher is exercised by all those who are distinguished by the name of Polygar in the accompanying list. Their duty is to protect the inhabitants from robbers and plunder, and secure the crops on the Khaha lands from pilferers: for this they receive russums, or hold lands in return, and pay a peishcush to the circar. It is also necessary to observe that there are a considerable number of smaller Polygars or Watchers as above described, and whose names appear only in the detailed accounts of the different perghanas to which they belong."

Two years of British rule.

The Carnatic remained under British management for two years. On the conclusion of peace, however, in 1792, this temporary arrangement came to an end, and, as parties were dissatisfied with the treaty of 1787, a new one was concluded on the 12th July 1792, by which it was stipulated that the British Government should maintain a force, for the payment of which the Nawab should contribute nine lakhs of pagodas yearly; that the country should be garrisoned by British troops; that, in the event of war, the British Government should take the entire management of the country, paying to the Nawab one-fifth of the revenues; that the assignment for the debts of the Nawab should be reduced to Pagodas 6,21,105; that the British Government should collect the tribute of the Polygars named in Schedule A. in the Nawab's name and give him credit for it in his contribution; that, on failure of payment, the British Government should assume the management of certain specified districts named in Schedule B.; that, if the Nawab required additional troops, they should be separately paid for; and that the Nawab should renounce intercourse with other states and be included in all treaties relating to the Carnatic. (Aitchison's Engagements, Treatise, &c.)

Restoration of the management of the Carnatic to the Nawab.

In Schedule A. the names of the Zemindars of Venkatagiri, Calastry, and Sydapur were included.

In Schedule B. the net revenue was entered—

	Star Pagodas.
Of Nellore	... 3,31,783
Of Ongole	... 93,334

By the end of August 1792, Nellore had been transferred to the Nawab's officers, and the outstanding balance was also transferred to his managers.

List of Nellore Fouzdars.

It may be well here to insert the names of the chief Fouzdars of Nellore from the days of the Nawab Anwar-u-din and his successors. Mustafer Sahib was Fouzdar in the days of Nawas Sadat-ulla Khan.

Names.	Period. Years.
Khajeshah	... 1
Abdul Wahab Khan	... 4
Barakat-ulla Khan, Bhagavanta Rao...	... 2
Mahomed Kumal	... 1
Nuzibulla Khan, Ramana Puntulu	... 8
Narulli Khan	4
Kutubar Dowla, Nuzibulla Khan, Ramana Puntulu ...	
Khajeshah Khan, Kallepalli Venkata Rao	... 1
Mahomed Mulki Hasalam Khan, Venkaji Puntulu ...	... 8
Narsi Dowla	... 3
Nuradi Mahomed Khan, Mallavarapu Venkatachalam Puntulu.	3
Kurtaburdi Khan, Lalah Nurugi Mullu Nizapati Rama Rao, Mallavarapu Sitana	... 3
Nagulapati Venkata Rao	... 6
Bolla Venkata Rao	... 1
Nazur Mahomed Khan, Mir Fazal	... 2

After Mr. Dighton left the district on its being restored to the Nawab's management.

Satulla Khan, Rassa Narsanna	... 2
Nazur Mahomed Khan...	... 1
Reddy Rao, Sheshagiri Rao	... 2

Death of Mahomed Ali. Succession of Oomdat-ul-Oomrah.

The Nawab Mahomed Ali died in October 1795, and was succeeded by his son Oomdat-ul-Oomrah. The treaty of 1792 was found to have the most injurious and oppressive effects. The subsidy, indeed, was regularly paid; but to meet his liabilities the Nawab contracted heavy loans, and to liquidate them assigned to his creditors the revenues of his country—a system which resulted in the most cruel and grinding oppression. Several attempts were made to remedy this state of things, but without much success. On the fall of Seringapatam a

Discovery of his treasonable correspondence with Tippu Sultan.

treasonable correspondence was discovered, which had been begun by Mahomed Ali with Tippu Sultan shortly after the conclusion of the treaty of 1792. The object of this secret correspondence was most hostile to the interests of the British Government. It had been continued by Oomdat-ul-Oomrah as late as the year 1796, and was in direct violation of his treaty obligations. Inquiry was instituted, which fully proved

British assume government of the Carnatic.

the guilt of the Nawab. The British Government, therefore, declared itself released from the obligations of the treaty of 1792 which had been thus flagrantly violated, and resolved to assume the government of the Carnatic,

Death of Oomdat-ul-Oomrah.

making a provision for the family of the Nawab. Oomdat-ul-Oomrah died on 15th July 1801, before the conclusion of the proposed arrangements. Terms framed on the

above basis were offered to his reputed son Ali Hussein, who had been nominated by Oomdat-ul-Oomrah as his successor; but they were rejected by him. Negotiations were then opened with Azim-u-Dowla, nephew of the Nawab Oomdat-ul-Oomrah. If the right of succession had not been forfeited, Azim-u-Dowla would perhaps have had stronger claims than Ali Hussein. He was the grandson of Mahomed Ali, and great-grandson by both parents of Anwar-u-din, the founder of the family of the Carnatic. With him an engagement was made on 31st July 1801, by which he renounced the civil and military government of the Carnatic and received a stipendiary provision. (Aitchison's Treatise.)

Azim-u-Dowla resigns civil and military power to the British.

Before proceeding to deal with the British administration of the Nellore District, after its final cession in 1801, we may here dispose of the Carnatic family. On 3rd August 1819 Azim-u-Dowla died. Although the treaty of 1801 did not stipulate that the rank and dignity of the Nawab of the Carnatic should be hereditary, Azim Jah, his son, on the pleasure of the Supreme Government, was recognized as a successor to the Nawabship, but no new engagements were concluded with him. Azim Jah died on 12th November 1825. His infant son Mahomed Ghouse was recognized as his successor, under the guardianship of his uncle Azim Jah. He died without issue on 7th October 1855, and the succession was claimed by Azim Jah. But as the treaty of 1801 recognized no hereditary right, and was a purely personal treaty with Azim-u-Dowla, and as the succession in 1819 and 1825 had been by express permission of the British Government and conveyed no right or pledge, and, as in the absence of all obligations to continue the succession to the titular dignity, there were grave reasons of expediency against it, Government declared that the title, privileges, and immunities of the family were at an end. The family was liberally provided for. A pension of a lakh and a half of rupees, and the position of the first nobleman of Madras, was assigned to Azim Jah, with the title of Prince of Arcot.

Carnatic family.

The following statement shows the number of pensions, political and otherwise, which the British have taken up or granted, and are now regularly paying in the Nellore District :—

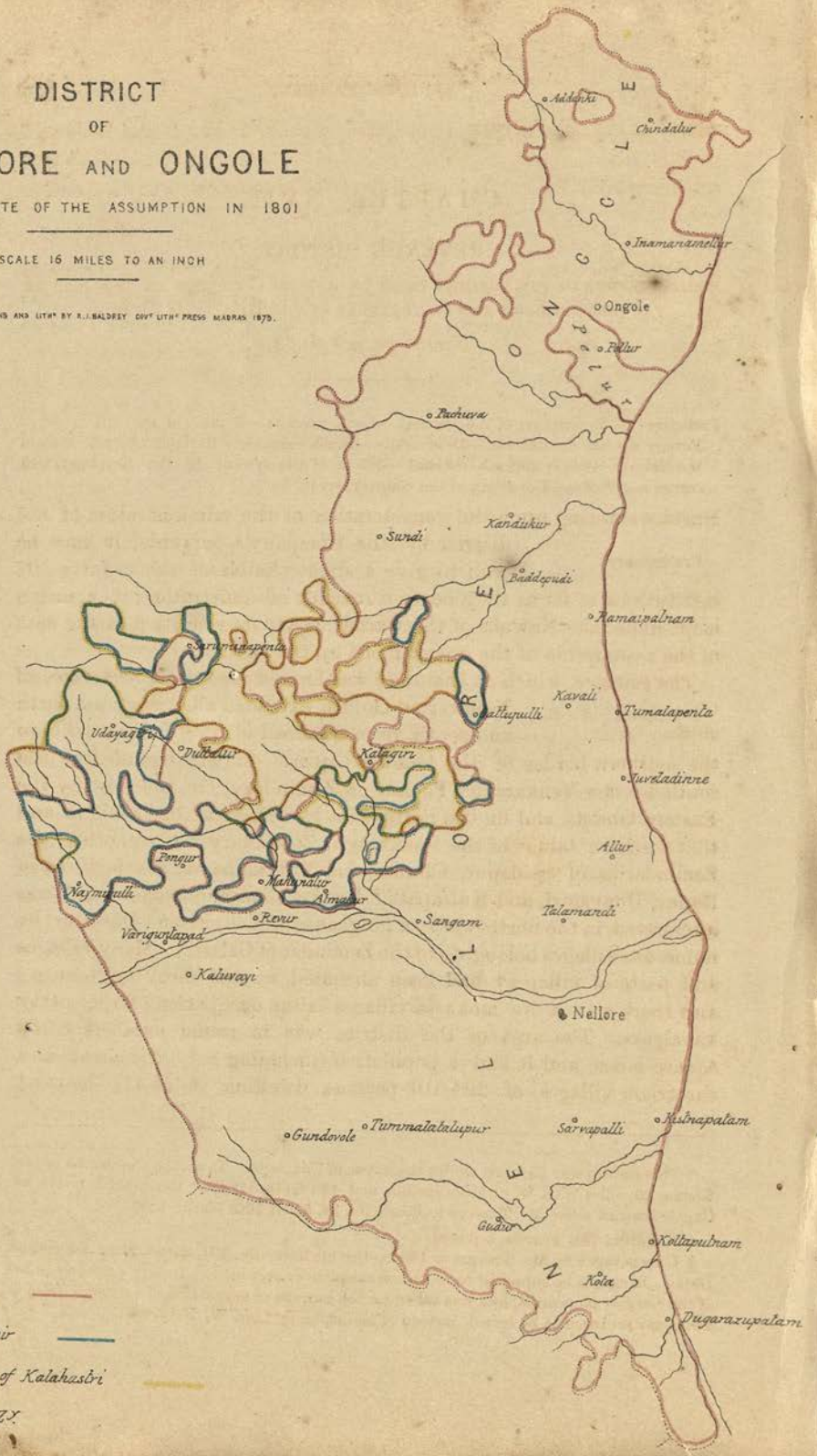
Pensioners in Nellore District.

	RS.	A.	P.
To 58 Yeomiadars	4,832	2	0
To 208 other pensioners, including Carnatic stipends, compensation in lieu of resumed lands, service pensions, compassionate allowances, pensioners of Native Pension Fund, &c.	31,569	3	0

DISTRICT
OF
NELLORE AND ONGOLE
AT THE DATE OF THE ASSUMPTION IN 1801

SCALE 16 MILES TO AN INCH

DRAWN BY W.F.EVANS AND LITH^D BY R.J.BALDREY GOVT LITH^C PRESS MADRAS 1875.



CHAPTER XVII.

REVENUE HISTORY.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT PRIOR TO, AND ITS CONDITION AT THE TIME OF, THE ASSUMPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT BY THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

(*Contributed by M. C. S.*)

Preliminary.—Description of the district.—Land revenue.—Tenure of the cultivators.—Former revenue institutions.—Desamukhs.—Stalla curnams.—Revenue administration of the Nawabs.—Sayer and salt revenue.—Effect of the system on the Revenue Judicature and Police.—Condition of the country, trade, &c.

Preliminary.

BEFORE entering upon the consideration of the administration of the district by the Company's servants, it may be well to give a slight sketch of the country; its institutions as far as they bear on revenue administration; its management under the Nawabs of the Carnatic; and its condition at the date of the assumption of the government by the British.

Description of the district.

The country, which at that date was formed into the collectorates of Nellore and Ongole, extended along the coast north and south, from the head of the Pulicat lake to the southern border of the Guntur Circar. It was bounded on the south by the Venkatagiri Poliem or Zemindary, on the west by the Eastern Ghauts, and on the north-west by the circar of Cumbum and the northern taluqs of the Venkatagiri Zemindary. It comprised the Zemindaries of Saidapur, Chundi, and Mutyalapadu; the jaghires of Rapur, Udayagiri, and Kaitapalli,* besides four minor ones; and was intersected, in the north-western perghanas of Kaligiri and Duttalur, by numerous villages belonging to the Zemindar of Calastry. Many villages and parts of villages† had been alienated on the shrotriam tenure; and there were a few mokassa villages in the occupation of the petty kavalgars. The area of the district was in round numbers 8,500 square miles, and it had a population (including only the circar and shrotriam villages) of 294,010 persons, dwelling in 59,117 houses.‡

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* This jaghire was formerly under the circar of Udayagiri. It was on the banks of the Kistna 20 miles W. S. W. of Masulipatam, and 150 miles (?) from the nearest point of Ongole District.—See Mr. Travers to Board, No. 28, dated 16th March 1802.

† Kandrika (Sk. khanda, a piece).

‡ Census taken by Mr. Travers in 1804.—See his letter No. 204, dated 22nd December 1804. It cannot be supposed to be either complete or accurate. It only professes to be of the *resident* population, and was taken for the purpose of estimating the receipts from a house-tax proposed to be levied, instead of moturpha by Lord W. Bentinck.

The chief towns were Nellore and Ongole; the population of the former was 12,095.

Land revenue.

The land revenue was, in 1801, as it was before that date, and for a long time after, the main source from which the wants of the state were supplied. The share of the crop, which was considered to belong to the government, differed according to locality, and is supposed, but apparently on slender grounds, to have been much less under the ancient Hindu government,* and to have been raised under the Mussulman rulers. Whether the ancient Hindu assessment was in Nellore by custom light or heavy, there is no evidence to show; but there is no doubt that, during the later years of the Carnatic dynasty, the share of the ryot was considerably encroached upon.† It appears that the share of the crop was not the only way in which the circar or government dues were levied. Mr. Stratton, in his report to Government on the western poliems‡—two of which, Venkatagiri and Calastry, adjoin and intersect the Nellore District—mentions a method of assessment called mamul tirava, as having prevailed in those lands.

Mr. Stratton states that waste land taken up for cultivation was held on cowle, for a term of years, on the principle of a rasid or progressive increase. "At the expiration of the cowle, when the ground is supposed to be brought to the highest pitch of improvement," the circar share was not taken by varam, or share of the crop, but "a fixed tirava,§ in reference to the valuation of that kind of arable land, is then settled by the concurrence of the circar servants, the curnam, the reddi, and some of the principal villagers, which is considered mamul tirava even after, and registered accordingly in the curnam's accounts."‖ The mamul tirava rates, of course, varied in each village and soil, but were well known. The valuation leant, if anything, in favor of the ryot, and was, therefore, usually disregarded by the renters or circar servants, while the ryots cheerfully paid the mamul tirava, if permitted to hold at those rates. That this method of assessment above described prevailed in the circar lands of Nellore is intrinsically probable, and the existence of the makhta garden assessment, and in some parts of a tirava rate on dry land settled for a given extent, according to the species of dry grain sown, furnish extrinsic evidence of the fact.

The varapattu system, or that under which the circar dues on the

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* Minute of Sir Thomas Munro—Mirasi Right Papers, p. 440, *et. seq.*

† According to the inhabitants of the western taluqs, the Mussulman rulers increased the circar share of dry produce from 10 marcals to 11 in 20.—Settlement Report, fusli 1211, p. 96.

‡ Dated 14th July 1801.

§ Fr. rt. 'tir.' Tam. Tel. to settle, establish.

‖ Stratton's Report of 14th July 1801, para. 5.

land were realized by a division of the crop, always prevailed for wet crops, and seems, in fact, to have superseded the dry tiravapattu system in Nellore.* Mr. Travers does not mention the latter.† The renters preferred, to a moderate and fixed money rent, a large share of the crop, which by extortion they could increase, and which they could realize more easily than a proportionate money rent; while the ryots, as they afterwards often showed when the proportionate money rent was introduced, preferred a system, under which, by deceiving the renter and abstracting the produce, they could easily secure better terms for themselves. The division of the crop, which Mr. Travers found to obtain for paddy produce,‡ was—

	In 9 Putties.§			In 20 Marcals.		Per cent.
	P.	M.	S.	M.	S.	
Ryot.	3	14	14	8	14	41·25
Village fees ...	0	6	42	0	42	3·75
Government ...	4	19	0	11	0	55·
	9	0	0	20	0	100·

Mr. Travers does not state whether the division of the dry crops ‖ was the same; but he, in his settlements, adopted it for all. The village fees here given were "kalavasam," or perquisites granted to the village artisans and servants.¶

Tenure of the cultivators.

The property in the soil vested, at least from times antecedent to written record, exclusively in the government. There was no mirasi right in Nellore, but a distinction of rights between different classes of cultivators existed, and is considered to furnish evidence that the mirasi tenure, or something like it, at one time prevailed in Nellore and in the rest of the Telinga country.** The cultivators of each village were

* In Ongole and the north of the district the revenue was, even before the Company's management, collected upon a measurement of the lands. (Fraser to Board, 11th August 1813.)

† He speaks of a fixed mamul rent paid on garden cultivation in the western and northern perghanas, which was almost nominal, only representing the then value of one-tenth of the crop. The renter, when he could, enhanced it. This seems a trace of the mamul tirava system. Unless the mamul was infringed by increased extent of cultivation, no increase was made, and the tenure seems, from Mr. Travers' expressions, to have been respected in those perghanas.—(See Mr. Travers' Settlement Report for fusli 1211, paras. 85, 86.)

‡ Settlement Report for fusli 1211, para. 45.

§ 56 Pucka seers = 1 marcal or tum; 20 marcals = 1 putti or candy. The Nellore salt marcal had only 12 seers. (Mr. Fraser to the Board, 14th April 1811.)

‖ In other parts of the country the ryots' share in dry crops was two-thirds. (Fifth Report, para. 8.)

¶ Thus Mr. Travers made the government share 55 per cent. of the gross produce, and, in speaking of the inhabitants' share as 9 in 20, he includes the village fees. Fees to salt servants included in the inhabitants' share.

** Minute of the Board of Revenue—Mirasi Right Papers, para. 388.

divided into two classes—the kadim* inhabitants, and the payakaries. The kadim ryots had no property in the land, and were incompetent to sell it; but they were the hereditary, permanent farmers of their villages, and could not be ousted so long as they paid the public dues. The kadims were responsible for the cultivation: it was with them that the government settlement was made; to them any advantage resulting therefrom accrued as a right; and they were liable for the whole assessment. The payakaries on the other hand cultivated under the kadims, with whom they made their agreements, and from whom they received their share of the crop. No 'tonduvaram' or 'svami bhogam'† was enjoyed by the kadim ryots, whose share of the crop, so far from being favorable, was less than that of the payakaries. The former class received 6, 7, or 8 shares in 20, and the latter from 9 to 10.‡ The average share of the kadims was 36·75 per cent. of the crop; that of the payakaries 42·5; and that of Mahomedans and other favored classes 50 per cent. As the payakari shares were paid by the kadims, who themselves, it seems, received on the settlement only their own share, nothing but the necessity arising from their own limited means, and from their being held responsible for the cultivation being kept up, could possibly induce them to admit payakari cultivators. It was better for them to pay the difference between their own share and that of the latter, than to have to make good the whole circar demand. The reason for the difference in the shares is stated to be the great disadvantage which the payakaries lay under, in consequence of their being non-resident, both in the employment of their labor, in obtaining manure, and in other ways. In 1801 about two-thirds of the cultivation was carried on by kadims, and only one-sixth by payakaries.§ Whether the rights of the kadim ryots above described are or are not decayed mirasi is a question difficult to decide; but it seems hazardous to conclude the affirmative on the ground of the kadims being hereditary cultivators, inasmuch as ryots possessing hereditary right of occupation without property in the soil are found in almost all parts of India. Such property, if it ever existed in the case of the kadims, could scarcely have completely passed away without leaving a trace of its former existence; and the position of the kadim with regard to the soil seems exactly similar to that of the 'khudkasht' cultivators in Bengal.

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* Hind. قدیم old, ancient. According to Wilson 'payakari' is a corruption of 'payirkari. From 'payir' a crop. This is incorrect. 'Paykar' is Persian and = 'paykasht' or "sower on account of (another)," and is opposed to 'khudkasht' or sower on his own account. 'Parakudi' is the south of India word.—(Baillie, Land Tax of India, p. xxx., xxxii.)

† Landlord's share paid to mirasidars in the south.

‡ Travers' Settlement Report, fuslies 1211, 1212.

§ Settlement Report for fusli 1211.

Former revenue institutions.

The village organization in Nellore did not materially differ from the well known type in other districts. Besides the village curnams, the institution of district accountants, who were called stalla curnams,* obtained. Under the administration of the Nawabs, and the renting system adopted under their government, both these officers had everywhere declined from the venality and corruption and unjust encroachment upon rights which prevailed. "It had been anciently provided by the Hindu government that there should be a public officer in each village, who was required to keep an exact register of the quantity of land held by each ryot, the part of it cultivated, his means of cultivation, the actual produce, the proportion he was entitled to receive from the crop, whether by agreement or usage, the share actually received from him, or the payments made by him, as well as an account of every other circumstance or transaction in his village that respected the tenures under which the lands were held. The appointment of this officer was intended as a check on the conduct of the collector of the village, whose duty consisted in assigning land to new settlers, in receiving the rent due from each occupant, and in forwarding the general business of cultivation within the limits of his petty jurisdiction. The accounts of each village thus kept in detail were transmitted to another officer† appointed in each district or division of a province, who formed therefrom abstracts of the state of cultivation of the produce and capacity of the several villages in his district."‡ The desayi or desamukh stood in the same relation to the village headmen or collectors, as the stalla curnams to the village accountants. Both offices were hereditary. The desayi or desamukh§ was to collect the revenue of the division entrusted to him (which he received from the village headmen), and to be responsible for it, and his emoluments proper consisted of rasum‖ or money fees on the amount. He had also charge of the police administration of his division.¶ There appear to have been two desayi divisions in the district of Nellore. All the northern part of

* Corresponding to the Nat Curnams of the south, and the Despanda or Desapandya of the Mahratta country.

† The stalla curnam.

‡ Fifth Report, pp. 11, 12.

§ The Desamukh of Southern India was the exact counterpart of the Zemindar of Bengal; originally simply a collector of revenue.

‖ Ar. rasm, pl. rasum (vulg. russoom) is used in English as a sing.

¶ Wilson Gloss., S.V. and infra. Appointment of petty kavalgars in Nellore. In Bala Rayu's pervana mentioned below the desamukhs are enjoined to keep the ryots and subjects (Qy. cultivators and ryots—ryots = subjects) in peace and tranquillity and in *prayers*, and use their utmost endeavours to see that the cultivation is carried on to a great extent every year, and to augment the collections.

the district, consisting of the present taluqs of Udayagiri, Kandukur, Ongole, and the northern part of Kavali, the Darsi, and Podile divisions of the Venkatagiri and the Pamur villages of the Calastry Zemindaries, the Dupad villages now in Kanigiri taluq, the Cumbum taluq of Kurnool, and a large portion of the present Kistna District, including Kaitupulli, formed the circars of Udayagiri and Cumbum to the desamukhi, of which the ancestors of the Jupalli and Bala Ravu families were appointed by the Hyderabad Court.* The southern portion of the district seems to have been under the management of a Reddi family of Desayis, as both the Urtavar and Chitteda Kavalgars, whose watches extended over the present Nellore and Gudur Taluqs and parts of Atmakur and Rapur, derived their poliems from a Desayi Ganga Reddi. The name of a Desayi Venga Reddi also occurs in inam grants, as also that of a Brahmin Desayi, named "Gheromajee Puntulu."† The district of Nellore proper was divided between two stalla curnams, the northern portion being under the Akkarazu, and the southern under the Mutturazu families,‡ the heads of which were named respectively Mutturaz Siva Ramappa and M. Venkatarayulu and Akkaraz Venkatanarayanappa, while the Ongole country was under four stalla curnams, all apparently of different families. The

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* Bala Ravu's ancestor was about the same time appointed jaghiredar of eleven villages near Rapur, and the sunnud enjoins him to take measures to keep up the cultivation.—*Vide* sunnud appended to report of 1819. This parvana was granted by Zulfikar Khan in the year Julus 36. Zulfikar Khan was Viceroy of the Deccan in 1708 under Bahadur Shah, but this was only the second year of the reign.—See translate of parvana granted to Krishna Bhupalu Bala Ravu and Jupalli Appa Ravu, son of Lutchmana Ravu, appended to Mr. Fraser's report of the 1st October 1819. The parvana was granted by the Vizier of Hyderabad, and is dated 1st Ramzan of the year Julus 44 (the king's name not given). It recites that the above-mentioned persons had before been appointed joint desamukhs of Udayagiri and Cumbum; that Bala Ravu had obtained a grant in his own name; and that the two should again be joint desamukhs. The jamma they were to collect was Rupees 2,54,607, of which Rupees 1,62,840-7-0 were postponed on account of injury to the district and loss of produce, leaving Rupees 91,767-7-0 to be collected. Their rasum, Rupees 25,548-8-0, and five inam villages, Rupees 10,531-8-0, gave them a total remuneration of Rupees 39,080. The rasum were calculated at 2 per cent. on the full jamma, which was Rupees 14,25,812. The circar of Udayagiri comprised the perghanas of Udayagiri, Chundi, Kandukur, Kaitupulli, and Gudlur; and that of Cumbum, 15, viz., Cumbum, Dupad, Marella, Podile, Darsi, Kocherlakota, Karampudi, Gurujala, Macherla, Pellur, Chemakurti, Addanki, and Enomanamellur, Arekatla and another. According to the present representative of the Jupalli family, the date of the grant was 1544 A.D. This document is in the name of Nawab Shafir Khan Bahadur. Some desayi rasum continued to be collected in Nellore by the Nawab's renters in 1210. (Settlement Report for fusli 1211.)

† See list of inam granters appended to Mr. Elton's letter to the Inam Commissioner, dated 20th April 1859, No. 120.

‡ Said to have been appointed in the reign of Lavegula Gajapati in 1169 A.D. (650 years before 1819). Petition of stalla curnams. (Mr. Fraser to Board, 20th May 1819).

emoluments* of the offices consisted of rasum or money fees, meras on the crop, maniyam and shrotriam lands, the latter being probably not an ancient source of remuneration. They were obliged to keep up a certain establishment of writers or gumashtas, who were usually of their own family; one, called a head gumashta, was entertained in each perghana. The rasum and mera were shared equally both in Nellore and Ongole, as were also the maniyams in Nellore. These ancient institutions had, however, considerably decayed before the year 1801. There was no trace of the desamukhi jurisdiction of the Reddi family above mentioned; the Jupalli family of Udayagiri had been supplanted by the Mussulman Jaghiredars, and though Bala Ravu's family was still represented, the head being Zemindar of Mutyalapadu, and continuing to levy desamukhi fees and perquisites, his revenue office was gone. The renting system, which paralyzed the desamukhs, corrupted and undermined the offices both of village and stalla curnam. The accounts were either not kept at all for years, or kept so loosely, and were so tampered with, as to be worse than useless, which is to be expected, considering the venality of the time, and the fact that curnams and stalla curnams frequently became renters, not only of villages, but of whole perghanas. A sinister interest, fraught with grave consequences, was then created, as the falsification of the accounts and registers became a direct advantage to these very officers whose duty it was to keep them. Further, the intimate knowledge which these men had of the condition and resources of the villages gave them a lever for exaction, such as no other renters possessed. The office of village curnam had become almost obsolete, and Mr. Travers found that the holders had, almost without exception, become cultivators, always managing to secure for themselves a favorable varam or share.†

Revenue administration of the Nawabs.

The decay of the ancient institutions for revenue management, which have been described, was principally due to the system which prevailed under the Nawabs

* The Nellore stalla curnams in 1801 possessed rasum at half per cent. on the jamma and shrotriams and maniyams in circar lands; shrotriams and maniyams in Calastry and Chundi; and rasum at half per cent. in Calastry, Chundi, and Bala Ravu's country; and a katnam of Madras Pagodas 240 from the Jaghiredar of Udayagiri. Total emoluments 7,204¾ pagodas. Disbursements Madras Pagodas 1,606½. Three of the four Ongole stalla curnams had meras on the crop at four muntas per putti ($\frac{1}{8}\frac{1}{0}$th), besides rasum derived from salt pans at varying rates, usually on the bullock load: all four had maniyams of different values. Total emoluments Madras Pagodas 2,350¼. Disbursements 262¼. Mr. Travers to Board, 31st July 1804. In Appendix 17 to the Settlement Report of fusli 1211 it is stated that the stalla curnams had rasum, in some cases as high as one per cent. on the price at all the salt stations north of the Pennair. These are not mentioned by Mr. Travers in the report of the 31st July 1804. The demand on account of stalla and grama curnams' rasum for fusli 1211 was Pagodas 9,592-18-55. This includes rasum or sayer no where else mentioned. (Travers to Board, No. 19, 4th February 1804.)

† Travers' Settlement Report, fusli 1211, para. 12.

of the Carnatic. The Fouzdar,* who was the chief officer and representative of the Nawab in the district, was stationed at Nellore, and was usually a Mussulman and some profligate retainer of the Nawab. To provide for the revenue collection, he had to seek the aid of Hindus,† and to simplify the business, the country was given out in large portions, never less than taluqs,‡ to renters, who paid the revenue sometimes to the Fouzdar at Nellore, and sometimes direct to the Nawab's court. All the demands of the state were, in this manner, farmed out to the highest bidder, whose hope of profit, therefore, lay in what he could extort from the people. The uncertainty of his position—liable as he was to be ejected at the caprice of the Nawab—made the renter neglectful of developing or fostering the resources of his charge, which it would have been his interest to do, had his tenure been more permanent. His aim was simply to get as much out of the country as he could; to conceal what he got; and to pay the Nawab or his agents as little as possible. The renters, on obtaining the rent, had to pay a nazrana or benevolence to the Nawab, and another to the Fouzdar; and if it became notorious that the renter had made a good thing of his contract, or if the Nawab wanted money, extra nazranas were, from time to time, demanded. If the renter could not or would not pay, either the rent was given to another, or the demand was discounted, and the holder of the Nawab's orders vested with full power to recover the amount any way he could. The renters, when pressed by the government, tightened the screw on the sub-renters, generally the head inhabitants of villages;§ and these, in their turn, recouped themselves at the expense of the other inhabitants, who were the ultimate sufferers.‖ The Fouzdar, whose power was the only check on the renters, leant to their side as being those who could pay best, so that the inhabitants got scant justice. Even this slight check disappeared in the last quarter of the eighteenth century, when the misgovernment of the Carnatic reached its height under Mahomed Ali and Oomdat-ul-Oomrah. Then whole provinces were leased out, and the Fouzdar and head renter were often the same person. This was repeatedly the case in Nellore. Under these circumstances the last resource of the inhabitants was flight. Large numbers were thus driven from their villages and took refuge either in the Ceded Districts, Madras, or the

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*Officer in charge of Police and Criminal Judge. Also, sometimes, a military commander (فوج an army).

†Mr. Fraser to Board, 26th April 1814.

‡Extracts Board's Proceedings, 8th May 1815, para. 3.

§In Ongole the sub-rent was always by villages; not uniformly so in Nellore. (Board's Proceedings, 8th May 1815, para. 3.)

‖Mr. Fraser (to Board, 27th September 1813,) states that the share of the under-cultivators was only 6 in 20 under the Nawabs' government.

Company's territory in the Northern Circars. The renters themselves, when hard pressed by the Nawab, adopted a similar course.* When the Fouzdar was also renter, the peculation and corruption which took place under the other system were doubled. All the demands from all sources of revenue, and all payments on account of the Nawab, were then in the hands of the renters. Tankas, or orders for money, which the Nawab used to issue on the renters, were unpaid, but credits were taken in the accounts; so also for the pay of the Nawab's troops stationed in the district, which had never been disbursed; for pensions, which were paid to the generality of recipients for from three to six months of the year;† and, in short, fraud and extortion flourished, of course, under a government by unscrupulous speculators. "The oppression of the under-renters (usually heads of villages) principally consisted in levying private contributions on frivolous pretences;‡ in under-assessing the lands in the occupation of themselves, their relations, and friends, and making up the difference by an over-assessment of the other village cultivators, more especially those who were the poorest, and, therefore, unable to protect themselves; in forcing the poorer ryots to cultivate their lands and perform for them, free of charge, various other

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* See the letters of Narsimha Reddi, who rented the Kandukur and other perghanas from the Nawab in fuslies 1206, 1207, 1208, and 1210; and of Hafiz Ahmed Khan to Mr. Travers (enclosed in his letter to Board, No. 57, 27th April 1803). The annexed extracts from the former are interesting as illustrative of the text:—"In fusli 1207 the inhabitants of Kandukur perghana took flight for about four months and proposed to return to the district, provided I restored to them the muchilka they had given for the former two fuslies, and likewise to manage the district under amani. I, therefore, complied..... His Highness having been pleased to favor me with an enayatnamah, desiring me to offer him 10,000 pagodas more under the denomination of nazzer, besides the stipulated rent and the nazzer of 10,000 pagodas, I repeatedly addressed His Highness..... Sometime afterwards I was directed by Lungar Paupiah to send him the nazzer money which he had paid His Highness. I told him I could not pay.....I then resolved to go away, and in the interval Nazur Mahomed Khan was appointed to the management of the Nellore mutta; whereupon the whole inhabitants of that mutta took to flight to the Baupatla villages in the Nizampatam Circar.....I accordingly repaired thither and joined the inhabitants.....I desired my family to come to Baupatla. They accordingly left every thing and repaired thither.....On my taking flight, Chundi people committed a little depredation in the Kandukur Districts and terrified the inhabitants. They also set fire to a village called Putchoora in the day time, and on their way they were caught by Bala Ravu's people..... The Deevaty Dongaloo and Chundi people also committed depredation and plundered the district under the name of the Jupallivar, with a view to obtain justice from the circar, in like manner as the Vajendlavar, who in former years disturbed the districts and obtained a pension from His Highness. (Miscellaneous Book, 1801–5.)

† Mr. Travers to the Board, No. 9, dated 18th January 1804. He says, they were thus paid "for many years past." He says, this was done by the managers, it is presumed, with the knowledge and consent of the Nawab. See his letter No. 87, dated 13th May 1806, in which he says, that from "displeasure" against the Yeomiahdars the Nawab stopped half their pensions all round.

‡ Such as "Grama Kharch," "Sadervarid," &c. The former were collected for the general purposes of the village, but were appropriated by the curnams and head inhabitants under fictitious heads. (Settlement Report, fusli 1212, para. 11.)

services; in monopolizing the produce* of the several villages which they afterwards disposed of at an advanced price; and in applying to their own use the allowances and perquisites of the pagodas and village servants, by which the parties were deprived of their rights, or the inhabitants, as was often the case, were obliged to make good the loss."† They also secured for themselves, either for tillage or pasture, the best lands of the village.‡ Thus the mass of the people were ground down, nothing beyond a bare subsistence being left them, and improvement in their condition was impossible. There is a curious note in Mr. Travers' first Settlement Report, in which he says that, "having been frequently deprived of their crops when brought to maturity, experience pointed out to the inhabitants the want of security for the enjoyment of the fruits of their labor; as a substitute affording them this advantage, their attention and labor had been given to the rearing of large herds of black cattle of a superior breed, much in demand, which they secured from the grasp of renters by moving them from their villages to those neighbouring that, from the system of petty renters, were generally under a separate authority. From this cause a large portion of their former cultivation lands has been appropriated to pasture."§ Thus it seems that in Nellore, as elsewhere, the causes which led to contracted cultivation and diminished wealth gave an impetus to cattle-breeding, and the utilization for that end of the natural advantages which the district possessed in a good breed of animals and excellent pasture. A cattle tax‖ was levied upon the herds, the ploughing cattle and sheep being exempted. This tax was called "pullari," and formed one of the items of "Nugadiyat," or ready-money collections of each village. It does not appear to be of great antiquity.

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* The village renters "had been in the habit of monopolizing the produce under pretence of having advanced the kists, at a rate from 1 to 1½ pagodas per putti below the price fixed in the formation of the settlement, and afterwards disposing of the same grain to the ryots at 1 or 1½ pagodas in advance of the same 'daul' price. Thus they made from 2 to 3 pagodas per putti, nearly half the bazaar price; and this being nearly equal to the whole share of the kadim ryots, the latter were constantly poor and in debt. (Travers' Settlement Report, fusli 1212, para. 9.)

† Fifth Report, p. 60.

‡ Settlement Report, fusli 1212, para. 10.

§ Settlement Report, fusli 1211, note para. 19.

‖ The rates were—

For 100 cows, Madras Pagodas 12½ = Rs. 48-2-0, at 3·85 rupees to the pagoda.	
For 125 calves, three-fourth grown,	do.
For 200 calves, half grown,	do.

Settlement Report, fusli 1212. According to Mr. Fraser (to Board, 29th December 1813,) the rates were generally for a cow, bullock, or buffalo, one-eighth of a Madras pagoda, and for 100 sheep 2, 2½, or 3 Madras pagodas. These were the circar rates, but in some cases the visabadi village renters exacted from cattle breeders from one-eighth to half a pagoda for a cow. The tax was paid once a year in October, or at the commencement of the rains. The kancha farms, it appears, existed also.

The sayer and salt revenue.

This head of "ready-money collections" comprised a number of miscellaneous imports, which entered into the 'sayer' revenue. The 'sayer'* or miscellaneous revenue, and the 'mal' or land revenue, were the two great heads under which receipts were classified. The principal items were the salt duty; the rahadari or transit duties collected at inland stations on all kinds of merchandize; the personal and professional taxes, called pandhara-patti or moturpha, sometimes levied on shops or houses, sometimes as a poll-tax;† and the mahsul or export and import duties. The revenue derived from salt was considered a branch of the sayer, and was in Nellore a most important one. The renters in Nellore usually kept the salt in their own hands under amany; and thus the salt duty was separated from sayer, to which it properly belonged; and with the circar melvaram, or share in the manufacture, became a distinct item of revenue. The moturpha‡ and the other petty imports were settled for with the village renters of the land revenue; the land customs or transit duties were leased out usually by perghanas, and the term sayer was almost entirely restricted to this branch. The term nugadiyat § was appropriated to all payments in cash made by the villagers in contradistinction to the circar share of the crop, which was in kind. It, therefore, included the fixed rent on agraharams, kandrikas, and inams; the rent on mukhta gardens and on those in which betel, tobacco, chayroot, sugar-cane, chilly, &c., were grown;‖ the moturpha; taxes on boats, markets, firewood, spirituous liquors, topes and trees, ferries, saltpetre, earth salt,¶ bangles, and country soap; pullari or cattle tax; and sarana or fines on cattle trespassing in corn fields. The professional tax or moturpha was made up of imports on Banians, who were charged on their shops or houses,** or weavers who paid on their looms; on oil makers, on their presses; and on palki bearers, fishermen, goldsmiths, brass-smiths, blacksmiths, perfume sellers, dyers, painters, cotton spinners, gold-finders, iron-sand diggers, butchers, firework makers (ban-vandlu), &c., which appear to have been assessed on no fixed principles. These professional taxes were only levied from those who did not engage in cultivation. If a man became a cultivator, whatever his caste or calling, he was exempted

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* Ar. سايم has two meanings—a moving or going, and a remainder. Both are said to be the origin of the use of the word as a term of finance. The latter seems more correct, as the former would restrict the sayer to the rahadari or transit duties, which was only one of the heads of sayer.

† The first method, according to some, is pandhara proper; the second moturpha proper. (Fifth Report, p. 162, Wilson fl. s. o.)

‡ Mr. Travers to Board, No. 204, 22nd December 1804.

§ Ar. نقد nakd cash, nagad in Hindi dialects.

‖ These payments, with the pullari, constituted $\frac{1}{12}$ths of the ready-money collections.

¶ "Wooppoo muctah" in Mr. Travers' list, *i.e.*, given on lease.

** These pandhara moturpha were then merely different modes of assessing the same tax.

from professional taxes.* A curious item of sayer, if not properly of moturpha, was the setti-katnam. This tax was a sum paid by the heads of castes for the privilege of deciding all petty disputes among the members of the caste, and of imposing fines on them for offences against caste rules, usually combined with the right of collecting taxes on their houses. The powers of the heads of the castes were probably originally confined to caste matters, but they seem to have been extended to offences not simply against caste rules. Mr. Stratton† speaks of the right of levying fines as extending to "trespasses," and Mr. Travers speaks of the institution as a part of the police system which it would not be well to discard.‡ The privilege was rented out yearly to the highest bidder, always selected from the caste, probably because, if it were otherwise, the renter would be unable to enforce his orders. The grouping of certain castes, it would appear, was sanctioned by custom.§ The lowest castes only were subjected to the system.‖ Mr. Stratton mentions washermen, barbers, potters, blacksmiths, and laborers. The transit duties or land customs revenue were in like manner rented out usually by perghanas, and to those who had the land rent. The evil of the system was that it tended to the multiplication of the choukies or stations where the duties were collected, each renter establishing one whefever the traffic to be intercepted made it worth his while. This proceeded to such an extent that in some cases choukies were erected within three miles of each other on the same road.¶ Mr. Travers in 1801 found forty-eight choukies** and eleven sea ports at which customs duties were levied.†† The number of the choukies was not so great a check on trade as the uncertainty and variation in the rates. Sometimes the rate was an *ad valorem* one; sometimes it was

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* Mr. Travers to Board as above, para. 8.

† Report on Western Pollams, 14th July 1801, para. 17. In the Poligar rents, all fines above a certain sum went to the Poligar. This seems to have been an encroachment of the Poligar. Nothing of the kind existed in the kavali lands.

‡ To Police Committee, 17th October 1805.

§ Do., para. 15.

‖ It must not be supposed from the name "Setti katnam" that the tax was imposed on the Komati or merchant caste. "Setti" is used in its strict etymological sense (Sk. Sreshta) as signifying a head or chief.

Wilson fl. s. o. In Chundi the Setti katnam was leased to a Balija, and a somewhat similar tax, called Dasari katnam, was leased to a Dasari or beggar caste man, who collected a tax on the houses of Komaties and Sudras. This was not Setti katnam properly so called. (Mr. Fraser's Report, fusli 1819.)

The tax also prevailed among Balijas, and called Balijavandlu parrina.

¶ Settlement Report, fusli 1211, s. 113.

** Twenty-four of these were in Ongole, and are to be accounted for by the inland traffic *viâ* Cumbum.

†† Moyan Zabitu for fusli 1211 in Mr. Travers' to the Board, dated September 1801. Besides these there were five in the jaghire of Udayagiri, on the Dornal road, and some (number not given) in the Sayidapur Zemindary. (Udayagiri Jaghiredar's letter to Mr. Travers, 31st October 1802, and Stratton's Report.)

charged on the bullock load or cooly load,* and varied in its amount at almost every chouki. No goods were passed free. Payment at one chouki did not exempt them from charge at the next. Merchants of the village to which the chouki belonged paid less than strangers, and some castes less than others.† The effect of this system in checking trade was very great. No enterprises, involving the transport of goods for long distances, could be undertaken, as the profit expected from difference of price would be swallowed up in customs dues; and the variation of rates rendered a safe calculation of profit impossible.‡ The duty on salt, which formed the largest item of sayer collection, seems originally to have been distinct from the salt revenue proper, and to have belonged to land customs. It was not collected at all the salt pans, and in such case was levied at the nearest sayer chouki, by which the salt had to pass on its way from the pans, and went to the renter of land customs. The duty, which in some cases, apparently for convenience sake, was collected at the pans, became separated from the land customs; and, being joined with the revenue arising from the government share in the salt manufacture, was considered the property of the renter of the pans. The division between the ryot and circar did not take place till after the sale, when also the duty was levied. The division was of the price realized and all rasûm levied at the pans, and service fees§ paid were similarly apportioned from the price, according to the mamul or custom. The confusion and want of uniform system which prevailed in the sayer existed also in the salt administration. The 'palla,' on which the price was always calculated, varied in size, as did also the putti or candy at the several pans. The palla at most pans consisted of 156 pucka seers,‖ but at some was only 140.¶ The price per palla, not only was different at all the pans, but differed at the same pan according to the caste of the purchaser. A certain caste of Lumbadies, called Mudukalam Lumbadies,** got a bonus of two per cent. in the price of salt purchased by them at the

* Board to Mr. Travers, 7th August 1802.

† Settlement Report, fusli 1211, p. 113.

‡ There is no mention, as far as I have seen, of sayer rasum levied at the choukies of Nellore and Ongole Districts for charitable and other purposes, nor of sayer kavali fees, such as appear from Mr. Stratton's Report, para. 22 to have been levied in Palem lands. The only trace of any thing of the kind is the rasum on passengers levied by Bala Ravu at certain choukies in his limits. (Fraser's Report, fusli 1819, enclosure.) Duties on pilgrims were also levied, and in fusli 1210 produced 119 pagodas. (Appendix C., Settlement Report, fusli 1211.)

§ These were paid from the kudivaram or inhabitants' share.

‖ Masulipatam pucka seer = 2 lbs. or 64 dabs.

¶ The variation of the putti was still greater. The number of large pallas to the putti varied from 87½ to 118½, and of small pallas the variation is from 133½ to 160.

** This was denied to Bukyala Lumbadies, another caste mentioned.

pans of Pakala and Bunganapalli, and Yerukalas at Kristnapatnam similarly got one of six per cent. To Baligas and others the price was raised at the two former pans. The prices at the pans, where the large palla of 156 seers was in use, ranged from 5 annas $6\frac{3}{4}$ pice per palla to 8-10$\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{2}$, and at the other pans from 5 annas to 6.* The averages were respectively 6 annas 10·97 pice, and 5 annas, 4·58 per palla.† The division of the price realized was made as follows: the bonus to favored castes and the rasum to curnams, stalla curnams, sarofs, Brahmins, &c., were first deducted, and the remainder divided, the hasil or duty being included in the government share and the 'vandelu' or service fees in the inhabitants' share or madivaram. At some pans‡ a sum for sadarvarid was part of the government share. Payakaris and curnams received a larger share than kadim manufacturers, and a still more favorable varam was allowed to Mahomedans. The hasil or duty was of two kinds—cottar§ and metta. It varied greatly in amount, from eighteen per cent. of the price to thirty-seven, and differed according to caste of purchasers at Tummalapenta as well as Pakala and Bunganapalli. The differences of caste affected the rasum, as well as the hasil and varam; but they only prevailed in Nellore District at the pans of Tummalapenta, Pakala, and Bunganapalli.‖ According to Mr. Travers, all these differences were caused by competition between the renters of the several pans.

Effect of the system above described on the revenue.

That a system, or rather want of system, such as has been described should have the effect of diminishing the revenue, is only what was to be expected. In short, the Mussulman rulers seem, like the man in the fable, to have done their best to kill their goose with the golden eggs. Full information, as to the progress of the revenue, is not on record; but the annexed statement, compiled from various sources, shows that it was declining for the last twenty years or thereabouts of the Nawabs' management.

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* Varani and Iskapalli, Gangapatnam, Zuvvaladinne.

† Or respectively per Madras garce of 3,000 lbs. Rupees 4-2-6 and Rupees 3-9-8. The garce of 120 Bengal maunds was 9,600 lbs.

‡ Varani, Dugarazpatam, Zuvvaladinne, Iskapalli, Chakecherla, Karedu, Pakala, and Bunganapalli.

§ The word is not clear in the manuscript. Perhaps the cottar hasil was that which accrued to the renter of the pans. The metta hasil was levied by itself only when the enhanced price mentioned was demanded. The total hasil was divided into cottar and metta at Pakala and Bunganapalli only where Brinjaries were the purchasers. No metta hasil was levied anywhere else.

‖ These particulars, as to salt revenue, relate only to the Nellore District, and are taken from Appendix 15, Settlement Report, fusli 1211.

Years.	Fusli-hies.	Nellore.		Ongole.		Remarks.
		Settlement.	Collections.	Settlement.	Collections.	
		Madras Pagodas.	Madras Pagodas.	Madras Pagodas.	Madras Pagodas.	
1781-82	1191	2,92,520	According to Mr. Dighton† the collections from 1191 to 1199 never exceeded three lakhs (3,00,000).			The jammabundies from 1191 to 1199 were furnished to Mr. Dighton by the stalla curnams. He did not think them reliable.
1782-83	1192	3,59,279				
1783-84	1193	3,63,639				
1784-85	1194	3,76,554				
1785-86	1195	4,16,946				
1786-87	1196	4,01,351				
1787-88	1197	4,12,977				
1788-89	1198	3,99,907			76,863	
1789-90	1199	4,02,787			85,957	
1790-91	1200	3,63,924		99,693	79,049	
1791-92	1201	3,54,940		92,836		
1792-93	1202	Highest settlement from 1202 to 1209		Highest settlement from 1202 to 1209		
1793-94	1203					
1794-95	1204					
1795-96	1205				69,118	
1796-97	1206				61,147	
1797-98	1207			1,05,785	67,559	
1798-99	1208				48,044	
1799-0	1209	4,56,828			44,726	
1800-1	1210	3,52,412*	3,31,212‡	72,088	48,333	
1801-2	1211	3,69,081	...	84,342		

The amounts of the settlement are not a reliable guide, as the demands were kept up, if possible, that these might be a pretext for appropriation of surplus in good years; the collections afford one more certain; and the records for Ongole from 1197 show an extraordinary decline. Even the jammabundies in Nellore seem to have commenced falling off in fusli 1197. The contraction of cultivation and the resort to cattle breeding has already been noticed.§

Administration of Justice and Police.

A good system of judicature requires for its support a strong executive government, and cannot exist, nor would its benefits be felt in a state of society when insecurity of property and even of life is the rule, and elements of order

* 3,52,412 pagodas are entered as the rent of fusli 1210 in one of the Appendices to Settlement Report for fusli 1211. In another Appendix to same report, it is entered as Pagodas 3,49,527. And in Mayan Jabite for fusli 1211 (sent to Board, 11th September 1801) the rent of the district is set down as Pagodas 3,58,098. Seshagiri Ravu's and N. Reddi's rents amounted to Pagodas 3,31,698. The balance was made up by minor renters. Supposing these to have collected the amount of their rents, the yield of the Nellore District for 1210 would be Pagodas 3,57,412.

† Jammabundi Report, fusli 1200.

‡ Travers to Board, 18th July 1802. Narasimha Reddi to Travers do., 27th April 1803.

	Pagodas.
Seshagiri Ravu's collections were	2,31,514
(Out of a jamma of Pagodas 2,47,765) Narasimha Reddi lost 30,000 pagodas on a rent of Pagodas 1,29,698. His collections must have been ...	99,698
Total ...	3,31,212

§ See Settlement Report, fusli 1212, page 36.

almost entirely absent. This was the condition of Nellore. The Fouzdar, who was often the head renter, was a criminal judge of a sort; and besides him there was no other. Civil disputes among the Hindus,* who were the mass of the people, were settled among themselves by arbitration. The Mussulmans submitted their disputes to their Kazi for decision as an authority in their law. There was one Kazi in Nellore, who maintained eight Naibs or deputies in the principal towns of the district. These officers were to authenticate legal documents, and they had various duties of a religious or quasi-religious character, such as the solemnization of marriages and baptisms, and the performance of the obsequies of the higher classes. He and his deputies also delivered lectures on, and instructed youths in, Mahomedan law.† Besides the village police, or tallari establishment, the desakaval or district watch system prevailed in Nellore as in most other portions of the southern presidency. Under it certain perghanas or tracts of country were put under the charge of a palayakar‡ or kavalgar, a hereditary officer who was responsible for the peace of his district, for the apprehension of offenders, and recovery of stolen property; failing which he was bound to make good the loss to the sufferers. This part of his duty was called in Telugu 'achu kavali.'§ To enable him to keep up the requisite establishment of peons and watchers, and to meet the 'achu kavali' demands, the palayakar received emoluments in the shape of villages held as mokassa or vadapattu,‖ rent free; of mera or kalavasam on the crop, at varying rates, never higher in Nellore than 6⅞ per cent., nor lower than 2½;¶ of maniyams in the villages under their watch, and in some cases of rasum on certain of the circar collections, which were paid therefrom and did not fall on the inhabitants.** These were the emoluments of the

* Boundary disputes, which were very frequent, were settled by the ordeal of running the boundary. This settlement was usually impeached on the ground of corruption, and after the assumption of the district, in order that security as to the ordeal being fair, the European collector was usually present. (Travers to Collector of Guntur, 26th November and 11th December 1802.)

† Mr. Travers to Board, No. 102, dated 8th May 1807.

‡ Lit. protector (Sk. pala). Wilson.

This is very questionable. The word is more probably derived from Tam. பாளையம், Tel. పాళెం, a village or hamlet. Many Poligars were originally nothing more than heads of villages. The kavalgars especially had this origin. (Fifth Report, p. 91.)

§ Tel. అచ్చు, to pay; make good.

‖ From 'kala,' a threshing floor, the mera being taken from the gross produce when threshed.

¶ From 8 muntas to 22 per putti. These were "pedda muntala," 16 to the marcal and 320 to the putti.

** *e.g.* The Urtavar Palayakar had rasum at a fixed rate per village on pullari collections. Besides there were minor sources, such as "kuppakattalu," an allowance of a bundle from each stack of grain; fees paid by Komaties, weavers, and shepherds; tax per gunta of betel or tobacco, &c.

petty palayakars or kavalgars who existed in Nellore. The greater palayakars, such as those of Venkatagiri, Sayidapuram or Sayidapur, and Calastry, collected the revenue under all heads within their limits, paying a peishcush direct to the Nawab.* The emoluments in the shape of mera were probably willingly† paid and set apart for the palayakar in the infancy of the institution when service was really rendered; but the maniyams and inams possessed by the palayakars, as well as other petty collections, were encroachments and usurpations, which were left to them by the central government either through weakness or favor. Liability to furnish contingents for military service when called on, and to the payment of peishcush, was imposed on all the palayakars. The establishments which they kept up consisted of Kattubadi and Kavali peons.‡ The former were remunerated by grants of vadavattu or maniyam lands; the latter by assignments of mera or fees in kind.§ Police duties were imposed on both, but the kattubadies were the main source from which the contingent, if demanded by the state, was furnished. The kavalgars also entertained peons on fixed wages, who were employed in guarding the treasure and records at the circar cutcherries. There were, as far as can be ascertained, ten of these police jurisdictions or watches in the Nellore District. The largest of these was the watch of the Urtavari Kavalgar, which extended over the greater part of the present taluqs of Nellore, Gudur, and part of Atmakur and Rapur,‖ and comprehended 147 circar and shrotriam villages, four vadapattu villages belonging to the kavalgar himself, and nine villages of the Sayidapuram Zemindary—total 160. The watch of the Chittetivari Kavalgar comprised the southern part of Gudur and west of Rapur,¶ the number of circar and shrotriam villages being 64, including three vadavattu villages.** A portion of the Zemindary of Sayidapuram was under him also. These two poliems owe their origin to Chitteti Ganga Reddi, a Desayi before mentioned.†† The Tarravar Kavalgar had watch in 11 circar villages in Rapur and 77 in the Zemindary of Sayidapuram. He

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* The Sayidapuram peishcush was up to 1801 always paid at Nellore.

† See origin of the Turravari Palayam infra.

‡ No Amaram Peons were kept up by the kavalgars of Nellore. Meras are said in Mr. Travers' Report to have been given in amaram to the Urtavar Kavalgars' relatives; but the Amaram Peons proper were remunerated by land—*Vide* Stratton's Report.

§ Katubadies average emoluments per annum after Fraser ... ... Rs. 8 12 0
Kavali peons do. do. 12 4 0

‖ In the muttas of Nellore 64, Survapalli 49, Kotu 12, Tummalatalupur 6, Talamanah 3, Sangam 2, Ravoor 3.

¶ In Kote 36, Sarvapalli 10, Tummalatalupur 11, Nellore 1, Sangam 1, Gandavali 1.

** In Kote.

†† Supra para. 5.

was appointed, it is said, by the Golcondah Court on a petition of the inhabitants of the Gundavole mutta, to protect them from the incursions of robbers infesting the Rapur Ghaut. The Tadeboyinavar Kavalgar enjoyed three vadapattu villages at the foot of this ghaut as a remuneration for protecting the traffic over it.* The Mukkasadar of Gangulavari Chervapilli had eight vadapattu villages in the Udayagiri Jaghire for guarding the Dornal Pass and the road northwards to Lingamanipalli north-westwards as far as Nandipad. He levied rasum on the traffic. The Zemindars of Chundi had kavali perquisites† in their own villages, numbering 36. The Zemindars of Gudlur similarly levied Desa kavali fees in their own villages and in many villages now forming part of the Kavali Taluq. These, with the petty kavalgars of Adur and Pakur (who had, the former three villages in Gudur, and the latter one in Sayidapur,) were all the kavalgars properly so called in Nellore. The Jaghiredars of Udayagiri and the Zemindars of Mutyalapadu already mentioned‡ were responsible, in a general way, for the peace of the districts from which they received dues. The jaghire of the former extended over the greater part of the present Udayagiri Taluq and the north of Atmakur; the latter included, in their Desamukhi, the coast parts of Kandukur and the north of Kavali. The remainder of the district had no police, but the village tallaries. It appears that this was the case in Ongole,§ subsequent to the resumption of that Zemindary, which took place in 1760. This system of police, though it may perhaps have been suited to the wants of an early and simple age, was sure to become a source of great abuse and oppression in latter years under the Carnatic Nawabs, when the lead in oppression and extortion was given by the government itself. The Poligars themselves were victims to the rapacity of the Nawab's officers, who unfairly infringed their rights‖ and extorted nazzers and bribes from them by threats of enforcing "acku kavali" claims against them. The resources of the kavalgars, originally given to secure the restoration of stolen property or its value, and probably sufficient for that purpose, were swallowed up by alienations to Brahmins and pagodas, by the overgrown establishment of peons which they kept up, and the feudal pomp which they deemed befitting their station. The exactions of the

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* The Turravur and Tadeboyinavar Kavalgars paid peishcush to the Jaghiredars of Rapur previous to the sequestration of that jaghire. Travers' Settlement, 8th Sept. 1801.

† Rasum at 6 and mera at 2½ per cent.

‡ Supra. para. 5. We find them repelling in fusli 1208 the inroads of the Chundi people into Kandukur.—*Vide* Extract Narasimha Reddi's letter, para. 6 supra.

§ There were no Poligars in Ongole. (Mr. Erskine to Board, September 1790.)

‖ The renters collected the Kavalgar's mera and rasum, nominally as a security for his peishcush. It may be imagined that the extra collection was seldom let out of the hands of the renters once they had got it. Travers to Police Committee, 17th October 1805.

renters and Fouzdars were an additional source of embarrassment; and what was left to them was scarcely sufficient for their maintenance, to say nothing of making good just claims against them. They became overwhelmed with debt, and completely inefficient for police purposes. In fact, they became depredators instead of protectors. "So imperfectly did they perform the duties of police, that, in the districts which were immediately under their authority, they and their peons were not only themselves chiefly concerned, but, the further a village was distant from the scene of their influence and operations, the more secure were the properties and persons of the inhabitants from plunder and violence: for these the ancient institution of the potal, directing and enforcing the vigilence and local knowledge of the hereditary tallari, had its full effect.

"But when the influence of the Poligar predominated, the most skilful and experienced offenders were to be found; and, though suspicion immediately fixed itself on them whenever an act of robbery was committed, it was difficult to bring it home to the individual from the dexterity of the gang to which he belonged, including* a discovery; and from the reluctance which the inhabitants felt in giving information against the party, on account of the severe retaliation to which it was sure to expose them."† This description is exactly true with respect to the kavalgars of Nellore. They became heads of organized gangs of dacoits; and their peons went on raids into the surrounding country, the plunder being shared with their masters. The headquarters of each kavalgar was a centre for the dissemination of crime.

Condition of the country, trade, &c.

The district of Nellore did not suffer much, in comparison with the rest of the Carnatic, in the wars which took place in the latter half of the eighteenth century; and, being exempt from the presence of armies, was saved from the

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* Sic. Qy. "precluding?"

† Fifth Report, p. 91. See also Mr. Travers' letter to the Police Committee, 17th October 1805. See confession (Mr. Travers' to Judge Advocate, No. 91, 9th August 1802) of Yanadi Buchigadu, Yanadi Muddu Naik, and Chadumulu Narasa, professional thieves, who escaped from custody near Sitarampur, and meeting in the jungles there some peons from Chundi (50 miles off) joined them and found an asylum with the Chundi Poligar. The last of these men states that this Poligar had gangs of Yerrukala in his pay; but that since the Company's government he could only employ them in house-breakings and petty crimes; and Buchigadu, that he used always to give the Poligar a share of his plunder. See also Mr. Travers to Board, 21st November 1802, about a murder and robbery committed in the watch of the Urtavar Kavalgar. Suspicion, as a matter of course, was first directed against him and his peons. Also in May 1802, we find in the list of prisoners three Naiks and five Urtavar Peons who had been plundering the district and were joined with torch-light robbers. The kavalgar's connivance in these cases had been suspected, but could not be proved. See also account of the raids of the Cuddapah Poligars into Nellore. A troop of cavalry had to be sent against them in 1802. (Travers to Board and Major Munro, 17th January and 6th February 1802). Outrages committed by Calastry Peons. (Travers to Mr. Stratton, 8th September 1801).

devastation and drain on the population inseparaabe therefrom. Its proximity to the seat of government, however, exposed it in a peculiar degree to the abuse and misgovernment which characterized the Nawab's Durbar. The mass of the people were cultivators, who were ground down by the renters, and left nothing but their ploughs and cattle. There was no monied class. The head inhabitants, who had been sub-renters, had amassed some wealth, which they hoarded. Persons who lived by trade were few. The district possesses natural facilities for irrigation, being undulating and intersected by several large rivers; but these advantages had not been utilized. The tanks and channels which existed had not been repaired for years.* Few even of the largest and most important tanks were provided with calingulahs or vents for surplus water, nor with sluices. The bunds were cut to let the water to the fields; and thus from their faulty construction they suffered considerable damage every monsoon.† Roads properly so called there were none; and the lines of traffic were infested by robbers and dacoits. The trade of the district was unimportant, and the only outlet for it was by the sea. The chief commodities were grain and tobacco and some cloth, while cattle were exported in some quantity, principally to Hyderabad.‡ The trade in cloth was the most considerable at one time. There were a number of Mogul merchants who bought for the market in Bassora and the Persian Gulf, but the English obtained access to these markets about 1800; and the Indian merchandize being undersold, the trade declined. The grain traffic was not great. The demand was chiefly in the southern districts, and the only means of transport by sea on native craft; and the winds prevailing at the harvest season being contrary, the transport was precarious and the trade small. The enormous expense of land carriage was prohibitive. Carts were not obtainable. All goods were conveyed on bullocks.§ These difficulties, combined with oppressive customs and other taxation, and the insecurity of the roads, almost completely paralyzed trade. The confusion and uncertainty of the revenue system; the oppressions of the renters, themselves the victims

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* Not after fusli 1182 (1773). From 1175 to 1182, 5,000 pagodas yearly were expended; 15,000 were estimated as necessary. Mr. Dighton.

† Supt. Tank Report to Collector, 25th May 1805. A severe storm in 1800 did great damage all over Ongole and the northern parts of Nellore. Whole villages were unroofed and thrown down, and the improvement of the district retarded some years. Settlement Report, fusli 1211, p. 99.

‡ At the rate of 4,000 yearly in Mr. Dighton's time.—*Vide* supra. as to cattle breeding. In 1790 there were a lakh and a half of cattle paying Pagodas 10,000 of pullari; in 1803, 2,37,000 in Nellore and 50,000 in Ongole, paying 16,000 pagodas.

§ The cost of transporting one putti of grain was 1 star pagoda and 5 fanams for *every eight miles* in 1805. This is about one-third of the average price of that quantity ruling throughout the district. (Travers to Collector, South Arcot, 23rd April 1805.)

of the rapacity of the Nawabs, and compelled to recoup themselves by exactions from their people; the fraud and venality which had infected all ranks; the poverty of the cultivators, who were nine-tenths of the community; their ignorance and apathetic indifference to their own improvement;* the stagnation of trade and manufacture consequent on restrictive taxation and general insecurity; the depredations of Poligars and kavalgars, the supposed guardians of the public security; the total want of a system of judicature, all these combined to produce a state of things wretched in the extreme, and from which it would be vain to hope for sudden or rapid improvement.

* Travers' Settlement Report, fusli 1211, para. 19, note a.

CHAPTER XVIII.

REVENUE HISTORY.

FROM BRITISH ASSUMPTION OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT TO MR. ELTON'S COLLECTORATE (1801 to 1858).

(*Contributed by* M.C.S., *and continued by* Mr. G. T. MACKENZIE, C.S.)

Assumption of the Government by the East India Company—Appointment of Mr. Travers—His first measures.—Land revenue alienations. First settlement of land revenue, fusli 1211 (1801-2); second settlement, fusli 1212 (1802-3).—Settlement of fuslies 1213, 1214, 1215, and general character of the land revenue administration during the first five years (1801 to 1805).—Close of Mr. Travers' administration.—Mr. W. Thackeray's investigation.—Administration of Mr. Fraser.—Administration of Mr. Smalley.—Administration of Messrs. Thompson and Whish.—Administration of Mr. Stonehouse.—Administration of subsequent Collectors.

Assumption of the Government by the East India Company. Appointment of Mr. Travers. His first measures.

HAVING in the last section made a cursory survey of the institutions, sources of revenue, and condition of the district, it will be easier to understand the various measures adopted by Mr. Travers, the newly appointed Collector, on the assumption of the government in 1801. On the 31st July of that year he was furnished with instructions and a proclamation,* notifying to all persons the assumption of the government by the British, setting forth "the moderation, justice, protection, and security which form the characteristic features of the British Government," and requiring ready obedience to the authority of the Company. He was directed to discharge the arrears of pay due to the troops, sibbandies, and public servants of the Nawab, and to disband the former, if this could be done without danger to the public tranquillity. Accordingly Mr. Travers, on arriving at Nellore, having published the proclamation and appointed Amildars, whom he despatched to the several perghanas to take charge in his name, paraded and disarmed the Nawab's troops in the fort at Nellore, and made over the arms and military stores to Lieutenant Greensill, a Company's officer in command of the invalid sepoys of the garrison. He then set out for Ongole, where Mr. Townsend, who was appointed Head Assistant, had already arrived, and by similar measures there established the Company's authority.† The British troops in the district consisted of two companies of invalid sepoys under Captain

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* Selections from the Records of Nellore District, Territorial and Financial, p. 9. (Chief Secretary to Mr. Travers, 31st July 1801.)

† Mr. Travers to Chief Secretary, 7th August 1801.

Fletcher and Lieutenant Greensill, stationed at Nellore and Ongole; while the troops of the Nawab were ten companies of sepoys numbering 632, 13 gunners, 4 troopers, and 99 sibbandies at Nellore, and at Ongole three companies of infantry numbering 175 and 30 troopers—total 955 men.* On investigation it was found that, though tankas or bills on the renters had been issued by the Nawabs for the pay of the troops, and though credit had been taken by the latter, that the tankas had not been satisfied, and that claims of the troops were of long standing: the payment of arrears was limited to six months; the native officers received pensions in addition at half pay, if not exceeding that of Company's native officers in the same grades.† Mr. Travers had also been instructed to lose no time in securing the balance of cash in the hands of His Highness' servants, and the grain, &c., belonging to the circar, and to recover outstanding balances: and he accordingly seized all the property of the renters who represented the Nawab. There were three chief renters—Seshagiri Ravu, who had the greater part of Nellore, the peishcush and land custom, for Madras Pagodas 2,02,000 for three years from fusli 1209; Narasimha Reddi, who had for three years, from 1210, the Kandukur and northern perghanas of the same district for Madras Pagodas 1,29,698; and Nizam Ahmed Khan in Ongole, who rented, from 1210, for three years the land revenue, sayer, and salt for Madras Pagodas 71,610. The accounts were found to be in the greatest confusion,‡ especially those of Seshagiri Ravu. They were at last adjusted by arbitrators: and an arrangement having been made for the payment of his kists which were due (Madras Pagodas 6,910), it was ordered that every assistance should be given to him in the realization of his outstanding demands against the inhabitants.§ The gale of 1800 had done so much damage in Ongole, that the collections of the renters or the circar's dues were hopeless. Remission and release of the property attached|| were, therefore, granted him on condition of his foregoing all demands upon the people. There being no circar demand against Narasimha Reddi, his zufted property was released.¶

* Muster rolls sent with the above letter.

† Board to Mr. Travers, 10th November 1801. Military Auditor to Mr. Travers, 11th December 1801. Mr. Travers was also instructed to endeavour to engage these men in cultivation, by assigning to them lands on sunnud, at a progressive jamma or rasid, the full jamma being payable after ten years. The Board speak as if the regeneration of these discontented Mussulmans was the only object in view. Board to Collector, 10th November and 3rd December 1801.

‡ Numbers of tankas on the inhabitants had been issued for money, their liability for which they denied.

§ The current demand falling due from the carr crop then on the ground was realized by Mr. Travers. It amounted to Pagodas 1,273-38-20. (Settlement Report for fusli 1211.)

|| Consisting of salt to the value of 5,038 pagodas. He realized 1,626 pagodas. Salt above this value was retained. (Board to Collector, 16th September 1803.)

¶ Collector to Board, 18th July 1802. Board to Collector, 23rd and 26th September 1803.

Land revenue alienations.

The alienation of the resources of the state, arising from land revenue, had proceeded to extreme length in the Nellore District during the native management. Besides the numerous grants which had been made by the Nawabs themselves, but the Fouzdars and renters, and even stalla curnams and curnams had taken it on themselves to make alienations which were unauthorized by the ruling power; and many favorable tenures were the result of encroachments which did not even possess this semblance of authority. The grants* consisted of jaghires, shrotriams, inams, and maniyams. The first class were always badshahi or royal grants; and government laid down the rule that, in dealing with them, grants made subsequently to the treaty of 1790 were invalid, and should be resumed; as should also all "family jaghires" or assignments of revenue for the support of members of the Nawab's family, sufficient provision having been made for them by the treaty of 1801. It was also directed that whenever—which was often the case—the holders of jaghires had rented adjacent lands, these should be resumed, and that the sayer administration should not be left in their hands in any case.† The only family jaghire in the district was that of Rapur, which consisted of the cushba, which contained a mud fort and six other villages.‡ It was in the possession of Abdul Mabud Khan, a son by nickah§ of Mahomed Ali, the Nawab. It had been sequestered by Mr. Dighton in 1790, and was resumed by Mr. Travers in 1801. The other jaghires resumed by him were Labur, Chelamatur, and Kurugonda, which consisted of single villages. The holders of these were pensioned. Eight other single villages,‖ which were rather sanadi-inams than jaghires,¶ are mentioned by Mr. Travers, and were resumed or confirmed on quit-rent according to their dates.** The jaghires of Udayagiri and Kayatupalli were restored. The latter, it has been said, was situated in the Nizampatam Circar on the banks of the Kistna. It consisted of eight villages, and was granted to Kazi

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* Properly an order for the payment to a certain person of the khiraj or land tax of particular lands. It was, therefore, only a life grant; but by a clause in the sunnud a reversion might be created. It is ordinarily and incorrectly described as a life grant of lands exempt from the payment of revenue. There was no grant of the estate in the land, though the etymology of the word (Pers. "ja," place, and gir. imp. of giriften, to take) seems to imply possession. (Neil Baillie Land Tax of India.)

† Board to Collector, 10th July 1802, with extracts from Mr. Falconer's Reports.

‡ When Bala Ravu (*vide* supra para. 5) had the jaghire, it consisted of eleven villages.

§ Ar. نكاح marriage. Applied to a sort of left-handed marriage, or one for a time only; usually considered disreputable.

‖ Travers to Board, 16th January 1803.

¶ One of these, Chadamugunta, was a life grant made in 1782. The holder died in 1803. It was granted to his heir on two-thirds value as quit-rent. Travers to Board, 3rd September 1804. Board to Collector, 11th August 1806.

** Board to Collector, 10th October 1803.

Fatteh Allah Khan* in lieu of a pension of Rupees 6,000 per annum, which had been granted him for services rendered. It was at first sequestered and placed under amany by Mr. Travers.† The jaghire of Udayagiri was the most important of all. It consisted of 63 villages,‡ and the jaghiredar held a permanent lease of five villages in Nellore, for which he paid 1,152 pagodas. The jaghire was granted in 1720 to Bidr-ud-din Khan for "services in the subjection and extermination of a refractory freebooter, named Jupully Lachman," and for support as Killadar of the hill fort of Udayagiri, by Saadat Alla Khan, and confirmed in 1731 by the Delhi Emperor.§ It was held in 1801 by Syud Alibas Ali Khan, grandson‖ of the original grantee, on sunnud of Mahomed Ali, dated 1781. The Jupully Lachman mentioned was one of the desamukhs of Udayagiri and Cumbum; and the jaghiredars continued to collect the rasum appertaining to that office, and paid on account thereof and for peishcush a yearly sum of Pagodas 1,439. As Jaghiredars and Mausubdars of 700, the holders were to furnish that number of men when called on. The grant was originally "*durante bene placito*" as Mr. Falconer puts it; but was, in fact, hereditary, having been held for three generations; and it was confirmed by a sunnud of the British Government. Mr. Travers is said¶ to have thought it prudent not to sequester it with the rest of the jaghires, as the then holder had a considerable force, and was in possession of the Udayagiri droog, one of the strongest hill forts in the presidency.** The rented villages were resumed, and the sayer management was taken from the jaghiredar in 1802.†† The number of villages alienated on the shrotriam tenure was, in fusli 1211, 207. These villages, held at a fixed and usually favorable rent, were in most cases granted by renters and Fouzdars; and by these authorities the rents were being constantly altered. Mr. Dighton in 1790 made an investigation of titles, and granted a number of sunnuds; but Mr. Travers in 1801 found that the rents, with few exceptions, had in the meantime been considerably raised, in some cases as much as fifty per cent. The enhanced rents were

* He was son of the Dewan of Bassalat Jung. He died in 1811, *vide* infra.

† Settlement Report, fusli 1211.

‡ Valued in the pervana at 38,564 pagodas. The value of all the resources was set down by the Collector at Pagodas 26,850. The sayer produced Pagodas 920; the rasum Pagodas 2,500.

§ Extract from Mr. Falconer's Report on the country jaghires.

‖ His father, Syed Abdul Khadar Khan, was still alive, but was of bad character.

¶ Mr. Falconer's Report. He himself assigns a different reason, that it had not been sequestered at the former occupation in 1790.

** Extract of Mr. Falconer's Report enclosed in Board to Collector, 10th July 1802.

†† Board to Collector, 10th July 1802. (Mr. Travers to Board, 16th January 1803.) The choukies were Nayanipulli, Vasali, Pongur, Mahimatur, and Udayagiri; all except the last on the Nellore and Dorenal road. The amount in 1802 was Pagodas 972-2-30.

adopted by him, except, it would seem, where greater than the value of the village* and where there had been a lapse from non-payment of rent;† pending report and orders (which do not seem to have been made or obtained), the estimated values of the produce of fusli 1211 were made the rents, and these seem to have become the fixed jammas.‡ The alienations of the revenue in the shape of petty inams and maniyams were very great, especially in the perghana of Chendalur.§ They were all zafted on the assumption of the country,‖ and seem to have been gradually dealt with.

First Settlement of land revenue, fusli 1211 (1801-2).

It had been for some time in contemplation to introduce the Bengal system of revenue, as well as judicial administration, into the territories under the Presidency of Fort Saint George. The subject had been formally under discussion¶ from 1795; and, it having been decided to introduce a permanent settlement of the lands on Zemindary tenure, a "special committee of permanent settlement" was appointed in February 1802. In that year the series of Zemindary regulations were passed, and the settlement was introduced into what were called the ancient territories of the Company. This was not done at once in the modern territories as those acquired from the Nawab of the Carnatic in 1801 were called. It was considered that some preliminary knowledge of the resources of the country was requisite, lest there should be too great a sacrifice of the state rights. Accordingly the instructions furnished to Mr. Travers** directed him to take immediate measures for promoting the cultivation and settling the revenue of the current year; and pending "instructions, as to the system the Board were desirous to introduce, to prosecute his inquiries and obtain every information of the districts under his charge; also on the revenue of the past year how realized and to what amount;" in short, "to obtain information so full and accurate as would enable the Board to fix the demand of Government on the inhabitants in proportion to their resources." Mr. Travers addressed himself to this task; which was one of no ordinary difficulty, and, in the first instance, had recourse to the village and stalla curnams for information, but without success. The accounts which should have been kept by these officers either were not kept at all, or were so inaccurate as to be useless.†† The main points to be ascertained were the extent of arable

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* Settlement Report, fusli 1232.

† Settlement Report, fusli 1211, ss. 119—123.

‡ Settlement Report, fusli 1232, 23rd July 1823.

§ These were one-third of the whole.

‖ Settlement Report, fusli 1211, p. 127. In fusli 1212, 3,894 gorrus of dry and 670 gorrus wet maniyam land was resumed, s. 3, Settlement Report, fusli 1212.

¶ *Vide* Fifth Report, pp. 46–52.

** Board's letter of 1st August 1801.

†† An instance is related of a curnam being detected in reading out fictitious items from a blank cadjan. Settlement Report, fusli 1211, para. 14.

land, the means of the inhabitants for cultivation, and the average productivity of the soils. Upon the last point he found that sufficient and tolerably reliable information was obtainable, as, although the inhabitants of each village refused to assist him in valuing their lands, the inhabitants of adjoining villages and the payakari cultivators had no motive for similar reticence. To check the information thus obtained, he instituted a number of experiments on the yield of the different crops,* as well as anchanas or estimates of the crops on the ground. The second point was of importance in consequence of the theory then in vogue, and but recently completely abandoned, that the cultivation was a duty of the inhabitants which they were unwilling to perform without artificial stimulus; and also it is clear that when a fixed settlement in perpetuity is contemplated, the expansiveness of the revenue, of which the means of the inhabitants is one factor, is an element which ought not to be disregarded in the calculation. Of Mr. Travers' measures to ascertain the extent of the arable land, we shall speak presently. His first settlement of the district was a village one, and did not much differ from the system which seems to have prevailed formerly, except in the important particular that no rents were received in kind. 'Dauls' were framed for each village, fixing the amount,† which the inhabitants agreed to cultivate, estimating the produce, and settling the rate at which the circar share should be commuted into money. Muchilkas to correspond were executed by the inhabitants. In order to guard against his estimates of extent of cultivation being too low in some cases, and especially in the Nellore Taluq where the inhabitants objected to the dauls fixed, Mr. Travers introduced a stipulation that if cultivation in excess of the daul was carried out, this should be paid for at the daul rates.‡ The commutation rates

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* The results are given in Appendices 6 and 7 to the Settlement Report, fusli 1211. The season having been below the average, in consequence of a partial failure of rain and blight of the dry crops, the results of fusli 1211 were regarded as subject to correction in the following year.

† Dry cultivation was always calculated by the extent, and wet cultivation by the amount of seed. Similarly produce was estimated by the actual quantity in dry, and in wet by the proportionate outturn. The gunta was the unit of wet land measure (=3½ seers. Wilson.) It was the $\frac{1}{720}$th of an acre = 121 square yards (Wilson). The gorru was 125 guntas = 3⅛ acres. The word also means a kind of harrow or drill plough. Qy. Is the land measure the extent for the cultivation of which one of them was adequate?

The gunta for betel and tobacco was square feet 55, in 65½ = 21 covids (? cubits). In accurate measurement 21 square cubits = 56·49 square feet.) Travers to Board, 8th April 1802.

The gunta was the unit of land measure. It was the extent requiring one munta of seed. Mr. Travers puts, as the average requirement, four tums of seed to a gorru, *i.e.*, 128 small muntas to 125 guntas. Settlement Report, fusli 1212, Jammab. Abstract.

‡ The demand on this head was 11,125 pagodas. Pagodas 7,799 were collected. To Board, 31st July 1804.

were the current prices of the day, and varied in the several perghanas. Those mentioned are 6½, 7½, 8, and 8½ pagodas per putti for wet produce, and 10, 11, 11½, and 12 pagodas for dry grain (jonnalu).* The lower rate for paddy prevailed in the southern perghanas adjoining Venkatagiri. In the western part of the district and in Kandukur Mr. Travers had some difficulty in dealing with the makhta gardens† in which raggi and sazza are there extensively cultivated. The fixed rents on these represented about one-tenth of the produce, and Mr. Travers viewed with great concern the sacrifice of revenue involved in such moderate assessments and in the diversion of the labor of the ryot from "koru" land paying Government 11 marcals in 20 "to his own cultivation" of land paying only two. Under these circumstances it naturally resulted that the inhabitants "considered the koru cultivation as a secondary object to their gardens, and offered their labor in proportion." It was accordingly first proposed to assess them fully like the best of the koru lands, but this raised so much opposition,‡ the inhabitants urging that the lands had been improved by their labor and at their expense, that Mr. Travers thought it best to fix a demand in proportion to the labor of cultivation at from 4 to 8 in 20, and this was accordingly done. From a statement appended to the report we gather that the average ryot's share of dry grain was 2 tums and $26\frac{2}{10}$ muntas§ per gorru, and for garden cultivation 13 tums and 25 muntas, the average produce (in these parts of the district) being 6 tums and 10 muntas and 1 putti, 14 tums and 15 muntas, respectively.‖ Mr. Travers' measures, therefore, fell short of his object of counteracting the diversion of labor of which he complained. His defence is that if the diversion were allowed, the Government land could not be cultivated, the population being scanty. The short-sightedness of his policy demands no comment. The amount of the rents was Madras Pagodas 3,65,864,¶ and the demand from all sources Pagodas 4,55,420.

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* Report, fusli 1211, Appendix 6.

† Alluded to supra.

‡ To measure their gardens, they said, would act as a spell upon the produce and destroy it. Paragraph 89.

§ As a measure of volume the tum or marcal was 40 measures of 100 cubic inches each. 32 muntas = 1 marcal = 56 pukka seers, therefore 1 munta = 3½ lbs. Wilson in giving 1 munta = 3¼ seers is correct, but the weight may be 3½ lbs. or 7 lbs. according to the seer spoken of. The big munta was also used, and was double the "chinna munta" mentioned.

‖ From paragraph 93 it seems that the proportion of labor required for dry and garden cultivation was about 2 to 3 (?).

¶ As in his Report of fusli 1212. In Bp. of fusli 1211 the figures are 3,63,328 and 4,53,423. The difference must be owing to adjustments made after jammabundy.

The kists of each month were so arranged that they should fall due before the produce of the month was removed from the ground. The takavi advance was repaid in four kists—in February, March, April, and May. Proceedings, 21st November 1802. Report fusli 1211, Appendix 4.

Second Settlement, fusli 1212 (A. D. 1802-3).

The reasons which induced Mr. Travers to make his first settlement a village one are given in his second report, and abstractedly considered they are no doubt valid, though it is exceedingly likely that he was (in fusli 1211) influenced in his choice of system by the fact that the system which he found in operation was a village settlement, and he no doubt felt that with his imperfect knowledge of the country and people it would be a hazardous experiment to change it. His stated reasons for the course he took are that the inhabitants, being relieved from the tyranny of middlemen—renters of large tracts, who came between them and the government—would themselves enjoy the profit which formerly went to the renters, and that, being freed from oppression and encroachment, and provided with an appeal to higher than the local authority, they would take an interest in expanding the cultivation and in improving their villages. However excellent the intentions of the new Collector, it could scarcely be expected that they should be recognized by the inhabitants, to whom he must have appeared, like the renters, the mere agent of the distant circar, with this difference that he was an alien and more powerful than the renters had been. Previous experience could not have produced in the ryots much confidence in the efficacy of appeal to higher authority, and under the new régime they found themselves deprived of their old resource of "secession" as their flight from their homes was called. It was not, however, general want of confidence which frustrated Mr. Travers' plans, but the intrigues of powerful inhabitants in each village, who monopolized all advantage at the expense of the mass of the cultivators. They advanced the kists, regulated the cultivation, got the best lands in their own possession, seized the produce (having got the poorer cultivators in their debt) resold the grain at higher prices to the same parties, and made all sorts of exactions under the head of "Gramakharchu" or village expenses, which they appropriated to their own use or to the corruption of the circar servants. Their strong interest in the maintenance of the old system, combined with the ignorance and helpless apathy of the poorer cultivators,* which gave this interest full scope, formed the most formidable obstacle to plans for improvement of the condition of the masses. The three great evils of the former system were, in Mr. Travers' opinion, the fluctuating and uncertain demand, the oppressiveness of the head inhabitants, and the encroachment on the arable land for pasturage of cattle, the breeding of which

* "The mind can scarcely credit the present apathy of the generality of the inhabitants of these districts. They had been so long ruled by interested individuals or speculative renters, . . . and from the constant change of renters or those entrusted with the charge of the districts, they are consequently submissive to the influence of their principals." Settlement Report, fusli 1212, paragraph 21,

was under that system more remunerative to the people than cultivation and less profitable to the state. He considered that these might be counteracted, the first, by a system of fixed money assessments on the land, or, as he calls them, "makhta rents;" the second, by apportioning the lands to individuals according to their means of cultivation, thus bringing into play the stimulus of private interest and rendering the poorer ryots independent of the principal men of the village; and the third, by an assessment of the pullari tax on the land in a manner which will be more particularly described presently. For assessing the makhta or fixed rents Mr. Travers undertook a survey and classification of the lands, and the extent and productive power of each soil being ascertained, the cirkar share of the grain at 11 in 20* was commuted into money at the rate of 5 pagodas for wet and 7 pagodas† for dry produce, the standard grains being paddy and jonna.‡ The survey was commenced in fusli 1211. On failing to obtain from the stalla curnams and village curnams the information sought, the Collector determined on undertaking the survey, and to meet the expense of it attached the maniyams and rasum enjoyed by those officers. "Jaribdars" were appointed to measure and assess the lands. The manner in which the measurement was made is obscure in some points. Mr. Travers' instructions to the measurers are given in a note.§ If they were even approximately carried out the survey would have been a complete one and scarcely deserving the description given by the Board in the following passage. "He" (Mr. Travers) "employed natives styled 'surveyors,' who measured|| the *perimeter* of each village and computed the area no one

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* It is to be observed that in estimating the value of the produce no account was taken of the straw, though in the jonna-growing taluqs especially this was of great value, sometimes one-third that of the grain. Board's Proceedings, 7th May 1855.

† The lowest prices which had existed for many years and those which would obtain in a season of large produce, should the whole of the lands on which the present year's settlement has been formed be cultivated, 20 rupees and 28 rupees respectively.

‡ In the Settlement of fusli 1211 there were no standard grains properly so called. Each grain cultivated was entered at the current price in the dauls for each village. Travers to Board, 14th December 1802, and Cf. Report of fusli 1211, paragraph 93, where apparently garden produce is rated at 8 pagodas per putti.

§ You are hereby directed to measure the extent of cultivation in makhta gardens, metta magani inams, &c., and to transmit a statement thereof to the circar once in every four days. You are to measure first the cultivation lands of the whole villages and afterwards the poondavah (peramboke), beedoos (waste), topes, hills, vagulu or pools, rivers, rocks, guntalu, petty tanks, tanks, channels, roads, &c. In measuring the beedoos you are to distinguish what part is fit for cultivation and what part is unfit for that use, distinguishing it under separate heads. You are also to measure the extent of the pasture lands and forward an account thereof, reporting whether they are fit for that purpose or for cultivation. Report, fusli 1211, Appendix 2.

|| The measuring rod or rope was 32 cubits or 52½ English feet. 1 rod square = 1 coonta and 50 kuntas, or 137,812½ square feet = 1 gorloo or 3·1637 Imperial acres. Should be 3·125 for the square rod of 52½ feet.

knows how;* for such circular measure (goondoo kolata), as it is now called, could give no accurate result, unless the figure measured were perfectly regular, such as a circle square or rectangle. The surveyors then, measured only the *cultivated* land in the village, and, deducting it from the first total, divided the remainder into "waste" and "peramboke" (or uncultivable) by *estimate;* and be it observed that even the cultivated lands were not measured in *fields*, but in "tracts" of 50 and 60 acres each, the component field divisions of which were left to the ryots to arrange. Even to these "tracts" there were no boundary-marks or definitions by which they can now be traced. Mr. Smalley, when attempting a revision of the assessment, writes (7th October 1825†): "The accounts do not exhibit the particulars of the fields, and there is no information to be obtained which can be relied upon."‡ Mr. Smalley in 1825 writes: "The surveyors measured around the limits of every village and fixed the probable total number of gorloos. Afterwards, in the same manner, they measured *every field of the cultivated and arable lands* of the several descriptions."§ The total thus obtained was "deducted from the whole quantity of the lands of the village, and the remainder they fixed as the probable quantity of peramboke and banjar lands... Where the fields were of various shapes, not being square, the surveyors measured them around, and made such deductions as they calculated sufficient to make up for the different corners thereof. The measurement to be accurate wherever the field consists of several corners must be sub-divided into squares and measured..... As the peramboke and banjar lands were not even measured in that manner, the former survey cannot be considered perfect."‖ Mr. Fraser in 1820 writes: "As to the former survey of the lands of this district it is to be observed that although the lands cultivated by fields, and the beedoo (waste) lands *in large square surfaces* have been surveyed in general in the management of my predecessor, &c."¶ These several statements are inconsistent with each other in important points, and the haste with which that of the Board was drawn up is clear from their stating in the text that the cultivated lands were not measured in fields, and yet quoting in the margin a statement of the Collector's that the "pymash-

* See letter from Collector, 8th September 1825. "The Pymashdars measured *around* every field, although it was of various shapes, and fixed the total gorloos to which it amounted. They afterwards deducted the difference *on account of the angles* in various ways according to their own judgment, but not (as far as can be ascertained) on any regular rule."

† Paragraph 8.

‡ Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 7th May 1855.

§ Dry, wet, mulm, and jarib. In mulm dry crops were cultivated, and irrigated jarib (originally a land measure nearly equal to the biga) was land cultivated with betel, tobacco, turmeric, &c.

‖ Mr. Smalley to Board, dated 7th October 1825.

¶ Settlement Report, fusli 1229, paragraph 17, dated 18th November 1820.

dars measured around every field."* There is no trace of the Board's "goondoo kolata" to be found in the original survey accounts preserved in the Nellore record-room. These are on cadjans. The accounts of several villages† have been examined and seem to be all on the same plan. The mode of measurement is as follows: the length and breadth of the piece of land were multiplied together and gave a square area. From this a deduction was made, apparently by estimate, allowing for the variations of the figure from the rectangular; the remainder was taken as the area. If the figure had more than four sides (which is specified), or if it were too irregular to admit of sufficiently accurate measurement in one operation, it was divided into portions, which were measured separately and the net areas added together. In this way were ascertained the whole area of the village, those of the maniyams, kandrikas, tanks, wells, topes, gramanattam, hills, waste lands, chavudus or saline soils unfit for cultivation, pasture, and cultivated lands, and yerravodikalu.‡ The cultivated lands were measured according to holdings, it is presumed, under the apportionment made by Mr. Travers. Each field or large tract was mentioned by name§ and had its own classification, and the extent of each man's holding in each field was measured. This system of measurement, though no doubt inaccurate and exposed to increasing error in proportion as the areas measured are large, is not the absurd system which is represented as having been adopted. But, as the survey was carried out by ill-paid|| and probably incompetent officers, it is not surprising that it should have been afterwards found incorrect. The checks on the jaribdars were remeasurement of "three or four out of every ten or twenty villages, and the supervision of the newly re-established curnams, who were sworn to do their duty correctly and to bring to light any malpractices or inaccurate measurements of the jaribdars. They were also encouraged by offers of rewards equal to 50 per cent. of the kist on lands brought to account through their means. The

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* In his letter of 7th October above quoted Mr. Smalley says: "They measured every field;" the word *around* is omitted.

† For fusli 1212.

‡ Brown translates "water-courses," but puts a ? after it. The meaning in this district, I understand, is a low-lying tract liable to be flooded, and usually unfit for cultivation.

§ *e.g.* Kummaraguntacherru, Paramaticherru, &c.

|| Mr. Smalley, 7th October 1825. There were two jaribdars to each perghana. Their pay was three pagodas per mensem, of which one was kept in deposit till their work was declared to be satisfactory. A Jarib Serishtadar and staff of clerks were also entertained for superintending and tabulating the work of the jaribdars.

Mr. Travers' Hukumnama to Jaribdars and Report on Balances, fuslies 1211, 1212, 31st July 1804. The survey cost for jaribdars in fuslies 1211, 1212, and 1213, Madras Pagodas 4,578-35-5. This was paid from stalla and grama curnams' rasum. The office establishment was kept up till fusli 1217 (1807-8). The cost of all in the eight years was Madras Pagodas 12,978-35-5. Settlement Report, fusli 1217.

curnams, however, as may be imagined, frequently combined with the inhabitants to deceive the jaribdars. The classification of the lands, according to the productivity of the soils, was carried out by the same persons as the survey, on information obtained from the inhabitants, curnams, and others, and on their own estimates.* The division was at first roughly into three kinds—good, medium, and inferior.† Afterwards, when more exact information was obtained by experiment, the soils to be included in these three classes were more accurately defined, and all soils were distributed into four tarams or classes, as under‡ :—

WET *yielding per Tum of Seed.*§

"Uttama" (good), from 2 putties to 1	1st Class.
"Madhyama" (medium), from 19 tums to 15 tums...	2nd do.
"Kanisa," from 14 tums to 10 tums	3rd do.
(Inferior,) less than 10 tums	4th do.

DRY *yielding per Gorru.*

From 30 tums to 20 tums	1st Class.
From 19 tums to 15 tums	2nd do.
From 14 tums to 10 tums	3rd do.
'Kanisa,' less than 10 tums	4th do.

The information as to produce was obtained from kails made of the crops cultivated in the ordinary way; and besides these experiments on the proportionate yield were made, a gorru of land wet and dry in each class in each village being carefully measured, marked out, and sown with seed in the presence of the amildars.‖ When the crop came to maturity it was cut and measured. Different amounts of seed were necessary in different soils, but four tums was the average.¶ Mr. Travers calculated the kists by taking averages for the several taluqs.** The result of the classification was

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* Hukumnama to Jaribdars, fusli 1212.

† ఉత్తమ, మధ్యమ and కనీస "Uttama," "Madhyama," "Kanisa."

‡ Takid to Jarib Serishtadar (Hukumnama), dated 11th April 1803 (fusli 1212).

§ A small quantity of wet land yielding 60 fold or three putties, and of dry land yielding 40 tums of two putties was afterwards taxed at higher rates than those shown.

‖ Admittedly in some cases, and probably in a great many, the ryots starved the crops so sown. When this was discovered, fresh experiments were made.

¶ Column 1 of statement appended to fusli 1212 Report.

** The exceptions may have been owing to differences of irrigation. Mr. Travers seems to have had no idea of gradations of irrigation as affecting a correct classification and assessment. The amounts of seed required ranged from five tums, four tums, two tums, to a "makkusa" or ¾ tum. The averages given, as established by Mr. Travers, are said to have been in Ongole for different soils.

In Chundalur, Inamanamellur, Ongole, Pachma, Davagudur, and parts of Buddepudi the average was four tums per gorru; in Kota, Sarvapalli, Nellore, Tummalatalupur, Sangam, Talamanchi, Kavali, Revur, Voriguntapadu, Gundavolu, Kaligiri, Duttalur, 2¾. These are given on the authority of a vernacular memorandum drawn up, apparently by some Serishtadar, for Mr. Smalley in 1825.

the establishment of 15 rates on dry land and no less than 38 rates on wet land. They are given in the subjoined table. The apparent anomalies in the wet rates* are explained by the fact that the rates were fixed on the absolute produce. The retention of the proportionate out-turn, as a means of estimating productivity, seems to be merely a concession to custom. The cost of cultivation, in which the amount and cost of seed is included, did not enter into Mr. Travers' calculations, except in the case of the garden assessment, and there the labor in irrigating was alone considered. The classification as exhibited in the table bears the, perhaps specious,† appearance of having been made with great care and minuteness, one rate applying to only half a gorru and no less than fifteen rates being assessed on extents less than ten gorrus.

Dry Land.

Class.	Produce in Tums per Gorru.	Rates per Gorru.		Rate per Acre.		Extent Arable.	Remarks.
		M.P. F. C.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.			
1	40	7 10 30	28 12 9	9 3 4		105	Total—
2	30	5 20 62	21 9 7	6 15 0		2,606	Gorrus, 130,671
3	25	4 25 79	18 0 0	5 12 0		66,667	Acres, 408,344
4	20	3 31 15	14 6 4	4 9 0		16,758	Kist, Rs. 10,39,120
5	18	3 12 37	12 15 4	4 2 0		1,941	Combining the averages of extent and of kist under each rate, we get the true average dry rate for the district, Rs. 7-15-2 per gorru or Rs. 2-8-7 per acre.
6	15	2 36 31	10 12 9	3 7 0		10,567	
7	12	2 8 25	... ...	... ...		15,192	
8	10	1 41 47	7 3 2	2 5 0		10,932	
9	8	1 22 70	5 12 2	1 13 0		6,981	
10	6	1 4 12	... ...	... ...		38,418	
11	5	0 46 64	3 9 7	1 2 0		7,446	
12	4	0 37 35	2 14 1	0 15 0		11,488	
13	3	0 28 6	2 2 6	0 11 0		1,386	
14	2	0 18 57	1 7 0	0 7 0		145	
15	1	0 9 28	0 11 6	0 4 0		39	

Wet Land.

Class.	Produce per Tum of Seed.	Rates per Gorru.		Rate per Acre.		Extent Arable.	Remarks.
		M.P. F. C.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.			
1	60	21 11 7	84 13 8	27 3 0		63	Total—
2	50	17 35 19	70 11 4	22 10 0		65	Gorrus, 38,250
3	30	17 5 79	68 7 4	21 14 0		6	Acres, 119,532
4	30	16 27 34	66 1 9	21 2 0		1	Kist, Rs. 10,62,328
5	30	15 22 19	61 11 4	19 12 0		50	Grand Total—
6	20	14 11 38	56 14 1	18 3 0		6	Gorrus, 168,920
7	50	14 7 31	56 9 1	18 2 0		475	Acres, 527,876
8	20	12 44 42	51 6 9	16 7 0		2	Kist, Rs. 21,01,448
9	35	12 19 37	49 8 0	15 13 0		1,454	
10	40	11 29 54	46 4 6	14 13 0		290	
11	20	11 21 25	45 10 3	14 10 0		6	

* *e.g.*, rates 7, 9, 10, 12, 16, 17, 20, 26, 28, 29, 32, and 34.

† Probably some of the rates are the results of one or two experiments, and do not represent real varieties of soils.

Class.	Produce per Tum of Seed.	Rates per Gorru.		Rate per Acre.		Extent Arable.	Remarks.
		M.P. F. C.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.			
12	30	11 11 36	44 14 1	14 6 0		40	These totals include
13	20	11 9 78	44 12 3	14 5 0		4	3,894 gorrus of mettu
14	20	11 0 76	44 1 0	14 2 0		1	and 670 gorrus of
15	15	10 34 54	42 10 8	13 10 0		5	magani maniyam land
16	30	10 31 43	42 6 10	13 9 0		4,891	resumed in fusli
17	20	10 14 66	41 2 3	13 2 0		716	1212.
18	15	9 49 5	39 12 4	12 11 0		4	Combining the aver-
19	15	9 33 32	38 9 1	12 5 0		6	age extent and the
20	25	8 43 49	35 5 8	11 5 0		4,165	average kist under
21	15	8 28 79	34 3 8	10 15 0		8	each rate, we get the
22	15	8 22 59	33 12 0	10 13 0		16	average wet rate for
23	15	8 13 57	33 0 10	10 9 0		1	the district per gorru
24	15	7 37 9	30 13 8	9 14 0		783	Rs. 22-0-4 or per acre
25	10	7 5 62	28 7 1	9 2 0		2	Rs. 7-0-9.
26	20	7 3 55	28 4 6	9 1 0		8,445	(Columns 4, 5, and
27	10	6 22 21	25 11 5	8 3 0		8	6 of these statements
28	18	6 18 74	25 7 3	8 2 0		1,293	are taken from the
29	19	5 36 53	22 13 1	7 5 0		19	Appendix to Board's
30	10	5 32 38	22 7 11	7 3 0		18	Proceedings of 7th
31	10	5 26 33	22 0 6	7 1 0		½	May 1855.)
32	15	5 15 61	21 3 5	6 12 0		5,262	
33	10	5 7 33	20 9 1	6 9 0		742	
34	12	4 12 49	16 15 6	5 7 0		2,371	
35	10	3 27 68	14 2 3	4 8 0		3,991	
36	8	2 43 6	11 5 0	3 10 0		1,004	
37	6	2 6 24	8 7 9	2 11 0		1,355	
38	5	1 39 74	7 1 1	2 4 0		686	

In assessing the "mulm" or garden cultivation, Mr. Travers took, as his guide in fixing the government share, the amount of expense and labor necessary for the cultivation. He divided these lands into three classes—

I.—Those irrigated by "Kannabhavulu" or sunken wells, more than 15 feet deep, from which the water was raised by bullock-power. Two crops were obtained, each of 2 putties, and the value of the circar share at $\frac{4}{10}$ths of the net produce was Madras Pagodas 5-12-31,* or per gorru, commuted at the standard rate, 28 rupees per putti.

* This is the rate as given by Mr. Travers.

	M.P. F. C.
The correct rate is	5 12 21·76
Thus—	
4 Putties at 7 pagodas	28 0 0
Deduct fees at 6¼ per cent.	1 42 51·2
	26 9 28·8
Ryot's share at $\frac{6}{10}$	20 49 7·04
Government share at $\frac{4}{10}$	5 12 21·76
	26 9 28·8

The Board give the rate as 21 rupees. Their arithmetic is bad. They take fees as Rupees 7¼ instead of Rupees 7·28. The true rate is Rupees 20-15-1.

II.—Those irrigated by picottahs from shallow wells, nullahs, or pools. This irrigation was called "Yetampotalu." Two crops were usually raised, and the circar share at $\frac{5}{20}$ths of the net produce was worth Madras Pagodas 10-26-0.* The first crop was estimated at $2\frac{1}{2}$ putties, and, therefore, the rate where only one crop could be raised was Madras Pagodas 6-29-20.

III.—Those irrigated by hand (Cheyipotalu), principally "sandy soils near the sea-shore under high sand-hills from which water oozes into pools cut for the purpose." These lands produced two crops amounting to 3 putties. They were accordingly rated Madras Pagodas 5-47-10,† the Government share being taken at $\frac{6}{20}$.‡

In assessing the jarib cultivation or gardens growing turmeric, betel, tobacco, and vegetables, Mr. Travers adhered to the rates established by custom under the former government. The rates were not on the land but on the crop. They were as follows:—

	Per Gorru.
Betel cultivation	from Rs. 290 to Rs. 116
Sugar-cane do.	„ „ 232 to „ 116
Tobacco do.	„ „ 174 to „ 29
Ginger and garlic cultivation ...	„ „ 116 to „ 58
Cocoanut plantations	„ „ 116 to „ 29
Chillies	„ „ 87 to „ 29
Sanu, hemp, and vegetables	„ 29
Land reserved for transplanting betel, from Rupees 29 to Rupees 4 per gorru.§	

The figures in the table of rates above given show the whole extent of the dry and wet arable lands surveyed and classified, and it is clear that a considerable portion of the waste land was measured and classed, as we find Mr. Travers, in order to form his jammabundy for fusli 1212, deducting from the kist on all the land classified‖ Madras Pagodas 1,52,080 (Rupees 6,08,320) as the rent of land which the

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* Mr. Travers. The Board give 42 rupees.

The true rates are for double crop Madras Pagodas 10-24-43·52, or Rupees 41-14-2. The true rate for single crop Yetampotalu is Madras Pagodas 6-27-59·2.

† Mr. Travers. True rate is Madras Pagodas 5-46-24·48, or Rupees 23-8-11·9. The Board give 23¾. Their percentage is again wrong.

‡ Dry lands converted into garden were charged dry kist for three years, and thereafter full assessment. It does not appear how dry lands converted into wet were charged; double crop lands were charged double assessment. They were of very small extent. Report, paragraphs 45, 46.

§ It is curious that, with the exception of the last, all these rates are multiples of 29. The rates are taken from Mr. Smalley's Instructions to "syr. Taramdars" in 1825.

‖ Madras Pagodas 5,25,362. Rupees 21,01,448.

inhabitants were unable then to cultivate, but which it was necessary to consider in valuing the state resources in the district. The settlement on dry and wet lands for fusli 1212 thus amounted to Rupees 3,73,281. The total adjusted demand of the year was Madras Pagodas 5,35,799 (Rupees 21,43,196), being a net increase of Madras Pagodas 80,378 on the settlement of fusli 1211. The increase on the land revenue proper (excluding in both cases jarib collections, shrotriams, and peishcush) was 31,935 pagodas, or if we add to this sum Pagodas 73,523,* the amount of ready money collections,† which were included in the land rent of that year,‡ we find that the result of Mr. Travers' survey and classification was to raise the revenue from land Madras Pagodas 1,05,458 (Rupees 4,21,832). In fixing the jamma§ the division of the crop adopted was—

	Per cent.
Government share at $\frac{11}{20}$	= 51·425
Ryot's share $\frac{9}{20}$	= 42·075
Fees	6·500
	100·000

* The demand from all sources was Pagodas 5,35,799-7-7½. The other items of the revenue were—

	M. P.
Garden land	24,518
Ready money collections, including jarib, kist, pullari, motur-pha, &c....	68,429
Peishcush	10,425
Shrotriams	23,423
Farms and licenses	858
Salt	22,000
Sayer	9,500
Nazzers and rasums	2,200
Tahrar Parakhai	1,170

The particulars of peishcush were—

	P.	F.	C.		P.	F.	C.
Udayagiri	3,439	16	20	Chittetivasi	775	9	60
Sundi	4,100	0	0	Torravari	50	0	0
Urtavari	1,021	0	0	Tadi Boyinavar ...	40	0	0
Balaravu	1,000	0	0				

The Sayidapuram peishcush was not paid at Nellore, but to the Collector of Peshkush, W. Pollams.

The rasums were made up chiefly by the Pelur rasums paid for the Pelur Taluq, now comprised in Ongole, and belonging to the Rajah of Venkatagiri. It seems that they had been paid originally to the Rajahs of Ongole.

† Travers to Board, No. 204, 22nd December 1804.

‡ As above, paragraph 10.

§ In his first report, paragraph 96, Mr. Travers proposed to give the holders of dry land in the western taluqs 10 in 20, and this was approved by the Board and Government (letter, 24th March 1803). No allusion is made to this by Mr. Travers in his second report, but presumably the measure was carried out, though paragraph 42 of his report militates against this.

It has been seen that by the division regulating the first settlement the government share was 55 per cent. of the gross produce, or 57·14 of the net, deducting the fees paid. In the present settlement the ancient custom of dividing the net produce was reverted to. Mr. Travers in fixing his rents allowed for fees of all kinds 6½ per cent. of the gross produce;* but in many villages the fees customarily deducted before division were much more, and in such cases it is plain that by his system the burden was thrown on the ryots, out of whose share the fees had to come.† The second characteristic of Mr. Travers' settlement, namely, the apportionment of the land to individual ryots, and his main reasons for adopting it, have been mentioned. He found that the resources of the inhabitants were not adequate for the cultivation of all the arable land, and that a large portion of it was there of nominal present value to the state; it was, however, necessary for the object in view that this land should be assessed and should also be divided,‡ the amount of the assessment on the uncultivated portion being remitted. The land was divided according to the ploughs possessed by each ryot and kauls granted to each; the division was among the kadims and such payakaries as wished to participate. The assessment of the pullari on the land was the third great change made by Mr. Travers. The tax had been charged according to the number of cattle, and this mode gave great facilities for fraud. Mr. Travers transferred it to the "arable" land, "according to the proportion of amount§ now paid by each individual." The demand for fusli 1212 was so divided, it does not appear how. Mr. Travers says: "The amount of revenue at present derived will be secured," and the head inhabitants, who were the great possessors of cattle, would have to arrange with the poorer ryots for pasturage. The amount, however, was not the same in fusli 1213.‖ The diminution may be owing to the proportion or rate arrived at in fusli 1212 having been continued in 1213, when the amount of revenue was less.

The following passage occurs in Mr. Smalley's letter of 7th October 1825: "The aggregate revenue of each village was thus" (by adding

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* The amount allowed for fees was divided, it seems from some of the kalavasam statements still preserved, in the proportion of the customary amounts of the several fees. The fees were paid to poligars, curnams, artisans, vetties, mohatads, village and other deities, dancing-girls, persons who performed at swinging festivals, and many others.

† See Mr. Fraser's Report, dated 1st October 1819, paragraph 29. He points out that this was a heavy burden when the Poligars' fees alone amounted to 6½ per cent.

‡ In order to do away with an idea that such lands were common property.

§ Therefore "arable" means "*cultivated.*" It was on cultivated land only that the ryots paids.

‖

	Rs.
Fusli 1211	77,613
„ 1212	63,704
„ 1213	57,883

ready money collections to the taram kist) "formed, and if it was found to correspond with the revenue of the village apportioned on a given beriz of the whole zillah which Mr. Travers previously fixed, it was confirmed. In cases where it was necessary to increase the first-mentioned revenue he increased the produce of some soils, or included some land of lower classes in higher ones, and so made up the difference. In the same manner the taram kist was lessened, if it was necessary, to reduce it." The authority for this statement is not apparent. It seems to be based on the vernacular memorandum before alluded, a translation of part of which is given below.* It is impossible now to ascertain how far the statements of Mr. Smalley and the memorandum are true. It was natural that Mr. Travers should compare his jamma with former ones; and in paragraph 73 of his report he says that "on a selection of the villages at the highest rents they have been known to produce within the past nine years" the amount was 4,76,460 pagodas, while his jamma was 4,66,221 pagodas on the rented lands. It was, however, higher than the highest jamma of any one year.† Whether the tarams were altered or not, we cannot find out.‡

In the criticisms which have since been made on the survey and settlement above described they have been uniformly compared with a ryotwari field survey settlement, and have been condemned accord-

* Mr. Travers, having subtracted the kalavasam and the ryot's share from the produce which, from the accounts based on the statements of the amins and certain respectable people acquainted with the matter, on the classes of produce given by the village kapus and curnams, on the estimate from inspection and the kyle accounts, and on the tarams of produce first fixed by the jaribdars, appeared to be an average crop per gorru of the cultivated and arable land in each village; and, having formed a koru kist he added the nagadiyât and other items to the kist, which arose on the (number of) gorrus in the village ascertained asamivar. (ఆసామివారిగా ఆగ్రామంలోవుండే గొలకు అయ్యేశిస్తున్ను వగయిరా యితరబాబత్తులున్ను కట్టి). He then caused the tarams to be fixed upon the lands, so that the beriz of each village should approach near that which seemed to him fit that it should amount to, after comparing it with the beriz for fusli 1211 and former fuslies, and with the beriz which others told him it had amounted to. There is nothing on record to show that Mr. Travers determined the assessment on a consideration, that it ought to amount to the average collections or to the beriz of a particular year. But on examining the taram beriz he fixed in the whole, it appears that it was determined that the taram beriz should be more than the beriz of fusli 1195 (A.D. 1785-86) which was the highest beriz in the Nawab's days. The accounts of collections available were too inaccurate to be any guide.

† Which was Pagodas 4,56,828. The jamma of fusli 1195 quoted in the memorandum was, according to Mr. Dighton, only 4,16,946 pagodas.

‡ There are some signs of it in the rates, *e.g.*, we can calculate the produce and, therefore, the amount of seed on the proportionate yield as stated. Taking taram 26 we find the seed to be 2¼ tums per gorru. The amount of seed allowed for the taluqs in which the rate prevails was (*vide* note supra) 2¾ tums. This difference may be due to an enhancement of the average produce by an increase of the proportionate yield. So in rates 16 and 17 the amounts of seed must have been 2 tums and 11$\frac{1}{32}$ manikas and 3 tums 15$\frac{1}{4}$ manikas, respectively; the amounts according to the memorandum should be 2 tums 12 manikas and 4 tums (16 manikas = 1 tum).

ingly. The purpose for which it was made must, however, be kept in mind. It was avowedly, and in accordance with orders, made merely as a rough mode of ascertaining the real value of the state rights, with a view, not to an individual annual settlement on rates assessed on each field in perpetuity, but to a permanent settlement on the Bengal pattern, the introduction of which was in contemplation. For the formation of a settlement of this kind no more accurate information as to the resources of the district was necessary than would secure the state against an undue sacrifice of its interests. A fieldwar assessment and classification was not dreamt of by Mr. Travers* that would involve the definition and record of boundaries, and far more accurate measurement than was needed for his purpose. Nor had his settlement any character of fixity; it was avowedly only a ground-work for further inquiry, and its inaccuracies and inequalities were to be corrected by degrees should the information obtained be considered insufficient to base a permanent settlement upon. Meanwhile the system was calculated to foster improvement, to emancipate the ryots from their serfdom, and to get rid of the most prominent evils of the former régime. The classification was only considered fixed in the highest class of soils in each village; the lower classes were "considered at the disposal of government until their valuation rose to the rate limited for the best lands under koru cultivation; that the valuation of the lower soils would be formed from public appraisement created by competition; and that on its disposal the first proprietor would be entitled to the preference." It appears from this that even the division of the lands was not permanent, but subject to constant change.† Thus it appears that, though cultivation by individual ryots was recognized, there was no permanence of holding nor of assessment except in the case of the first class of soils,‡ and such a system cannot be called ryotwari.

Settlements of fuslies 1213, 1214, 1215, and general character of the land revenue administration during the first five years (1801—1805).

The Collector commences his report upon the jammabundy of fusli 1213 with an explanation of the causes of a decrease of Madras Pagodas 89,509. He had been sanguine that his system of makhta rents and the pains which he took to separate the interests of individual ryots would year by year

* He says, paragraph 19 of his report, "To class the land according to the value of its soil, and to form a settlement upon such portion of it as might be occupied by the cultivator, would open so wide a field for peculation that I cannot conceive a check adequate to secure government its dues."

† A somewhat similar settlement, based upon a division of the land according to ploughs, prevails, it is believed, in the Pamur villages.

‡ Mr. Travers apologizes for having limited the demand on these soils by saying that they were of small extent. He seems to insinuate further that they were so highly assessed, that the rents could not be enhanced.

increase the amount of land brought under cultivation and thus steadily enhance the total amount of the land revenue. But the season was very backward, and the ryots hesitated to take up fresh lands. The settlement was thus drawn up at a time when the prospects of the season were somewhat gloomy. Besides this Mr. Travers had by no means overcome the opposition of the wealthy villagers to the introduction of fixed rents, and they counteracted his efforts and influence in every direction.

In the course of a prolonged tour through the district he satisfied himself that the season was unfavorable. Rain had not fallen in the west and the usual freshes had not come down the Pennair, so that he was obliged to recommend a remission to the poorer ryots of 15 per cent. of the assessment on their wet and dry crops and of 25 per cent. of that levied on their garden lands. To the troublesome wealthy headmen no remission whatever was granted. One noticeable change which was carried out this year was that the stalla curnams were relieved from their duties. As they were in abject poverty Mr. Travers suggested* that they should be permitted to retain their maniyams upon payment of the quit-rent, but that their russums should be credited to land revenue as a set-off to the cost of the establishment of jaribdars, and in fusli 1214 we find this suggestion carried out.

There was a good deal of discussion at this time about the extra sources of revenue.† At one time it was proposed to abolish all transit duties and levy town duties; at another time a draft regulation was forwarded, proposing a system of duty on salt instead of the monopoly; next, grain duties were discontinued, and a report was called for‡ on an increase of duties on betel and tobacco. The manufacture of cloth by individuals was prohibited,§ and a few months afterwards the prohibition was withdrawn.‖ In the midst of these proposals and arguments, which anticipate much that has been said in 1870, we find the first Board's experiment. Some seed of the Samunti plant, the fibres of which are used in making ropes, was sent¶ to the Collector for trial and report.

A pension of Rupees 1,000 per mensem was sanctioned for the Zemindar of Ongole after considerable correspondence. His family history is to be found in Miscellaneous Book No. 132 of 1804 and No. 27 of 1805 in the Collector's cutcherry. The Jaghiredar of Udayagiri asked for a fresh sunnud for his son, which he obtained.**

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* To Board, 31st July 1804.
† From Board, August 3rd, 1803.
‡ From Board, 12th November 1804.
§ 27th December 1803.
‖ 27th November 1804.
¶ From Board, 19th October 1803.
** No. 140 of 1804.

In October 1804 there occurred a most disastrous inundation of the Pennair. The causeway, which formed the only means of communication between Nellore and the south, was entirely carried away, and a broad and rapid flood flowed on either side of the town, which seemed to be on the verge of submersion. The Nellore tank was breached in three or four places, and, when the waters subsided almost as quickly as they had risen, intelligence came in from all sides of ruined tanks and fields covered with silt. The damage was especially great in those villages which lie between Nellore and the coast. Ten days after the date of the Collector's report repairs were sanctioned by the Board, but the ryots were disheartened by this catastrophe, and Mr. Travers gave up his efforts to induce them to cultivate. However, when left to themselves, they exceeded his estimate by gorrus 4,576, and he once more expressed a hope that he had at length overcome the opposition of the wealthy "principals."

Next year, five years after he had taken possession of the district, he still harps upon the same string, as he had found that the ryots in some cases had united to give up the entire rents or joint account to the management of the principal ryot of the village, but he was happy to see that the self-interest of the individual and the malpractices of the headmen were destroying this pernicious influence. Mr. Travers, however, admits that there are difficulties in the way of a settlement with so many individuals. Some ryots threw up their cowles for the ensuing year from a wish to reduce the value fixed on their fields. Their complaint of over-assessment was heard, and an offer was made to them to correct the valuation of the field upon the next year's crop; but that crop was sown, grown, reaped, and valued under the surveillance of Government peons, who received 25 per cent. of the produce. The deficiency in the estimated collections caused by the relinquishment of land and the absconding of the cultivators was compensated by the extra revenue, of which an important item was the sum charged on land not included in the settlement which was taken up afterwards for grazing or was surreptitiously cultivated. But this mode of reckoning collections to be equal to estimates seems to be somewhat fallacious when we find that 25 per cent. of this extra revenue went to recompense "the lower class of servants," through whose vigilant superintendence it was obtained.

We now reach a convenient period to review the administration of the British Collector during the first five years of his rule. It is impossible to deny that his efforts were crowned with considerable success, and that Mr. Fraser, a later Collector, was justified in his statement that Mr. Travers "displayed an uncommon share of industry, zeal, and perseverance." Many circumstances, however, told in his favor. The drought of 1803 and the flood of 1804 notwithstanding,

these five years were, on the whole, favorable. Although the corrupt renters and wealthy Reddis withstood him at every point, yet the people must have speedily learned that his sway was more just and more lenient than was that of the Nawab's myrmidons. His authority was believed by the ryots to be well nigh despotic, and that could not fail to strengthen his hands. There was no Zillah Court to divide his power and interpret the regulations so as to curb the revenue officials. He evidently believed the resources of his district to be much greater than they really were. Copper mines promised incalculable wealth. The area under cultivation was capable of great expansion. Thus he was not restrained by any scruples from imposing what in some cases was really a rack-rent in his efforts to make a favorable report to the Board. The intrigues of the "principals" in Nellore Taluq obtained some advantageously situated lands at a mere quit-rent, but the majority of the ryots were assessed to the utmost limit. Three years after this, Mr. Oakes, then Acting Collector, informed the Board that "the great defalcations in some of the villages must have proceeded from corruption on the part of the servants employed in the valuation of the soil. It was then that an opportunity was afforded to the head inhabitants through bribery to cause the best land to be adjudged at the rate fixed on that of the worst description, while the poorer classes, not having it in their power to purchase favor, were too highly assessed. Numbers of them have petitioned for a re-examination, declaring it to be totally out of their power to pay according to the present valuation." And in addition to levying a heavy sist the Collector was enabled to show small balances by the system of charging deficiencies (or "defalcations" as he terms them) on the neighbours in the same village and also by charging the full assessment from a ryot* whether he had relinquished one or more of his fields or not, thus uniting all the advantages to Government of the individual ryotwar and village rent systems. The collections of these five years stood unequalled until comparatively recent years; but it is evident that the limit of taxation was reached, for when there was a partial drought in fusli 1213 Mr. Travers was forced to recommend large remissions, and many ryots fled across the ghauts into the Ceded Districts, where they were able to obtain land on better terms. Not a word of compunction for those families driven from their homes by his exactions falls from the official pen of the Collector of Revenue. He waxes indignant at their neglect of the duty they owe to Government.

Close of Mr. Travers' administration.

The year 1806-7, or fusli 1216, was most disastrous, and the Collector had to report that his collections amounted to only 43¼ per cent. of the collections for the preceding

* Jammabundy Report, fusli 1213.

year. In the taluq of Nellore the deficiency was 60 per cent. It was utterly impossible to exact the stipulated rents.* Any attempt to have done so would have driven the people over the frontier or diminished the capital necessary for next year's cultivation. Mr. Travers did not, however, relinquish the principle of his settlement, and the valuation was fixed at exactly the same rate as that which the ryots had paid in the previous season. They had profited by the abundance of that year, and those who had stored grain were now able to sell it at famine prices, and thus, in many instances, ryots who had not had any return whatever from the seed sown were nevertheless able to pay some part of the demand.

The least unfortunate mutta was that of Chendaloor, in the extreme north of the district. There the cultivators profited by some slight partial rains in April 1807 to sow dry crops, which were reaped when prices were very high. From this cause the collections in this mutta stood almost at the figure of fusli 1215. The magani (wet) lands suffered to a greater extent even than the enormous decrease of revenue would indicate.† The demand was fixed, as the Collector avows, not with reference to the produce, but with reference to the wealth of the ryot; in other words, the ryot had to pay out of the savings of past years. But even a demand thus settled fell far short of the fixed demand, and for the balance Mr. Travers took bonds payable in one, two, and three years. In so doing, however, his only object seems to have been to preserve the principle of the settlements, for upon his recommendation the balances were remitted, for the failure of the crops was not the only circumstance which lessened the ryot's capital. The cattle had all been driven to the western taluqs and to the banks of the Kistna for pasture, and were there decimated by a murrain.

The Lumbadies and Brinjarries could find no pasturage on the road for their pack-bullocks, so did not come to the coast, and in this way the drought caused a decrease of Madras Pagodas 3,38,000 in the collections under the head of salt.

The Shrotriamdars and Zemindars were reduced to a sorry plight. The Woodatawari and Chittatawari Poligars were utterly unable to pay any part of their contributions, and the Collector recommended that the poliems should be taken under the Court of Wards and that Government should assume charge of the police duties. Some Shrotriamdars abandoned their villages, which were taken under charge of the revenue authorities; others gave security for the future discharge of their liabilities, and this was accepted, as nothing better was to be had; others again could offer absolutely nothing. To these Mr.

* Settlement Report, fusli 1216, paragraph 3.
† Do. do. do. 6.

Travers recommended indulgence, as, in his opinion, the profits from a shrotriam village were very trifling.

The season of fusli 1217 was favorable, but the district could not at once recover from the effects of so severe a drought. Some of the ryots who had crossed the frontier returned too late to take full advantage of the cultivation, and, as encouragement, received puttahs at a lower rate than that of former years. There was a scarcity of tilling-cattle, and the ryots entered into partnerships under joint puttahs, in order that the cattle which remained should be utilized to the utmost. The sale of salt was still limited in consequence of the number of pack-bullocks that had perished from scarcity of forage. Under these circumstances the revenue was below the collection of fusli 1215, although it showed a vast increase upon that of the previous disastrous fusli.

The report for fusli 1218 was written by Mr. Oakes, Acting Collector. During this season rats and other vermin had done damage to the dry crops to an extent never before known, and which had a perceptible effect upon the collections.

The Acting Collector takes occasion to observe to the Board that the system of compelling the ryot to pay a proportion of his sist in every month forces him to sell his grain at the merchant's own price,* and suggests that the kistbundi should be altered so that no demand should be made upon the ryot until he has had time to dispose of his produce at market prices.

There was considerable confusion in the district about this time in consequence of the abandonment of the ryotwari system and introduction of village rents, but also in consequence of Mr. Thackeray's measures, of which more in the next paragraph. The ryotwari system had existed for six years under Mr. Travers' management until, in 1808, Government ordered the substitution of village rents to be concluded for a period of three years in the first instance. "This mode of settlement appears," it is stated, "to accord with the long-established usage of the country; to be compatible with its progressive improvement; to be adapted to the established system of interhal judicature; and to have the advantage of facilitating the future introduction of the permanent settlement." Before these rents were fully established Mr. Travers left the district.

Mr. W. Thackeray's investigation.

Towards the end of 1808 several natives appeared in Madras and presented a petition to Sir George Barlow, alleging that the Collector of Nellore, his Peishcar Veerasawmi Naidu, and other officials had been guilty of peculations in various departments, embezzling a total amount of Madras Pagodas 1,30,950. These men stated that they had been deputed by the people

* See Shasha Pillay's case in Mr. Thackeray's Report.

of Nellore to lay this petition before Government. The Governor in Council, after consulting the Board of Revenue, directed the Junior Member, Mr. Thackeray, to proceed "with all secrecy and promptitude" to Nellore and investigate these charges. No attempt was made to discover who the petitioners really were. No effort was made to ascertain if they were really deputed from Nellore, or if there was a shadow of foundation for their allegations. It was not considered that a Collector could not on short notice remove the vouchers of a seven-years' administration. Five days after the date of the Board's order Mr. Thackeray was in Nellore, despatching emissaries to secure the various records, and Mr. Travers, who was then at Ongole, received copies of a proclamation which was to be promulgated by beat of tom-tom in every cusbah town. The Peishcar was at once suspended.

On December 4th, six days after Mr. Thackeray had arrived at Nellore, he writes to the Collector that one Davul Raza Sooriah had informed him that the Amil and Peishcar of Revuru District had levied extra collections, and that "as their loss can easily be supplied by men just as good as themselves, and as it is impossible to discover the truth while they are in office," they were to be removed and the appointment of Amil thus rendered vacant was to be given to the informer Sooriah. On the same day Mr. Thackeray writes to the Collector a second letter ordering the dismissal of the Tahsildar of Nellore, because through fear of him the inhabitants were deterred from giving information. He remarked that "no harm can result from turning out any native servant, and some good is likely to ensue, because there are plenty of others out of place just as good as those in place, and because there is no native servant so pure as to be above suspicion; it is, therefore, politic to turn them out sometimes in order to try them." Upon receipt of these orders Mr. Travers adopted an antagonistic tone, and in strong terms remonstrated with Mr. Thackeray. He stated that the informer Sooriah, to whom he was ordered to despatch a sunnud as Amil of Revuru, had been an Amin in that district, but had been dismissed for torturing a native and for false accusations against the Amildar. To this Mr. Thackeray curtly replies that "if Sooriah tortures any inhabitants they may complain in court; as for his bringing false accusations it only shows his zeal for the service," and proceeds to ask for "an abstract of the total collections and total disbursements of each year, including every farthing brought to, or disbursed from, the treasury." Another informer was placed in charge of Nellore Taluq "to sift the management to the bottom." Meanwhile Mr. Thackeray at Nellore used his utmost endeavours to assure the inhabitants that his inquiry was a stern reality. He harangued the crowd; he exhorted with warmth all who came near him to speak out; he prohibited by proclamation any one

from speaking to the Peishcar; he threatened those who did not give information; he promised rewards and places to those who brought information; and, in short, "used every means in his power to shake the authority of the Collector and his servants."

Mr. Thackeray had gone to Nellore without seeing any one of the petitioners; but on his arrival there a tobacco merchant named Soobannah presented himself as one of the petitioners, and a few days afterwards the Board sent up another named Narsoo. These two were joined by one Venkatrow, and Mr. Thackeray exhorted them to declare the shape, the nature, and the extent of the frauds which they had brought to the notice of Government. They gave him many loose scraps of information, dark hints and vague conjectures, and he at once saw that they knew less of the affairs of the district than he did himself.

About the middle of December the Board sent instructions to inquire into the rental of the Sangam villages. The petitioners, who by this time had drawn to themselves one Mootial Reddy, promised by his aid and influence to get the people to rent their own villages at 4,000 or 5,000 pagodas beyond the sum at which Mr. Travers had farmed them to Venkata Rama Reddy. Mr. Thackeray went to Sangam, but found that the inhabitants of only eight villages could be induced to rent them, and that by interfering he should make a worse business of the matter than Mr. Travers had done. No one willingly came near him; no one complained or gave any information until he had harangued them, and the petitioners had been employed night and day in exhorting and engaging some persons to confess that they had bribed Veerasawmi Naidu.

Meanwhile, the informer Sooriah, after examining the accounts of Revuru, reported the discovery of peculations to the amount of Pagodas 443, and Royunantidass, who had been sent to Ongole with a duffadar and eight disbanded peons, brought to light about Pagodas 792, which had been embezzled. The petitioners were allowed to nominate three persons, who were sent with an establishment of goomastahs and peons to seize the accounts and to detect bribes and abuses in other parts of the collectorate, and the result of their investigations amounted to about Pagodas 200.

Although Mr. Thackeray acted with so extraordinary severity, he seems to have been impartial and just in his decisions. He returned from his fruitless expedition to Sangam convinced that the petitioners were acting blindly, and hunting out petty abuses such as existed in every district. They were forced to admit that their charges against the Collector were utterly without a semblance of foundation, and that upon bazaar rumours and their own guesses they had named the sum of Pagodas 1,30,000 as the amount which the cutcherry people had

misappropriated. In short, Mr. Thackeray found that they wished him not to inquire into any definite fraud, but to investigate every act of a seven years' administration which was liable only to that general suspicion to which all administrations are liable; that he was to proceed upon mere rumour; and that the items set down in the petition would apply to any other collectorate as well as Nellore.

The inquiry did not fail to bring to light some matters upon which the Board could animadvert. In every village was found the abuse of grama kharch, or sums paid to revenue officials. Mr. Thackeray remarked that this abuse existed far and wide, and did the Collector the justice to commend his earnest endeavours to suppress it in Nellore. Several villages had been granted on favorable terms. The circumstances of eight cases were investigated. In Vavelur 200 gorrus were given to Visvasari Sami at Pagodas 22-4-0, whereas the full rent was Pagodas 197-5-0. Mr. Travers explained that the land had been waste before it was granted, and that the grant was to support a religious institution. He was thereupon reprimanded for not having obtained the sanction of the Board.

The Banians of Nabobpettah had received 100 gorrus of waste land, for which, in fusli 1218, they paid Pagodas 116-14-0, while the survey rent was Pagodas 305-10-0. Mr. Travers explained that this had been granted to encourage trade, and was reprimanded for having neglected to obtain previous sanction.

In the villages of Kanuparti and Podalakuru grants had been given for religious objects in lieu of fees levied for the purpose under the Nawab's government. Mr. Thackeray's principal objection to these grants was not that it decreased revenue, for the lands were waste before they were granted, but that a certain amount of capital and stock was expended upon them and diverted from circar lands. This is not the only instance in the early records of Nellore in which the fact that a large extent of land was left uncultivated is attributed to the want not of irrigation, but of labor and capital.

Concealed cultivation to the amount of Pagodas 994-5-10 was brought to light in the rich village of Allur. The Collector insisted that he had been informed of this, and had given orders accordingly, but the informers claimed credit for the discovery, and it appeared that the Collector's subordinates had not carried out his orders.

In consequence of the proclamation issued by Mr. Thackeray, tenders were made for several villages at a rate in advance of that on which Mr. Travers had given them. Those by the people of Venkanapalem, Gangapatnam, Narukur, and Ponnur were considered to be genuine, but the others were simply got up by the informers.

There were peculations in the Salt Department. At Gangapilly 500 garce were in store, and had not been brought to account. At

Tummalapenta Pagodas 385 had been deducted from the payments to be made to the ryots. Mr. Thackeray allowed that such abuses existed in every district, and thought that the Collector should have a special assistant for salt.

One irregularity was clear. A considerable portion of the collections under extra revenue had been carried to account in liquidation of the balances of former years, but the same remark applied to this, and Mr. Thackeray said, that if any Collector was to be turned out for this irregularity, Government would lose some of the best Collectors, for in some districts the sum thus applied amounted to thousands of pagodas.

The Board had ordered that some sums, arising from the rent for concealed cultivation, should be paid to the persons by whom it had been brought to light. Mr. Travers distributed this among the subordinate officials, and Mr. Thackeray recommended that he be reprimanded for this great irregularity.

There seemed to be no doubt that the petitioners were not deputed by the people of Nellore, and that the petition originated with Sri Rama Naidu, who had been a servant under Mr. Townsend, Assistant Collector, and afterwards Judge of Nellore. Mr. Thackeray summed up his report, which was submitted in February 1809, by expressing his opinion of the integrity, good intentions, and zeal of the Collector, and recommended that Mr. Travers carry on the inquiry; for he by this time regretted that so unpleasant an investigation had been held upon the conduct of the Collector of Nellore upon a petition so false and shallow, although he had no doubt that his proceedings had produced good effects all over the presidency.

He imagined that beneficial results would follow the institution of a travelling Member of the Board with a cutcherry establishment, who could stay for several months at one time in a district and examine into the administration. For, in this district, he was not satisfied with the fixed rents to individuals; the system of storing grain until the revenue officials had seen it; the changes from fixed rents to proportional shares; the granting of lands on favorable tenure without sanction; the liquidation of old balances from extra revenue; and the peculations in the Salt Department. He reiterated his opinion that the same description would apply to any district, and that the petition was got up from interested motives, and assures the Board and Government that he had done everything that human ingenuity could suggest, had promised, threatened, bullied, and cajoled, but had not discovered any important abuse.

The Board adopted the report of their Junior Member, censuring Mr. Travers for the irregularities which had been brought to light, but informing Government that his administration was entitled to be termed a fair administration.

Government removed him to the Judicial Department, and the Head Assistant, Mr. Oakes, was placed in charge of the district.

This inquiry gives us an interesting insight into the real character of the early British administration. We may rest assured that Mr. Thackeray left no blots unexposed, and that the defects which he mentioned were the only flaws to be found. The contrast between the frightful corruption and venality of the Mahomedan rule and the state of matters which existed seven years after Mr. Travers assumed charge is very marked.

Administration of Mr. Fraser.

Mr. Thomas Fraser took over charge from Mr. Oakes in 1809, and at once set to work upon the village rents. Mr. Travers had settled about one-third of the villages before he left the district. Mr. Oakes had settled others, and in June 1810 Mr. Fraser reports that all the villages were rented for a term of three years. In each instance he called the people before him and offered them the rent of their village on reasonable terms upon a comparison of the village accounts, with the average and detailed particulars of the collections so far back as these could be correctly ascertained. He entertained a strong opinion that the amount levied by Mr. Travers from the cultivators was excessive, and thus his rents stand at a much lower figure than the former beriz of the villages. The Board issued strict instructions that strangers should not be allowed to rent villages in which they had no interest, but Mr. Fraser was compelled in several cases to give the rents to wealthy strangers, as there was no other alternative. But this experiment of admitting strangers as renters failed in almost every instance, and finally the majority of the rents fell into the hands of the identical "principal inhabitants," who had thwarted Mr. Travers, and, having dislodged him, were now emboldened against his successor.

The Collector was strongly opposed to town duties, and stated that, as soon as the chouki or customs establishment* was placed in a large town or village, the Banians and wealthy men migrated to another village whither the *octroi* officials had to be transferred, so that, in fact, the chouki followed and checked prosperity. The duty on betel and tobacco was so heavy that the cultivation of these crops ceased altogether. The Zemindar of Venkatagiri (whose estate was included in this district in 1809) had been permitted to pass without duty all articles intended for the use of his own family, and this privilege being abused caused a heavy decrease of receipts under land customs.

The Salt Department was also in a very unsatisfactory state. Confusion in the accounts and corruption among the officials prevailed to

* Settlement Report, fusli 1219.

a wide extent. The manufacture of earth salt in Calastry and the Ceded Districts lowered the demand for sea salt, and the Collector was apprehensive in 1810 that the enhanced monopoly price would lower even revenue. His apprehensions were not fulfilled, for the revenue derived from salt steadily increased; but a mistake was made in not enhancing the price without previous notice, for in fusli 1219 the Brinjarries, hearing that the price was about to be raised, stored their salt somewhere in the ghauts and returned with their bullocks at once for a second supply at the lower price. Mr. Travers set himself resolutely to reform the department, though he states that "it is infinitely more easy to discover theft and embezzlement than to put a stop to them." In fusli 1219 he suddenly seized all the accounts, and, stopping the trains of Brinjarries *en route*, proceeded to check their loads. To this they strongly objected, as there was a time-honored custom that they should receive 12 or 14 seers over the parah, and they threatened to betake themselves to the Guntur pans where this custom had never been questioned. Mr. Fraser went into Chinna-Ganjam, and, after consulting with the Collector of Guntur, thought it best to let this abuse exist for the present year, and rigidly to prohibit it for the future. Further investigation revealed further irregularities. The three head officials in the department were at once dismissed, and the Collector deliberately states that all the officials from highest to lowest were corrupt.

Mr. Fraser was continually at issue with the Zillah Judge, who evidently thought that his demands upon the ryots were exactions, and that his measures were harsh. Before A.D. 1816, the legal procedure was tedious and involved, and the Collector had great difficulty in effectively preventing the fraudulent removal of crops. The Zillah Court held that distraint could be levied only for one month's arrear of sist, and no more, and in 1817 decided that the ryots might remove their crops before inspection and without permission. Heavy damages were given against a renter who had insisted on his right to inspect and measure the crop of one of his ryots before removal. This decision uprooted an ancient custom, and, in Mr. Fraser's opinion, rendered the rent system impracticable. This year also Native Commissioners were appointed by the Zillah Court to levy distress and recover balances, but they were overburdened by the greatness thus thrust upon them, and, instead of assisting the Revenue authorities as the legislature had intended, they wasted the Collector's time and their own by a tedious correspondence upon the labyrinth of technical difficulties in which they had involved themselves.

The disastrous fusli of 1216 evidently left its mark on the district for sometime, and several seasons had barely brought it to the mark of 1215, when an unfavorable year in 1221 again checked its prosperity.

The triennial leases, which expired in this fusli, were renewed for six years, and next year (1812) the decennial rents were introduced on an increase upon the averages of the last eleven years. But this fusli (1222) was very unfavorable indeed, and the Collector had great difficulty in prevailing upon the disheartened ryots to agree to these rents. Next year (fusli 1223) was more favorable, although the rains were very late, and the decennial rents were widely introduced. Fusli 1224 was a very good year, and the renters found no difficulty in punctual payments.

In fusli 1225 the Zemindar of Venkatagiri claimed a heavy remission of his peishcush, because of the damage done to his lands in the Ongole District by the inroad of the Pindarries. Mr. Fraser proceeded to the spot and ascertained that very little damage had been done, and that the Zemindar had exacted his full dues from his tenants. If the invasion did cause him loss, it probably was under the item of "black mail," for the free-booters had carefully respected his villages, always ascertaining that a village belonged to Government before they sacked it. Besides this, the conduct of one of his officials was suspicious. The 2nd Light Cavalry marched from Guntur to Innaconda, 150 miles, in four days, and were disappointed to learn that the Pindarries had gone two days before, and were now past Cumbum. They halted that day (March 18th, 1816,) to rest their horses, and at midnight, when the moon rose, marched on the Cumbum road to reach Illecherru. At Kurchur, sixteen miles from their halting ground, the Amildar of the Zemindar of Venkatagiri coolly told the Commanding Officer that the Pindarries had passed within nine miles on the previous afternoon. When asked why he had not sent information, he excused himself by saying that he had not known what troops they were who had arrived at Innaconda.

In fusli 1216 the Pindarries invaded Ganjam, and the alarm extended to Nellore, so that many ryots did not cultivate. There was scarcity of rain in the northern taluqs, and consequently many renters could not fulfil their engagements. Venkata Rama Reddy could not pay the rent of the rich village of Allur, and many other villages returned to the ryotwari system. The balances owed by the renters accumulated in each fusli, until in fusli 1229 the four principal men, in despair, formed a combination against the Collector and charged all his servants with corruption, and himself with mismanagement. They started for Madras to complain to Government, but there was no repetition of Mr. Thackeray's investigation. The Board had always preached moderation, and the procedure against Revenue defaulters was cumbrous; but there was a clause giving the Collector power to summarily arrest any defaulters who were about to quit the district without giving security, and under this clause Mr. Fraser, who had

heard of the proposed trip to Madras, threw the four men into jail. He attributed the failure of these renters to the low price of grain, and also to two severe storms which broke over the district in March and May 1820 when the sea encroached upon the land for some distance. These reasons probably were not the true causes. The rents were very low, and the villages under good management ought to have afforded a surplus. But the rent system was not successful, and "seems to have been followed by the same evils in this district as in others. Lands changed; ryots ousted; accounts neglected; industry checked; maniyams usurped; tanks allowed to go to ruin; cultivation carried on slovenly; the public servants kept out of practice; and the Collector himself, being at a distance from the people, had no longer that control which, when justly enforced, was doubtless beneficial to a society composed as that of the cultivators of India."*

In 1819 the Board addressed the Collector upon the different modes of settlement practicable in this district, and his reply is dated November 18th, 1820. He stated that in villages, whose lands were all under irrigation, the people would not consent to a lease, but wished to have fieldwar remissions on account of failure or excess of water-supply, and thus the only settlement practicable for these villages would be annual field ryotwar, or else visabadi cummatumwar. For those villages where the land comprised irrigated, dry, and waste, he suggested putticut ryotwar, the only difference between that and the collective village settlement being that, according to the latter, the villagers got all the waste as well as the arable lands of their village. Before introducing any of these four modes of settlement he considered it necessary to survey and classify the lands, as the holdings and cultivation areas had greatly changed since Mr. Travers' survey in 1801. He selected Kovuru for an experimental survey, and proposed to issue instructions to Tahsildars and others to draw up from the curnam's accounts for the last eleven years a statement of the average produce and value for each field.

The demand which the Collector fixed upon the villages which he resumed was in excess of the average for the past eleven years, for more land was brought under cultivation year by year. The Board were of opinion that Mr. Travers' classification was too high, and proposed a proportional decrease upon it, but Mr. Fraser thought that the classification was not correct, and, after fixing the aggregate demand from each village, left it to the ryots themselves to classify their own lands, directing them to take into account the quality of the soil, the distance from the village, and the facilities for irrigation and cultiva-

* Collector to Board, 9th July 1824.

tion. The ryots, aware that, if any land could not be cultivated, the aggregate demand would be lessened, placed in a low class those fields which were directly under the sluices, and, therefore, certain to receive water, and classed highly such lands as were irrigated only when the tank had a full supply. This was not the only evil. The rights of the poorer and less influential ryots were not defined, so that the putcut had all the evils of a village settlement. Mr. Fraser praises the system, because by it amicable feelings and cordial co-operation were promoted, but the real truth seems to be that the cultivators, like all Hindus, were so utterly averse to any change that they passively resisted the innovation of individual liability, and in some of the villages, which were classified with separate holdings, it was found that the ryots distributed the gross produce according to the number of ploughs which each had, and then they paid the individual demand.

There was an idea of permanency running through all these attempts at a settlement. Mr. Fraser informed the villagers that no more would be demanded from them if they improved their lands at their own expense, and that the only increase would be in the case of waste lands brought under cultivation. But he soon laid down that this did not prevent Government from levying tirvajasti when lands classed as dry were irrigated from a Government source. Another point which arose for decision was on the subject of pasture lands. He does not seem to have conceded much to the ryots on this point, for not only did he levy a tax of eight annas per head on the cattle (which were counted in September and again at the Pongul feast), but all kancha (pasturage) lands he sold by auction. The puttahs which Mr. Travers had granted in 1808, when introducing triennial rents, were permanent, and contained an assurance that the assessment on the land would not be altered, no matter what crop was grown. The villagers held that this entitled them to cultivate the pasture lands without paying any more for their village. Mr. Fraser now referred this point to the Board, but I have not been able to find any order passed on the reference.

In the letter from Collector to Board, of 1st October 1819, will be found the circumstances under which the peishcush was settled on the Zemindaries of Chundi, Woodatawari, Chittatawari, Turrawari, Tadeboyanawari, and Muttyalapadu. In a following letter, of 2nd November 1822, is some account of these, and also the Zemindaries of Venkatagiri, Sayidapur, and Udayagiri. Further information about Chundi is contained in a letter of 30th January 1823, and in jammabundy sent book No. 5 is a report from the Collector, dated 21st April 1828, followed by Government Proceedings on the occasion of a disputed succession to this Zemindary when the Sudr Adalat ruled that the succession was in the free gift of Government.

Administration of Mr. Smalley.

Pending the orders of Government on a mode of settlement to be introduced into the district, Mr. Fraser gradually brought under amany the villages in which the rents had lapsed or fallen into arrear. In fusli 1232 the villages were as follows :—

Decennial leases	243
Farm ryotwari	86
Field ryotwari	59½
Makhta rents	56
Amany	154½
Rented for one year	4
Total ...	603

For some time Mr. Fraser had been in failing health, and he left Nellore towards the close of A.D. 1823. The new Collector, Mr. Smalley, took over charge at too advanced a period of fusli 1233 for him to do anything but confirm his predecessor's measures; so, for that fusli, he concluded a fieldwar settlement on the best estimate he could form of the produce. Puttahs were given to individual ryots, and some villages were left under the putcut or farm ryotwari system; but the Collector modified it somewhat by charging tirvajasti on dry lands which were irrigated, and assessment on waste lands brought under cultivation, while at the same time he granted remission for lands left uncultivated for want of water.

There was great distress this year, owing to scarcity of water. Advances were made for the digging of wells, and takkavi was granted to the cultivators. The laboring classes were without occupation, and the opportunity was taken of commencing a road to the north through Kovur to the Talamanchi Taluq, and a canal at the seaport of Dugarazapatam to meet the Clive Canal from Madras.

Next year (1824-25) was more favorable, and the exertions of Mr. Smalley and of his Assistants, Messrs. Kindersley, Stonehouse, and Goldingham, raised the revenue to an amount which has not since been equalled. But the season was not favorable in the neighbouring districts, and accordingly in Nellore the prices were exceptionally high, as the ryots found a ready market at the other side of the ghauts for all their surplus produce. It was in this year that Mr. Smalley fixed the commutation prices for the Government share of the crops; and, although there is nothing on record to show what these prices exactly were, yet there is no doubt that they ruled very high, because for years afterwards we find the ryots complaining and claiming remission, because of falling prices.

Mr. Smalley had not been twelve months in the district before he suggested that an entirely new survey of the district was necessary.

His remarks may be quoted *in extenso:* "As the villages settled on putcut and sharut ryotwari terms have never been sanctioned by your Board, and as they are not in conformity with your instructions, I suppose they must now be settled fieldwar . . . In some of the putcut villages the ryots have been allowed to enter the worst land as arable and the best land as pasture, and afterwards to cultivate the pasture land without any additional tax. Besides this objection much land of the village is excluded and termed amany. This the cultivators should themselves cultivate, if they have been in the habit of so doing, for it will be difficult or impracticable for strangers to take it. Moreover it holds out a strong temptation to them to cultivate secretly. The rights of the inferior ryots are not defined, so that this putcut settlement seems to have all the evils of a village settlement without any of its advantages. With regard to the sharut ryotwari villages they are not fieldwar, and they are framed upon wrong or no principles. They have not fixed a maximum demand of rent from the whole cultivated lands, but have taken an average of actual collections without reference to the land cultivated in each year, and divided this upon the village. The ryots are then left to cultivate as much or as little as they please, by which the finest soils may be left to pasture flocks. It certainly has the merit of moderation in assessment, but it is neither a strict ryotwari settlement, nor is it just to the Government. In the 5th paragraph of your Board's Proceedings, dated 22nd October 1821, you have been pleased to point out the error which occurs in this district of fixing a term of years for the putcut settlement.

"In the 36th paragraph of your Proceedings, dated 7th October 1822, your Board observe that either a reduction in the assessment upon the former classification should be made on a uniform scale, or else a new classification and assessment must be introduced. I rather suppose the latter to be absolutely necessary. I have selected a village in the Nellore Taluq called Panchedu, which contains every description of land, which I purpose with your permission to survey minutely, when I shall know exactly how far Mr. Travers' former survey will assist and in what way it may prove defective. That it is incomplete is admitted on all hands, but whether it can be, as a survey, made in any way useful, remains to be proved. I do not speak of the accounts, which are no doubt valuable.

"Mr. Travers' settlement appears to have been misunderstood, and he certainly has not himself clearly explained it. What he says in one part he seems to contradict in another. But, as far as I can judge, Mr. Travers never intended to make either a field assessment or an individual ryotwar settlement. His plan was to divide the whole lands of a village, arable and pasture, amongst the whole kadim ryots, and as many payakaries as were sufficiently substantial,

upon fixed rents according to the soils and productive powers of the land, which was ascertained by the requisite quantity of seed grain and the produce yielded by actual observation. The whole number of ryots to whom he gave puttahs in this district did not exceed 11,556. Neither was his settlement a permanent one, for he considered only the highest rate of assessment as fixed. I consider that Mr. Travers only intended to introduce fixed farms, but so as to include the whole of the lands of the village, both in order to prevent the Government being defrauded, and to secure to the inferior ryots the advantage of letting out their pasture lands to those who possessed large herds of cattle. I do not think either that he contemplated the revenue varying with the cultivation, but expected generally the same collections. I think, too, that Mr. Travers' plan of survey has been misunderstood. His intention appears to have been to have made first a general survey and annually to improve it as errors were brought to notice, but in view to the general revenue, and not considering the detail of a field assessment. The error, as I conceive, arises from comparing Mr. Travers' survey to that of other districts to which it bears no resemblance. But, however incomplete as a survey, using the term as applied in the Ceded Districts, I consider Mr. Travers' labor to have been highly useful, and that his statements will be very valuable in assisting now to introduce a field assessment. The waste lands have never been assessed, which should now be done, and a new assessment must be made when *metta* lands have been converted into *magani*, or new lands have been cultivated. The expense of a new survey for the whole district, and of marking the boundaries of fields, will, of course, be considerable, but your Board will probably deem it a necessary one."

Acting upon these views, Mr. Smalley proceeded at once to institute an experimental survey of Panchedu, and afterwards of Razupalem and Pedda Cherukur, two villages near Nellore. He conducted it upon the principles of that which had been carried out in the Ceded Districts and reported the result to the Board for orders.

In the meantime, the annual jammabundy was carried out as follows:—

Putcut ryotwari	189
Sharut ryotwari	43
Amany	318
Mr. Travers' puttahs	3
Zafted	48
Total ...	601

These 48 villages were taken under amany, because the ryots declined to pay in full the amount settled, and Mr. Smalley seized the

opportunity to resume the villages, because Mr. Travers' puttahs were permanent, and there had already been some trouble about them. Four of these villages wished to return to Mr. Travers' puttahs for one year, so in the following fusli 1235 we find—

Mr. Travers' puttahs	7
Mr. Smalley's survey	3
Amany	589
Total ...	599

During fusli 1236, the Collector extended his new survey to 82 villages, but he was directed by the Board to stay proceedings, pending the consideration of the experimental survey, which he had submitted of the three villages. These 82 villages were all surveyed on the model of Panchedu. The classification was fixed upon a consideration of the productive power of the soils, which were divided into four classes for dry and six for wet. The average quantity of seed required for wet land was taken at $2\frac{1}{2}$ tums per gorru or $3\frac{1}{8}$ acres, and the produce was seemingly fixed with reference to the amount thus sown. The produce of the dry land is mentioned as determined with reference to area, and not to seed sown, as the quantity of the latter varied. The grain value of each soil does not seem to have been deduced from any data, but merely estimated. The prices at which the grain was commuted were, on an average, Rupees 30 per putty (ton) for dry crops and Rupees 20 for wet. As these prices agree with those fixed for Panchedu it seems probable that the commutation prices for the whole of the 82 villages were fixed with reference to those fixed for Panchedu, in the first instance. The Government share was fixed at the old proportion of $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{0}$ths of the produce after the village fees had been deducted, but Mr. Smalley changed these fees from $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the gross produce to $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., that they might equal one anna in the rupee.

The grain values taken by Mr. Smalley for Panchedu were in the case of dry crops multiples of $2\frac{1}{2}$ tums per gorru, viz., $2\frac{1}{2}$, 5, $7\frac{1}{2}$, and 10 tums for the four classes of dry. In the six classes of wet land the rates were settled at $12\frac{1}{2}$, $18\frac{3}{4}$, $28\frac{1}{8}$, $37\frac{1}{2}$, 50, and $62\frac{1}{2}$ tums per gorru. These are not very complex, but the rates fixed in the classification of the 81 villages professedly on the model of Panchedu are very numerous, amounting to 52 dry and 48 wet rates.

The other villages in the district were, as above stated, brought under amany, pending the introduction of the new survey and settlement. The system which the Collector pursued was to take early and later estimates of the crops which were checked from the actual produce by the volunteers who hung about the cutcherry, and sometimes by the cutcherry servants themselves. In fusli 1235 Mr. Stonehouse

settled the northern taluqs under this system, aided by the Huzur establishment, and in constant communication with the Collector. The abstract accounts for each village had been drawn up before his arrival, and upon these he conducted the jammabundy. Acting upon instructions from the Collector, Mr. Stonehouse called for the particular accounts from which these general abstracts had been compiled, but none were forthcoming. He thus discovered that the fieldwar anchanahs and inspections and checks existed only in the Collector's instructions and reports, and that the curnams and Tahsildars had prepared an abstract for each village upon their own idea of what the village ought to produce, without any inspection or estimate of produce whatever. The resignation of Appaji Row, Huzur Serishtadar, was accepted, and the Tahsildar of Ongole, who had kept his whole establishment up all night, fabricating accounts which might satisfy Mr. Stonehouse, was tried under Regulation IX. of 1822.

When the Board ordered Mr. Smalley to discontinue his survey, he was averse to keep indefinitely under this vexatious system of amany the 500 villages to which his survey had not extended, and accordingly instituted a ryotwari makhta settlement for all these villages. In order to carry out this plan, recourse was had to Mr. Travers' classification, where the people would accept it, and in other cases average rates were framed as follows:—The wet and dry cultivated area and the assessment realized therefrom during the previous 17 years, and also the actual produce, was first ascertained. The village fees were deducted as usual from this produce, and the Government share of 11 in 20 was then commuted at the current price of each year. The average realized assessment and value of the Government share of the produce thus determined was divided by the cultivated area, and thus an average rate per gorru was obtained. From this calculation, from the accounts of the amany management during the previous six years, and from a consideration of the rates which had been fixed on similar lands in the neighbourhood, an average rate was adjusted for each village upon the area which the ryots were willing to take up. The distribution or apportionment of the rates upon the various fields was left to the ryots themselves, and individual puttahs were distributed.

Under this arrangement 175 villages were confirmed on Mr. Travers' assessment, and 312 were settled as above described. During the following year 32 villages more were settled with makhta rents, so that only 143 were left under Mr. Travers' assessment. Orders were never passed upon the experimental survey of Panchedu, so the survey was not extended beyond the 82 villages.

Several subjects were under discussion during this period. One was the pullari or grazing tax. Mr. Fraser had, as before mentioned, counted the cattle and charged eight annas a head. Government and the Board considered that it was preferable to levy the tax by means

of a proportional increase to the assessment, and issued orders accordingly, in spite of the representations of the Collector, who urged that a poll tax upon the cattle was much more just.

Mr. Smalley wrote more than once, advocating a reduction of the sist on tobacco and garden lands, but the Board were averse to sanction the change, and in fusli 1238 Mr. Bruce, Acting Sub-Collector in charge, had to take all these lands under amany, as the ryots declined to cultivate any longer under the garden rates imposed by Mr. Travers.

Another subject, which was broached, was the kistbundy. A cumbrous arrangement had been in force, under which the sist on certain crops was paid in a certain month; but this system, which afforded such facilities for interference, was changed in fusli 1236 for one, under which periodical proportions were paid.

Mr. Smalley left Nellore in September 1829, and his successor, Mr. C. A. Thompson, took charge on the following month. The season was as unfavorable in the irrigated portions of the district as had been those of fuslies 1216 and 1233. No freshes came down the Pennair, and the tanks received no supply until December. In making the jammabundy during the following months, the Collector was struck by the large sums which appeared in the accounts under the item of "Sukti," or remission for withered crops. It amounted to more than Rupees 60,000, and the average for past fuslies was only Rupees 4,000. Mr. Thompson and his Head Assistant, Mr. T. Prendergast, at once proceeded on a tour of inspection to those villages in Nellore, Talamanchi, and Sangam Taluqs in which the crops were said to have withered, and found that the accounts were wholly fictitious. The ryots paid without a murmur Rupees 57,000, and it was notorious throughout the district that the whole matter was a fraud planned by the cutcherry servants. The Serishtadar and three Tahsildars were dismissed from the service, and Mr. Thompson brought Ananda Row, Sub-Serishtadar of Cumbum, to Nellore. He seems to have been a faithful and able public servant, very different from his two immediate predecessors. On his death, three years afterwards, Mr. Whish obtained a special pension for his widow Tammaboyamma on account of his meritorious services.*

Administration of Messrs. Thompson and Whish.

The bad effects of the drought of fusli 1239 influenced the prospects of the following season, although the wet cultivation near the Pennair was aided by the energetic efforts which Mr. Thompson made to improve the river channels, seizing the opportunity afforded by the scarcity of water and the plentiful supply of labor during the dry months. Unfortunately his health gave way at Kistnapatam in May 1831, and he left Nellore in charge of Mr. Bruce, who thus, a second

* Collector to Board, 23rd April 1833.

time, compiled the Jammabundy Report. Mr. Thompson died soon afterwards, and was succeeded by Mr. Whish, who for many years had been Collector of Guntur.

This gentleman had charge of the district for nearly four years, but the settlement and general revenue administration seems to have varied little from what Mr. Smalley had left working in 1829. We see, with tolerable clearness from the records of this period, that there were very many defects in the system which Mr. Whish, with his experience of another zillah, was enabled to point out, but no change was made in the surveyed villages or ryotwari makhta rents.

The unsettled amany system and frequent changes had brought matters to a very unsatisfactory state. A lamentable description of the state of the revenue and police administration is to be found in paragraphs 50 to 67 of the Jammabundy Report for fusli 1242. The Collector was thwarted not by the wealthy ryots, but by his own officials. And not only were corruption and injustice rife, but absurd customs still survived. The salt rowannahs were written in Mahratta, a language equally unintelligible to the purchasers and the inspecting officers. When the monsoon failed in 1832 the people became alarmed lest a famine should ensue, and extensive grain robberies took place all over the district. One would expect that the natural remedy was to put the police force on a better footing. The Collector applied* for sanction to expend Rupees 1,400 in ceremonies at the pagodas to induce the gods to send freshes down the Pennair.

The Poligars and Zemindars were in a very embarrassed state. The peons of Chittatawar were no longer to be trusted with the guard of treasure. Sayidapur was attached and released and attached a second time. Chundi was under the Court of Wards,† and so fared better than the other estates. A full report upon it will be found in Collector to Board of 21st July 1834. Those who wish to know how miserably the ryots were oppressed by these Zemindars should read the letters noted below.‡ They would convert the warmest advocate of the permanent settlement.

Administration of Mr. Stonehouse.

In 1835 Mr. Whish was succeeded by Mr. (afterwards Sir) T. V. Stonehouse, who had been Assistant, Head Assistant, and Sub-Collector in this district. Government, in reviewing the Jammabundy Report for fusli 1243, expressed a hope that the new Collector would at once make use of his great experience of Nellore and his well known abilities in recommending

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* Collector to Board, 8th September 1832.

† Collector to Board, 29th July 1833.

‡ Collector to Board, 31st March 1817. Jammabundy Report for fusli 1242, paras. 12 to 17, 62 to 64. Collector to Board, 8th July 1833.

some thorough revision of the revenue system in force. The Board of Directors took up the subject and wrote more than one despatch upon it, but seven years elapsed before Mr. Stonehouse submitted his proposals for a modification of the settlement.

It may be that some explanation of the delay is to be found in the troubled state of the district which engrossed the Collector's attention. Fusli 1245 was prosperous, and the revenue showed an increase of more than three lakhs upon that of the preceding fusli, but 1246 was again a famine season, the third which had fallen upon the country in the short period of twelve years. The succeeding fuslies of 1247 and 1248 were not very much better, but 1249 was once more a favorable season.

In 1840 the jaghire of Udayagiri was resumed on a charge that the Jaghiredar was concerned in the treasonable designs of the Zemindar of Kurnool. A very full report on all the circumstances of the jaghire and of all the subordinate poliems is on record in Collector to Board of 24th August 1840 and 27th February 1841.

In Collector to Board of 12th April 1841 is an account of the settlement of the resumed villages. All those which were not rented out were retained under amany management for the first year, and with the idea of fixing a money assessment thereafter, revenue officials were sent to measure the whole of the lands in occupation of each village. The ryots were permitted to classify their own lands, but the Tahsildars inspected this classification and confirmed or modified it as they thought proper. Three estimates were then formed of the productive powers of the land—one by the ryots themselves, another by the officials, and a third from the records of the produce of former years as far as they were available. Mr. Stonehouse found that 40 per cent. of the gross produce was the share which had usually been taken by the jaghiredar, but he established the same rate in these villages as that which Mr. Travers had fixed in the ryotwar villages, viz., 55 per cent. of the gross produce, after the fees had been deducted. The grain was commuted at the prices prevalent in the adjoining taluqs during the five preceding years, Rupees 22 per putti of dry, and Rupees 18 per putti of wet grain. The rates of assessment ranged from Annas 4 to Rupees 3-10-8 in dry lands, and from Rupees 1-8-0 to Rupees 12 in the irrigated lands of the jaghire. The total number of villages was 74 and they are now scattered over the present taluqs of Kavali, Udayagiri, and Atmakur.

In the following year the Zemindary of Sayidapuram, which had constantly been in arrear for years previously, was sold and purchased by Government for Rupees 20,000. It comprised 52 Government and 57 shrotriam villages. Of these 52 villages, some were under rents, but others were retained under amany, and continued under

that system for many years. They are situated for the most part in the taluq of Rapur.

Mr. Stonehouse submitted his long-promised report upon the settlement of the district on August 8th, 1842. He had long been averse to an individual ryotwari system; for when he was acting Subordinate Collector under Mr. Smalley, after he had served eight years in Nellore, he seized the opportunity to insert in his report on the subdivision a tirade against the ryotwari system and in favor of village rents. He now deprecated not only Mr. Travers' assessments, but also those of Mr. Smalley, both "survey" and "makhta." With regard to the 86 surveyed villages he showed that, however able might have been the instructions to the surveyors, they were not attended to in practice. "They were paid by the acre, and so pretended often to have measured 50 per cent. above the stipulated minimum of 125 acres a day (which in itself was too much to expect), and were paid accordingly, and the consequence is their measurements have often been found to be grossly incorrect. The same errors exist in the classification of soils, many of the details of which, however well they may appear on paper, are merely fictitious. From the classification accounts, moreover, it is impossible to discover upon what data the classification was made." Mr. Stonehouse examined the rich village of Allur, and stated of it: "The classification and assessment determined by the survey of the several fields exists only in the circar accounts: the ryots among themselves designate the fields by the names by which they were known in Mr. Travers' time, and apportion the sist of such fields among themselves without reference to the survey measurement, classification, and assessment." With respect to the makhta settlement which Mr. Smalley had introduced in fusli 1236 Mr. Stonehouse believed that the accounts of produce on which it was based were untrustworthy, and said that this had been proved by subsequent experience. He remarked, "the revenue has suffered in two ways—first, by false accounts of produce; second, by false classification, which was left entirely to the ryots. The first lowered the rate of assessment; the second placed the worst lands of the village under the higher classes, and brought the best lands, both in point of situation and fertility, under the lower classes. When it is considered that the greater part of Nellore is assessed under this system, something more than a partial reform seems necessary." Mr. Stonehouse further wrote: "Entertaining the opinions I do of the worthlessness of the surveys hitherto made in this district, and more especially of Mr. Smalley's makhta settlement, it is necessary to explain the course which I think best in adoption in regard to the future revenue administration of the district. I am aware that my ideas on the subject may be considered peculiar, but it is the conviction that I have been led to form, upon attentive

consideration and some years' experience, of the practical working of the present system . . . I consider the ryotwar system a hollow and vicious one, and I believe it to be the main cause of the gradual decline of the land revenue of this presidency. I will venture to affirm that it is not, in fact, a ryotwari settlement, that in the majority of villages and with the majority of ryots it exists only in the dufters of the Collector's cutcherry. I will further venture to affirm that in most of the surveyed villages the boundaries of the surveyed fields cannot be pointed out; that very few, if any, of them remain; and, if so, what becomes of the ryotwar *field* assessment, when it is impossible to tell where a field assessed with a certain sum of money begins or ends. I mistake if a close examination of the lands would not show the survey classification, in all the districts into which it has been introduced, to be utterly disorganized.

"Magani lands are held in common: one portion of the land is given for cultivation to the ryot, and the next year a different one. The produce is joint property, and they share it and pay the circar share under private, but customary, arrangements with each other, and it not seldom happens that a puttah is given to a ryot for a field, or fields, of which he has not cultivated an acre.

"I am decidedly opposed to any new survey of this district. We have had two, and both have failed, and I am of opinion that the survey rates of the villages surveyed by Mr. Smalley should not be made permanent; but as to which system of revenue administration is the best is a matter on which it is not very easy to decide. We must, in my opinion, make our engagements with the heads of the village community for the revenue of the village, and it appears to me that there is no system which approaches so near to perfection as the ulangu settlement of Tanjore. The principles of this system I think the best adapted to India."

After several more paragraphs of caustic criticism Mr. Stonehouse concluded as follows:—"The suggestion, therefore, that I would venture to make, in the event of its being determined to have a field assessment in this district, is to fix a grain instead of a money assessment on each field, commutable into money at the current prices of each year—a system which would tend to improve the condition of the ryots; would be better suited to their own wishes and feelings; and one which will secure to Government a surplus revenue when prices are high, which they now for the most part lose, while the loss, when prices are low, would only then fall upon the Government, as it now does, not nominally, but virtually by the non-realization of that portion of the revenue which the ryots, from the cheap price of grain, are unable to pay, except by the sale of a part of their property."

No action was taken upon this report for many years, and in time Mr. Stonehouse was succeeded as Collector by Mr. J. F. Bishop.

Administration of subsequent Collectors.

Mr. Bishop remained in Nellore for three years, during which no changes worthy of remark took place. Prices continued to fall, and the ryots who paid according to Mr. Smalley's commutation rates were hard-pressed. Fusli 1254 was very unfavorable, but fuslies 1255 and 1256 showed an improvement. The Collectors of this period invariably commence their Jammabundy Reports with the remark that no rain fell in April and May when the cultivation ought to begin.

In January 1847 Mr. G. A. Smith assumed charge of the district. The season was very favorable, and he seems to have entered upon his work with considerable energy. His predecessor, influenced, doubtless, by the drought which prevailed, had recommended that advances should be made to the ryots to enable them to dig wells,* and the proposal had been discussed by Government.† Mr. Smith entirely objected to any measure of the sort,‡ and the scheme was not carried out.

The Collector issued very thorough instructions to the Revenue Peishcars, which are to be found in his letter to the Board of 10th December 1847, and in all his correspondence showed himself to be an able official. He died suddenly on 1st June 1849 from heat apoplexy, little more than two years after he came to the district. There were no important changes during his administration. Eight villages were transferred to Guntur in 1847.§ The Rajah of Venkatagiri died on Christmas day in the same year, and was succeeded at once by his son without any dispute.‖

Mr. Purvis, Sub-Collector, took charge of the district after Mr. Smith's death until the arrival of Mr. D. White on October 10th, 1849. The seasons continued to be favorable, and no change accordingly was made in Mr. Smalley's commutation prices. In 1852 the north-east monsoon broke with heavy freshes down the Pennair, which caused extensive inundations, breaching tanks and destroying crops to such an extent that Government gave special compensation.¶ A few months afterwards Mr. White left Nellore, and his successor, Mr. Elton, at once brought before the Board the urgent necessity of some general measure of relief for the agricultural classes in this district. The effects of the gradual, but steady, fall of prices had been noticed by more

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* Collector to Board, 17th March 1846.

† Minutes of Consultation, 25th June 1846.

‡ Collector to Board, 25th April 1849.

§ Collector to Board, 29th July 1847. Minutes of Consultation, 22nd June 1847.

‖ Collector to Board, 29th December 1847.

¶ Collector to Board, 25th October 1852.

than one Collector,* but in 1853-54, when the season was no longer favorable, the question became one of urgent importance. The representations of Mr. Elton might have been disregarded as were those made in former years, but one circumstance after another forced the subject upon the consideration of the Board and of Government. The village of Somarazpalli was abandoned by the inhabitants because of their inability to pay their sist.† The Collector followed up this announcement by a dismal account of the prospects of the season, and requested sanction that dry crops might be grown on wet lands and in the beds of tanks.‡ The Sub-Collector wrote to say that organized bands of robbers came over from Cumbum and plundered his villages.§ The Collector was forced to organize a body of peons to guard the Dorenal Pass and Cumbum Road from these marauders.‖ The compensation given by Government to those who had sustained damage by the floods of the previous year could not be paid, as it was not advisable to summon any body of persons into Nellore at such a time. Subordinate officials wrote in from all sides, doubting whether they would be able to remain at their posts much longer. Mr. Elton applied for leave to feed those people in Nellore who were dying from starvation. Under these circumstances, the question of a general reduction of assessment was taken into consideration at Madras.

Other circumstances had occurred to make the commencement of Mr. Elton's administration a troublous time. Once again the Serishtadar of Nellore was an object of suspicion. In this case Gotur Venkataramiah had so large a connexion and so great influence that Government called for a list of his relations in the public service, and ordered that they should, without exception, be transferred to the adjoining districts.¶

In 1854 the scarcity of grain was not so severe, and apprehensions of famine were not generally entertained. It was some time, however, before the poorer classes recovered from the state of destitution into which they had fallen; and we find that, when agriculture had revived to such an extent as to enable the Collector to hold an exhibition in Nellore, the populace rose and sacked the grain stalls, and then proceeded in bands to plunder the adjoining villages.

Mr. Rattiff, when Acting Collector in 1855, submitted proposals for

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* Collector to Board, 5th February 1844, 13th April 1853, 16th April 1853, and 19th May 1853.

† Collector to Board, 10th June 1853.

‡ Collector to Board, 24th November 1853.

§ Collector to Board, 14th December 1853.

‖ Collector to Board, 17th January 1854.

¶ Minutes of Consultation, 14th June 1853. Board's Proceedings, 9th May 1853. Collector to Board, 27th October 1853.

the reduction of the assessment on garden lands, and this was the first measure of alleviation which was sanctioned by Government. The rates were adjusted both in the surveyed and unsurveyed villages under five money classes as follow:—

	RS.	A.	P.
First	25	0	0
Second	20	5	0
Third	15	10	0
Fourth	9	6	0
Fifth	4	11	0

The reduction of the assessment upon dry lands was the next measure.* The necessity for this had been urged by Mr. Elton and Mr. Rattiff, and the Board supported their views and submitted specific proposals to Government.† A standard rate of Rupees 20 was prepared as a reasonable price for dry grain throughout the district, and with a view to assimilate all existing rates to that figure the Board proposed to reduce Mr. Travers' rates from 28 to 20, Mr. Smalley's rates from 30 to 20, and the rates fixed by Mr. Stonehouse in the Udayagiri villages from 22 to 20, although this step would entail a reduction in revenue of Rupees 1,30,000. They did not recommend a similar change in wet rates, but advocated a thorough revision of the assessment.

The Government took these proposals into consideration,‡ and, being of opinion that Rupees 25 was a fair price for dry grain, ordered a reduction of two annas in the rupee on Mr. Travers' rates, and of three annas on those fixed by Mr. Smalley, and this measure was carried into effect in fusli 1265. In their minutes Government had suggested that a more complete arrangement might be effected by which the multiplicity of existing rates could be abolished, and the matter continued under discussion. The reduction of dry rates had entailed a decrease of revenue of Rupees 65,920, but both the Board and Government were of opinion that a reduction of wet rates was also necessary. Accordingly all wet rates§ above Rupees 30 per gorru were reduced to that limit, and on rates between Rupees 30 and Rupees 10 a reduction of annas three to two in the rupee was made. Rates below Rupees 10 were not altered. When this order reached Nellore, Mr. G. N. Taylor was Acting Collector. He suggested various changes in the scheme, proposing a proportional rather than an arbitrary reduction of the rates

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* Collector to Board, 13th April 1853, 19th May 1853, and 28th September 1854.

† Board's Proceedings, 2nd May 1855.

‡ Minutes of Consultation, 24th July 1855, No. 893.

§ Board's Proceedings, 2nd April 1857, No. 1,006, and 8th June 1857, No. 1,912, Minutes of Consultation, 29th July 1857, No. 763.

and the extension of the measure to Mr. Smalley's surveyed villages. Further he deprecated any reduction of assessment on the lands under the Pennair anicut, which was then a new work. Shortly afterwards Mr. Elton returned to the district and opposed* Mr. Taylor's suggestions, pointing out that the notification had already been published, and, although the Board were inclined to agree with Mr. Taylor, the Collector carried his point. However, these reductions, as a measure of relief, must have had little effect except in the case of very high rates; for Government gave with one hand and took away with the other, imposing a road cess† of two annas on all lands the rates upon which had been reduced.

Further correspondence‡ ensued with regard to the Udayagiri villages, and during fusli 1268 the wet rates above Rupees 30 were reduced to that figure, and one and a half anna in the rupee was remitted on all rates between Rupees 30 and Rupees 10. At the same time a general reduction of one anna in the rupee was effected in dry rates. This lowered the revenue by an amount of Rupees 8,840.

The following statement shows the list of Collectors of Nellore from 1790 to 1859 :—

Names of Officers.	Tenure of Office.
Mr. R. Dighton, Nellore	1790 to 1792.
Mr. J. Erskine, Ongole and Palnaud ...	1790 to 1792.
Mr. J. B. Travers, Nellore	August 1801 to 1809.
Mr. T. A. Oakes, Acting Collector ...	May to July 1809.
Mr. T. Fraser	August 1809 to August 1823.
Mr. N. W. Kindersley, Head Assistant Collector in charge.	August to October 1823.
Mr. E. Smalley	October 1823 to September 1829.
Mr. J. Orr, Head Assistant Collector ...	December 1825.
Mr. J. F. Bruce, Acting Sub-Collector in charge.	March to August 1829. September to October 1829.
Mr. C. A. Thompson	October 1829 to 1831.
Mr. A. F. Bruce, Acting Sub-Collector in charge.	June to July 1831.
Mr. T. Prendergast, Acting Sub-Collector in charge.	July 1831.
Mr. J. C. Whish	July 1831 to January 1835.
Mr. G. M. Ogilvie, Acting Collector ...	January to April 1835.
Mr. T. V. Stonehouse	April 1835 to April 1844.

* Collector to Board, 8th October 1857, No. 143, and 19th October 1857, No. 148.

† Government Order, 6th January 1858, No. 8.

‡ Collector to Board, 24th December 1857, No. 186. Board's Proceedings, 29th January 1858, No. 417. Minutes of Consultation, 28th April 1858, No. 337. Board's Proceedings, 14th September 1858, No. 3,457. Minutes of Consultation, 28th September 1858, No. 1,313.

Names of Officers.	Tenure of Office.
Mr. A. Purvis, Sub-Collector in charge.	April to June 1844.
Mr. J. F. Bishop	June 1844 to January 1847.
Mr. G. A. Smith, Officiating Collector.	January to March 1847.
Mr. G. A. Smith	March 1847 to May 1849.
Mr. A. Purvis, Sub-Collector in charge.	May to October 1849.
Mr. D. White	October 1849 to March 1853.
Mr. J. Rattiff, Acting Sub-Collector in charge.	March to April 1853.
Mr. F. B. Elton	April 1853 to October 1859.
Mr. J. Rattiff, Acting Collector ...	August 1854 to July 1855.
Mr. J. I. Minchin, Acting Sub-Collector in charge.	July 1855.
Mr. G. N. Taylor, Acting Collector ...	April 1857 to September 1857.
Mr. J. I. Minchin, Sub-Collector in charge.	September to October 1857.

CHAPTER XIX.

REVENUE HISTORY.

FROM THE COLLECTORATE OF MR. DYKES TO THE PRESENT TIME, 1859 to 1871.

(*Contributed by* ROZUKHIRDI VENKATA KISTNA RAO PANTULU GARU, *Head Serishtadar.*)

The different systems of assessment in force.—Mr. Dykes and succeeding Collectors.—Territorial changes.—Revision of Taluq and Huzur Establishments.—Introduction of the new system of police.—Revision of Village Establishments.—Reduction of assessment on well lands.—Relinquishment of certain irrigation wells to private enterprize.—Reduction of assessment on lands irrigated from doruvus in the Sriharikota Division.—Abolition of pullari or grazing tax.—Moturpha tax.—Jungle Conservancy Operations.—Road Cess.—Poligar's russums or fees.—Inam Settlement.—Survey and settlement of the district.—Garden land.—Occupation, assessment, and yield of land and prices for 1801 and 1865 compared.

MR. ELTON was succeeded, as Collector of Nellore, by Mr. J. W. B. Dykes. The following extract from Mr. C. Rundall's report upon the proposed revenue settlement of the district, dated 15th December 1870, describes the state of the district in regard to the several systems of assessment prevailing :—

The different systems of assessment in force.

"When Mr. Dykes joined the district as Collector, the several descriptions of assessment in force throughout the Government villages were as enumerated below :—

	1859-60.
Travers' makhta villages	127
Smalley's do.	381
Smalley's surveyed villages	86
Settled by Mr. Stonehouse, Udayagiri villages	67
Under rent	57
Under amany	1
Total ...	719

"The only subsequent modification has been in the rented and amany villages. These numbering 58 villages, and certain resumed shrotriams which raised the number to 79 villages, were settled under ryotwari puttahs by Mr. Dykes for 1863-64. Two more resumed shrotriam villages were similarly settled during the succeeding year, making the total altogether 81 villages. Either one average rate, or two, or three varying rates, according to the circumstances of the villages, were apparently adjusted to the dry and wet lands of each village. Neither the principle observed, nor the mode adopted for determining the assessment imposed in these villages, would appear to have been recorded or reported.

"The above outline of the several prevailing assessments demonstrates, with sufficient clearness, the hap-hazard or discretionary nature of each and its temporary character. Of the 127 Travers' *makhta* villages, 50 only appertain to the principal, and the rest, or by far the greater number, to the sub-division. The pymaish classification of these villages has lasted for 68 years; but any relative order that may formerly have existed has now mostly vanished, so extensively have the old tarams (classes) been changed and arranged to avoid the higher of the rates then imposed. Several of the Travers' *makhta* villages—mostly the dry—appear to have been highly assessed, whilst many of the wet seem assessed at unduly low rates. The same is observed as regards the Smalley *makhta* villages; but the assessment here throughout the dry land is often an average rate. This modification of Mr. Travers' original assessment has now existed in this form for 44 years. Even the Smalley surveyed villages are not free from similar inequalities of assessment. As a rule those first settled in the old Nellore and Sangam Taluqs are lowly rated—some of them being unaccountably so—and the lightest assessed villages of the district. The later assessed villages are in some instances rated inordinately high, more particularly about Duttalur and Kaligiri. The true bearing of each mode of assessment is, however, more or less governed by the percentage of error determined by survey on the former areas; and whilst invariably great, this has been ascertained to vary extensively throughout all the several descriptions of villages as settled."

Mr. Dykes and succeeding Collectors.

As some of the leading events of Mr. Dykes' administration are closely connected with that of his successors, and only a short time has elapsed since he retired from the public service, the most convenient arrangement in treating of the remaining portion of the revenue history of the district will be to trace summarily the most important changes which have taken place up to the present day.

The following table shows the names of the several officers and the period during which they had charge of the district since 1859 :—

Names of Officers.	Tenure of Office.
Mr. J. W. B. Dykes	27th October 1859 to 10th May 1862.
Mr. E. F. Elliot, Sub-Collector in charge	10th May 1862 to 26th August 1862.
Mr. J. W. B. Dykes	26th August 1862 to 27th August 1866.
Mr. T. A. N. Chase	27th August 1866 to 1st December 1866
Mr. J. W. B. Dykes	1st December 1866 to 8th March 1867.
Honorable J. C. St. Clair, Sub-Collector in charge	8th March 1867 to 3rd April 1867.
Mr. J. A. C. Boswell	3rd April 1867 to 3rd November 1868.
Mr. J. W. B. Dykes	3rd November 1868 to 1st June 1869.

Names of Officers.	Tenure of Office.
Mr. J. C. Hughesdon, Sub-Collector in charge	1st June 1869 to 4th June 1869.
Mr. R. J. Melville	4th June 1869 to 25th November 1869.
Mr. C. G. Master	25th November 1869 to 23rd Sept. 1870.
Mr. J. C. Hughesdon, Sub-Collector in charge	23rd Sept. 1870 to 11th October 1870.
Mr. G. VansAgnew	11th October 1870.

Territorial changes.

At the time when Mr. Dykes took charge of the district there were 17 Government taluqs, with an average area and revenue of 270 square miles and 81,000 rupees respectively, the taluqs being then generally small and the Government and Zemindary villages being intermingled with each other; but a re-distribution of the district was proposed in 1859. After a great deal of correspondence it was decided* that the 17 taluqs should be reduced to eight, and the Zemindary tracts formed into four divisions.

In the meanwhile a proposal was made to transfer to this district 97 villages of the Dupad Taluq of the Kurnool District, as many of those villages were intermingled with the villages of the Venkatagiri Rajah, which have always belonged to this district. The Dupad villages, with some Zemindary villages of Venkatagiri and Calastry, were then formed into one Government taluq.†, In 1860 there were then re-organized nine Government taluqs and four Zemindary divisions.

In 1861 a slight change was made by the transfer of villages from one taluq to another, and the following statement shows the result of the revision of the taluqs as finally decided on Mr. Pelly's proposals in 1861‡:—

No.	Taluqs.	Of that Old Taluqs composed.	Area.	Population.	Revenue.
			Sq. Miles	No.	RS.
1	Gudur ...	Kota, Sarvapalli, and four Rapur villages	689	73,811	1,71,364
2	Rapur ...	Gundavolu, Sayidapuram, and Tummalatalupuru	644	46,948	93,543
3	Nellore ...	Sangam half, east, Talamanchi, Nellore, and two Gudur villages ...	640	137,156	3,52,185
4	Atmakur ...	Sangam half, west, Revuru, villages of Udayagiri Taluq, and 19 villages of the old Kaligiri Taluq	500	79,311	1,66,152
5	Udayagiri ...	Udayagiri, five villages of the old Kaligiri Taluq, and part of Pamuru or Calastry Zemindary	861	73,678	59,030
6	Kavali ...	Kavali and 25 villages of the old Kaligiri Taluq and one Nellore village	598	49,737	1,07,510
7	Kandukur ...	Davaguduru, Baddipude, and the Chundi Zemindary villages ...	731	94,803	1,89,444

* *Vide* G. O., No. 913, dated 2nd June 1860. † Kanigiri. ‡ *Vide* G. O., No. 1,241, dated 25th June 1861.

No.	Taluqs.	Of that Old Taluqs composed.	Area.	Population.	Revenue.
			Sq. Miles	No.	RS.
8	Kanigiri ...	99 Dupudu villages, detached Zemindary villages, rest of Pamuru not in Udayagiri, and two Udayagiri villages...	990	101,998	43,940
9	Ongole ...	Ongole, Inamanamilluru and Chandaluru	835	147,652	2,38,736
10	Polur ...	.....	442	22,161	...
Venkatagiri.	West Venkatagiri ...	.....	456¼	68,824	...
	Podile ...	.....	631	41,777	...
	Darsi ...	.....	588	56,008	...
		Total ...	8,605¼	993,864	14,21,904

In 1863 a further important addition* was made by the transfer of the Sriharikota Division, consisting of 49 villages from the Ponneri Taluq of the then Madras District. The object of this transfer was the prevention of the smuggling of the spontaneous salt in the Pulicat lake more efficiently by placing the tract under the immediate supervision of the Salt Deputy Collector attached to this district.

Revision of Taluq and Huzur Establishments.

The revision of the taluq was accompanied by a revision of the taluq establishments. The number of servants was considerably reduced, and the pay of those retained similarly raised. There was no taluq of the first class assigned for this district. The Nellore Taluq was ranked as second-class taluq, with a pay of Rupees 225 per month to the Tahsildar. The taluqs of Ongole and Kandukur were ranked as third-class, with a pay of Rupees 200 to the Tahsildar. The taluqs of Gudur, Atmakur, and Kavali were classed as fourth class, with a pay of Rupees 175 to the Tahsildar. The remaining three taluqs of Rapur, Udayagiri, and Kanigiri are of the lowest or fifth class on Rupees 150 per month.

In 1867 the Kandukur Taluq was reduced to the fourth class and the Gudur Taluq raised to the third class in consequence of the addition of the Sriharikota Division and the delta irrigation.

The pay of the Taluq Serishtadars was at first fixed with reference to the class of the taluqs. Subsequently it has been made uniform and fixed at Rupees 60 per month in every taluq.

Only three Revenue Inspectors were allowed to each taluq at the beginning: to the taluqs of Nellore and Gudur a fourth-class Inspector has since been sanctioned and an additional Gumastah allowed to each of the taluqs, viz., Gudur, Nellore, Atmakur, and Ongole.

The pay of the Huzur Serishtadar was, when the establishments

* *Vide* Notification, *Fort Saint George Gazette*, dated 17th November 1863.

were revised, fixed at Rupees 200. About the end of 1864 it was again raised to Rupees 250.

Introduction of the new system of Police.

Formerly the police duties used to be performed by the Tahsildars. In G. O., dated 19th January 1860, No. 67, the Inspector-General of Police was authorized to introduce the new system of police into this district: gradually taluq by taluq, from the date of that order, this was carried out, and by the end of 1861 the new system was completely introduced into this district.

Revision of Village Establishments.

On the 26th October 1859, or the day before Mr. Dykes took charge of the district, Mr. Pelly issued a circular calling for proposals to group villages. In April 1861 Mr. Dykes pointed out that the proposal might stand over till the operations of the Survey and Settlement Departments were completed. But, on further instructions from Mr. Pelly, the requisite information was collected, and a proposal submitted for clubbing villages and providing adequate remuneration to the village officers. After considerable correspondence on the subject, the Government in their Order, No. 886, dated 22nd May 1863, ordered Mr. Pelly's report, as to revision of village establishment in this district, to lie over.

In 1866 the question of revising the village establishments was again taken up, and certain proposals were made by Mr. Dykes. The Board disapproved of these proposals and called for a revised scheme, which was accordingly submitted by Mr. Boswell in 1867. The further information required by the Board on Mr. Boswell's proposal has been collected, and the matter is again about to be laid before the Board for their final consideration.

Reduction of assessment on well lands.

In 1863 the Government sanctioned a proposal to make over the waste well lands to ryots at punja rates. With his letter, dated 9th October 1863, No. 319, Mr. Dykes submitted a statement showing the details of garden and well lands. The following is an abstract thereof:—

	Occupied.		Unoccupied.	
	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.
Garden lands irrigated from tanks ...	2,086	14,238	983	6,953
Do. do. from channels ...	644	4,233	329	2,234
Lands irrigated from wells and ponds. Wells clear of any public sources of supply	9,180	46,539	4,755	25,240
Lands irrigated from wells and ponds. Wells within reach of public sources of supply ...	11,389	70,544	6,089	35,373
Total ...	23,299	1,35,554	12,156	69,800

The Board, in their Proceedings thereon, dated 27th July 1864, No. 4,736, declined to make any concession in favor of well lands

within the prescribed distance from Government irrigation works, but authorized the Collector to render the assessments on the 4,755 acres of waste lands entered as irrigable from wells which no longer existed as well as on the other waste garden lands.

In 1864 Mr. Dykes proposed to reduce the assessment on the 9,180 acres shown in the above abstract as occupied. After some discussion the Government, in their Order, dated 3rd February 1865, No. 210, sanctioned the proposal; the financial effect thereof was estimated at the time as involving a remission of Rupees 26,124.

Relinquishment of certain irrigation works to private enterprize.

After conducting the jammabundy of fusli 1274, Mr. Dykes addressed a letter to the Board on the 25th March 1865, pointing out the insignificance of the irrigation works in the Kanigiri Taluq and the impracticability of the Department of Public Works Officers to exercise any efficient supervision over them. The Government, in their Order, dated 29th June 1865, No. 1,470, sanctioned the relinquishment of 25 works of irrigation, and this principle of relinquishing to private enterprize the repair of ruined or silted up tanks, where it is not considered worth the while of Government to undertake their restoration, is now generally recognized.

Reduction of assessment on lands irrigated from doruvus in the Sriharikota Division.

In the Sriharikota Division lands cultivated with wet crops under "doruvus" or ponds attracted the attention of Mr. Dykes in 1865. In his letter, dated 31st July 1865, No. 179, he recommended that dry assessment should be collected thereon and the difference between the wet and dry rates remitted, calculating at the dry assessment at Rupees 3,344-5-6. But, on further consideration, the sist of 2½ rupees per acre, instead of Rupees 3, was adopted temporarily, pending the introduction of the new settlement—*vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 7,837, dated 8th December 1865.

Abolition of pullari or grazing tax.

The following extracts from the Order of Government, dated 13th November 1867, No. 2,676, Revenue Department, fully explain the nature of the grazing tax and the circumstances under which it was abolished.

"The pullari or pasture tax, which is peculiar to Nellore District, but was found in existence there when the district came under British rule, is of four kinds.

"Makhta pullari is the gross money assessment levied on the total common pasturage of a village, and is modified with reference to occupation out of the waste land for cultivation.

"Amanut pullari is the re-addition made to the so modified tax on account of additions to the waste of lands thrown out of occupation, but within the original maximum.

Alaga pullari is the proportion of the makhta pullari which is

charged on cattle-owners in a village who are not occupiers of land on puttah.

"Yenika pullari is a capitation tax on the cattle of a village, and is in fact the levy of the makhta pullari by distribution on a different principle, when any of the payers of the tax in the latter form make default.

"The tax formerly existed in the adjoining Guntur District, but was abolished in favor of pasture rents, with much advantage both to the ryots and to the state revenues.

"Its abolition in Nellore has been repeatedly approved, but has been hitherto deferred, from time to time, with the intention of carrying it out simultaneously with the revision of the land assessment.

"The Board now point out that the two subjects are not at all necessarily connected, and recommend that the change be at once made on the principle that out of the waste an extent equal to thirty per cent. of the area occupied for cultivation be reserved for common grazing free of charge, and that the surplus waste, if sufficient in extent to make it worth while to adopt the system, be leased out for one or two years at a time to the highest bidder, it being, of course, understood that no land will be kept waste for grazing if sought for occupation on full field assessment.

"The objections to the tax as at present existing are that it is peculiar to Nellore, although the assessments there are not lower generally, or specially on this account, than elsewhere; that it is very unfair in its incidence and affords much opening for oppression, fraud, or vexatious interference; that it yields but little revenue; and that that little is decreasing as cultivation extends, and must be still further diminished by the establishment of the fuel reserves.

"It may be added that these evils are the more felt in Nellore, because cattle-breeding on a superior scale and system is there a special industry.

"The Government concur in opinion with the Board that there is no sufficient reason for any longer deferring the abolition of this condemned system of taxation in favor of that which has been approved elsewhere, and accordingly authorize the Board to carry out the change in the manner proposed, viz., that, so long as the demand for land on full assessment will allow of the privilege, common grazing land to an extent equal to thirty per cent. of the occupied area shall be reserved for the villagers' use free of charge, and that, when the balance is deserving of consideration, the remaining waste land shall be rented out to the highest bidder for grazing purposes on lease for one or two years, as the Collector may decide in each case, on the condition that any portion required for occupation on full field assess-

ment must be relinquished to Government, a proportionate reduction being made in the rent.

" It will be the duty of the Collector to ensure that the common reserve consists of fair average grazing land, and is equally enjoyed by all the villagers.

" The 'kanchas,' or extensive grazing tracts which are already rented out in lots, will not be affected by these orders."

Moturpha Tax.

In G. O., No. 1,145, dated 25th February 1861, the collection of the moturpha tax by Zemindars, Poligars, and Shrotriamdars was introduced. But the prohibition was withdrawn under G. O., dated 25th November 1865, No. 2,906, leaving it to the Zemindars to decide for themselves whether or not they were, under the present state of law, justified in collecting the tax. In the meanwhile a refund of Rupees 51,609-9-0 was allowed to the Rajah of Venkatagiri on account of his loss in abstaining from the collection of the tax under the prohibition of 1861—*vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 3,818, dated 19th June 1869. In several shrotriam villages a deduction from the quit-rent, equal to the average collections of moturpha, was also allowed after due inquiry.

The difficulty experienced by the Zemindars in collecting the tax has recently induced Government to re-consider the matter, and the question of abolishing the tax altogether in Zemindary tracts and of allowing a proportionate deduction from the peishcush is now under their consideration.

Jungle Conservancy Operations.

In his letter, dated 27th August 1860, No. 142, Mr. Dykes brought to the Board's notice the growing scarcity of wood in this district, and suggested the desirability of immediate action by entering into contract with ryots to grow such trees as would suit the soils of their respective villages. Steps were thereafter taken from time to time to plant palmyra and casuarina trees in large numbers. The successive steps that have been taken in the district to develop the supply of fuel by raising jungles will be found set forth at length in the chapter on Flora, and it will also be seen that those efforts have been attended with considerable success. The Nellore system of jungle conservancy has a reputation of its own, and Mr. Dykes' scheme has been adopted as a model in some other districts.

In 1867 Mr. Boswell suggested that the Nellore jungles should be placed under the Forest Conservancy Department. But the Board having, in their Proceedings, dated 21st March 1868, No. 2,022, considered such a measure was not expedient, Mr. Boswell drew up a set of rules and entertained an establishment for taking care of the jungles. Three Wood Overseers were selected and sent to the Assistant Conservator of Forests of Cuddapah to be trained. The cost of the establish-

ment, amounting to Rupees 17,216 per annum, was sanctioned in G.O., dated 1st December 1868. The establishment was subsequently modified in a certain measure with reference to further experience and requirements.

Road Cess.

Madras Act No. III. of 1866 was introduced on 1st January 1867. The road cess under this Act was calculated on the rent value at 6 pies in the rupee. The Act remained in force for fuslies 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, and 1280. From 1st September 1871 the road cess is to be calculated at 1 anna in the rupee under the Madras Local Funds' Act No. IV. of 1871. The demand on account of the Road fund in fusly 1280 is given below for information :—

	Rs.
On ryotwar land	58,644
On minor inams and inam villages	19,173
On Zemindaries	37,036
Total ...	1,14,853

Poligar russums or fees.

Certain Poligars in this district had villages granted to them for police service, in addition to certain fees collected by them in several shrotriam and Government villages. The peishcush which these Poligars had to pay was very heavy, and in such cases Government undertook the collection of the fees, crediting the amount thus collected to the peishcush due, and remitting so much of it as could not be made good from the collections of russums.

After much correspondence on the subject, the villages granted to the Poligars were settled under the Inam Rules by fixing an appropriate quit-rent and resuming the russums for Government, so that the Poligars are no longer Poligars, but are simply on the footing of Shrotriamdars and have nothing to do with the russums or police service.

The fees in question were, in some instances, collected by the Poligars direct. In some cases the Poligars alienated the russums in favor of certain religious institutions and persons. Kavalgars or police watchers had also a share in these russums in most of the villages. In G. O., No. 2,785, dated 13th October 1866, the settlement of these russums was finally made as follows :—

1*st*.—The russums of Poligars, whether directly collected by them or by Government on their behalf, were entirely resumed. They are now being collected and credited to Government. No compensation has been paid to the Poligars on this account.

2*nd*.—The kavalgars have been permitted to enjoy their russums as usual. The russums are collected on behalf of Govenment and paid to them at present.

3rd.—Alienations to religious institutions have also been resumed and compensation paid by a single payment equal to five years' income enjoyed by those institutions.

4th.—Alienations to persons, such as Brahmins, &c., were also resumed, and life-grants, calculated on average collections, allowed to the recipients.

There were also two other Poligars—the Gangulawar and Todiboyenawar. They had no russums, and their villages have been settled as shrotriams under the Inam Rules.

Inam Settlement.

The operations of the Inam Department have been completed in this district. Village Service Inams however, and the inams of village artisans, have not been taken up by that department. The Kattubadi Inams were inquired into; but the Inam Commissioner requested the Collector to keep the title-deeds in deposit, pending the decision of the Kattubadi question by Government. After a great deal of correspondence on the subject, it was finally decided that the enfranchisement of Kattubadi Inams should be carried out and the title-deeds distributed to the parties concerned. This was done in 1870-71.

Revenue Survey and Settlement of the District.

The demarcation of the district and the operations of the Survey Department were completed in this district during the time of Mr. Dykes. About the end of 1864 the Government entrusted the settlement of the district to Mr. Dykes, who immediately commenced the classification operations in the Atmakur Taluq, and on the 11th August 1866 submitted his report for that taluq. But the Board disapproved of the mode in which Mr. Dykes proposed to conduct the settlement, and the Government, acting on their recommendation, resolved to transfer the work to the Director of Revenue Settlement.

Mr. Charles Rundall, to whom the work was entrusted, completed the field work throughout the district, and submitted a report in December 1870 on the settlement of the six taluqs in the principal division.

The new areas as per survey were, by the end of fusli 1280, introduced into all the taluqs shown below:—

Fuslies.	Taluqs.
1275	Atmakur.
1276	Nellore and the delta villages of the Gudur Taluq.
1277	The remaining portion of the Gudur Taluq and Rapur.
1278	Kavali.
1279	Udayagiri, Kandukur, and Kanigiri.
1280	Ongole.

Though a change has been made in recording the areas in the

accounts, the assessment has been allowed to remain undisturbed. The question, whether the survey assessment should be charged or not, formed the subject of a long correspondence, and it has been recently decided that the assessment on ryotwari lands should not be imposed till the new rates are introduced, but that steps should be taken to charge the excess found in minor inams.

Garden Land.

In 1866 the Government abolished garden as a separate head of land assessment, all irrigated garden being henceforth included under the head nunja or wet, and the unirrigated under punja or dry.

This change was introduced in the jammabundy accounts of fusli 1275 for the first time. The details are given below :—

	Acres.	Assessments. Rs.
Unirrigated garden land transferred to the head of dry	15,370	81,892
Irrigated garden land transferred to the head of wet	9,439	54,398
Total ...	24,809	1,36,290

The said extent of 24,809 acres was, up to the end of fusli 1274, shown as the occupied garden land.

When the 15,370 acres were transferred to the head of dry, the garden rates of assessment were dispensed with and dry rates charged, which involved a remission of Rupees 51,687.

Statement showing Occupation, Assessment, and Average Yield and Prices in 1801 *as compared with* 1865.

1			2		3								4			
Taluqs and Number of Villages according to the Accounts of 1865-66 and as compared.			Area cultivated in 1801.		Area occupied in 1801-2 and in 1865-66.								Assessment.			
					Dry.				Rice.				Mr. Dighton's.		Highest in the nine years from 1791-92 to 1800-1.	In 1800-1.
					Cultivated.		Fallow.		Cultivated.		Fallow.					
Taluqs.	Number.															
Names.	1865-66.	Compared.	Dry.	Rice.	1801-2.	1865-66.	1801-2.	1865-66.	1801-2.	1865-66.	1801-2.	1865-66.	1790-91.	1791-92.		
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gudur ...	81	65	1,140	18,761	13,685	19,497	2,052	11,663	19,234	27,605	4,691	4,830	2,10,938	2,09,554	2,67,736	2,39,347
Rapur ...	52	21	4,126	941	6,053	8,275	447	282	286	408	394	352	32,952	32,952	41,464	31,691
Nellore ...	104	93	4,238	24,831	7,675	14,337	1,371	18,657	21,662	40,922	10,660	10,005	2,70,516	2,73,704	3,67,744	3,50,636
Atmakur ...	74	68	15,809	8,000	20,762	69,600	1,525	4,883	6,747	10,951	2,100	1,102	1,75,855	1,39,459	2,32,310	1,54,476
Kavali ...	38	20	2,037	1,926	2,783	4,564	394	1,387	2,328	3,688	2,178	1,756	44,006	44,836	60,996	51,077
Udayagiri ...	34	8	1,376	138	3,439	4,084	116	101	183	101	11	4	10,640	10,640	12,708	8,416
Kandukur ...	85	101	40,424	799	54,298	93,854	3,919	14,137	1,872	8,033	5,279	3,897	2,81,708	2,83,699	3,22,263	1,58,045
Kanigiri ...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ongole ...	95	75	19,072	170	29,419	80,123	5,565	10,245	154	1,119	289	613	1,84,499	1,90,815	1,91,260	1,13,252
Total ...	597	451	88,222	55,566	138,114	294,334	15,389	61,355	51,466	92,827	25,602	22,559	12,11,114	11,85,659	14,96,481	11,06,940

Statement showing Occupation, Assessment, and Average Yield and Prices in 1801 *as compared with* 1865.—(Continued.)

Taluqs and Number of Villages according to the Accounts of 1865-66 and as compared.			4—(*Continued.*) Assessment.—(*Continued.*) In 1801-2 and in 1865-66.								5 Average Yield per Acre in 1801-2 and in 1865-66.			
			1801-2.	1865-66.	1801-2.	1865-66.	1801-2.	1865-66.	1801-2.	1865-66.	1801-2.		1865-66.	
Taluqs.	Number.		Dry.		Rice.		Extra.		Total.		Jonna.			
Names.	1865-66.	Compared.												
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Ts.	C.M.	Ts.	C.M.
Gudur	81	65	47,693	59,511	1,46,242	1,56,853	46,545	42,667	2,40,480	2,59,031	3	...	...	...
Rapur	52	21	15,758	13,434	2,625	4,295	8,343	4,260	26,726	21,989	2	10	...	...
Nellore	104	93	29,116	44,419	2,32,940	2,11,185	40,516	53,351	3,02,572	3,08,955	5	8	...	...
Atmakur ...	74	68	58,120	92,877	66,780	54,272	48,952	26,749	1,73,852	1,73,898	5	...	2	9
Kavali	38	20	6,245	7,244	14,017	22,448	5,961	3,461	26,223	33,153	2	...	...	...
Udayagiri ...	34	8	4,801	4,419	1,003	675	4,499	3,246	10,303	8,340	1	16	...	...
Kandukur ...	85	101	1,47,387	1,65,598	15,673	51,083	32,245	27,159	1,95,305	2,43,840	3	...	...	...
Kanigiri ...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ongole	95	75	1,10,920	1,44,209	1,524	7,430	26,016	28,406	1,38,460	1,80,045	3	24	...	...
Total ...	597	451	4,20,040	5,31,711	4,80,804	5,08,241	2,13,077	1,89,299	11,13,921	12,29,251	3	7	...	...

Statement showing Occupation, Assessment, and Average Yield and Prices in 1801 *as compared with* 1865.—(Continued.)

Taluqs and Number of Villages according to the Accounts of 1865-66 and as compared.			5—(*Continued.*) Average Yield per Acre in 1801-2 and in 1865-66.—(*Continued.*)				6 Price per Putti.						7 The Price of Rice compared.	
			1801-2.		1865-66.		1801-2.	1865-66.	1801-2.	1865-66.	1801-2.	1865-66.		
Taluqs.	Number.		Rice.				Jonna.		Uncleaned Rice.		Cleaned Rice.		Increase per Cent.	
Names.	1865-66.	Compared.											Uncleaned.	Cleaned.
			Ts.	C.M.	Ts.	C.M.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gudur	81	65	3	...	...	...	41	52	27	41	73	83	50	14
Rapur	52	21	3	...	...	...	47	44	32	29	70	59	...	...
Nellore	104	93	4	16	...	...	29	48	31	42	70	84	35	20
Atmakur	74	68	3	...	3	...	52	36	50	36	81	73	...	...
Kavali	38	20	1	16	...	...	44	42	33	34	70	68	3	...
Udayagiri	34	8	1	24	...	...	41	63	33	55	70	111	67	58
Kandukur	85	101	2	16	...	...	48	45	38	45	76	91	18	20
Kanigiri	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ongole	95	75	5	...	...	...	46	48	37	47	76	95	27	25
Total ...	597	451	3	9	...	...	43	47	35	41	73	83	17	14

CHAPTER XX.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND JAILS.

(*Condensed from a Paper by* Mr. C. J. KNOX, C.S.)

Civil Court.—Mahomedan Administration of Justice.—Establishment of Civil Court.—Jurisdiction.—List of Judges.—Suits, original jurisdiction.—Suits, appellate jurisdiction.—Execution.—Routine of business.—Establishment.—District Munsifs.—Appointment and jurisdiction.—Number of Courts and charges.—Present territorial jurisdiction.—Number of suits.—Small Cause suits.—Details of execution.—Munsifs' establishment.—Village Munsifs' jurisdiction and number of suits.—Punchayets.—Jurisdiction.—Village and District.—General.—Aggregate suits, original jurisdiction.—Classes of suits.—Sessions Court.—Jurisdiction.—Number and description of cases.—Appeals.—Appeals to High Court.—Court establishment.—The Magistracy.—Number of Magistrates.—Magisterial Divisions.—Appellate jurisdiction.—Salaries.—Justices of Peace.—Revenue Courts.—Powers of Collectors and their subordinates under Revenue Regulations.—Regulation XII. of 1816.—Regulation IX. of 1822.—Regulation VI. of 1831.—Madras Act VIII. of 1865.—Number of suits and proceedings under the above regulations for the last eight years.—Jails.—Number and distribution.—Zillah Jail.—Dimension and capabilities.—Distribution of prisoners.—Number of prisoners during last eight years.—Births and deaths.—Lunatics.—State prisoners and civil debtors.—Escapes and pardons.—Superintendence and establishment.—Routine and labor.—Expenses of the jail.—Prisoners confined in sub-jails.—Routine labor, &c.—Mortality among prisoners.—Escapes.

The Civil Court.

Mahomedan Administration of Justice.

UNDER Mahomedan rule the administration of justice was in the hands of a Fouzdar stationed at Nellore, who was appointed by the Nawabs of Arcot. It frequently happened that these Fouzdars were also renters. There was also a Kazi stationed in Nellore, who expounded the law, and he had his representatives in different parts of the district. The chief administration of justice, however, was vested in the heads of villages acting either alone or with the elders or chief men forming a punchayet.

Establishment of Civil Court.

In the year 1801 the District of Nellore came fully under British rule, and under Regulation II. of 1802 the Court of Adawlut was established. On 29th May 1806 Mr. T. Townsend was appointed Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah.

Jurisdiction.

By Regulation II. of 1802 the Zillah Courts had the jurisdiction in all civil suits arising within their respective districts, and all persons not being European British subjects were made amenable to their jurisdiction. By Regulation XII. of 1809 their jurisdiction was limited to suits for Rupees 5,000 and under, all suits of a value above that amount being placed within the original jurisdiction of the Provincial Courts. By

Act II. of 1836 all persons without any distinction were made amenable to the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts. Under Act VII. of 1843 the Provincial Courts were abolished, and new Zillah Courts established whose jurisdiction was the same as that formerly exercised by the Provincial Courts, viz., to an unlimited amount, suits of a value below Rupees 10,000 falling within the jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judges and Principal Sadr Amins, who were established under Acts I. and VII. of 1827.

By Act VII. of 1843 moreover the Zillah Judges were empowered to hear appeals from the decisions of the Subordinate Courts.

List of Judges.

The following is a list of the successive Judges of the District Court of Nellore from its first establishment to the present date :—

Names.	From.	To.
Mr. T. Townsend	29th May 1806	12th December 1806.
„ H. Lord	12th December 1806 ...	4th September 1819.
„ J. B. Huddleston	4th September 1819 ...	6th December 1819.
„ S. Ibettson	13th December 1819 ...	27th January 1820.
„ T. Gahagan	27th January 1820 ...	17th January 1823.
„ H. Dickenson	14th July 1823	8th September 1826.
„ G. W. Saunders	7th November 1826 ...	24th November 1828.
„ G. J. Casamajor	24th November 1828 ...	7th October 1830.
„ H. Montgomery	7th October 1830 ...	5th June 1833.
„ H. Bushby	7th June 1833	10th August 1833.
„ A. F. Bruce...	24th August 1833 ...	13th February 1834.
„ G. Bird	18th February 1834 ...	11th June 1834.
„ F. M. Lewin	1st July 1834	31st October 1834.
„ R. Grant	10th December 1834 ...	26th September 1836.
„ J. Goldingham	15th February 1837 ...	21st July 1837.
„ E. B. Glass	21st July 1837	1st September 1837.
„ R. Grant	30th September 1837 ...	8th January 1841.
„ W. Dowdeswell	9th February 1841 ...	22nd March 1843.
„ L. D. Danull	23rd March 1843 ...	8th August 1843.
„ J. Walker	8th August 1843 ...	22nd November 1843.
„ J. H. Cochrane	28th December 1843 ...	21st March 1844.
„ J. Walker	22nd March 1844 ...	9th April 1851.
„ A. S. Matheson	17th April 1851	25th September 1851.
„ M. Murry	13th October 1851 ...	19th January 1853.
„ P. Irvine	21st January 1853 ...	5th May 1853.
„ F. H. Crozier	9th May 1853	9th April 1855.
„ R. J. Sullivan	9th May 1855	6th October 1855.
„ F. H. Crozier	6th October 1855 ...	9th May 1859.
„ J. Ratliffe	9th May 1859	22nd July 1859.
„ F. H. Crozier	22nd July 1859	29th July 1859.
„ J. Ratliffe	30th July 1859	8th May 1860.
„ E. Story	11th May 1860	20th September 1862.
„ E. F. Elliot	20th September 1862 ...	19th November 1862.
„ E. Story	19th November 1862 ...	11th February 1865.
„ C. R. Pelly	11th February 1865 ...	20th August 1867.
„ J. R. Cockerell	27th August 1867.	

Suits, original jurisdiction.

With regard to the working of the Civil Court, the following statement shows the cases decided in the Court's original jurisdiction for eight years :—

Years.	Decided on Merits.		Withdrawn or adjusted.	Dismissed for Default, Remanded, &c.	Total.	Average Duration of Suits.		
	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.				Ys.	M.	D.
1863 ...	6	...	3	4	13	0	5	26
1864 ...	8	4	6	14	32	0	1	14
1865 ...	8	4	8	3	23	0	1	23
1866 ...	14	9	9	4	36	0	1	24
1867 ...	14	16	17	6	53	0	3	4
1868 ...	13	6	7	2	28	0	7	0
1869 ...	17	4	14	3	38	0	11	6
1870 ...	15	4	14	1	34	1	2	21

Suits, Appellate Jurisdiction.

In this district there are no Subordinate Judges or Sadr Amins; the appellate jurisdiction of the Court is consequently limited to the hearing of appeals from the decisions of the District Munsifs and of the Collectors exercising judicial functions in summary suits. The following statement gives details for the last eight years :—

Results.

Years.	Courts.	Reversed.	Modified.	Confirmed.	Withdrawn, Section 98, Act VIII. of 1859.	Dismissed under Section 97, Act VIII. of 1859.	Remanded and Dismissed for Default, or otherwise disposed of.	Total.
1863 ...	District Munsif ...	33	12	62	16	1	26	150
	Collector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1864 ...	District Munsif ...	32	5	55	6	...	19	117
	Collector	...	...	....	...	...	...	...
1865 ...	District Munsif ...	15	11	68	2	...	11	107
	Collector	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
1866 ...	District Munsif ...	15	2	56	2	...	12	87
	Collector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1867 ...	District Munsif ...	30	6	50	7	...	5	98
	Collector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1868 ...	District Munsif ...	36	16	63	19	...	20	154
	Collector	1	...	2	...	...	...	3
1869 ...	District Munsif ...	25	42	94	21	1	14	197
	Collector	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
1870 ...	District Munsif ...	43	31	113	23	...	7	217
	Collector	1	...	2	...	...	...	3

Executions.

Another point to be considered, with reference to the ordinary business of the Court, is the number of executions which have issued against the person and property of judgment debtors.

The following statement will give details :—

Years.	No. of Applications for Execution		No. of Executions		Total	
	Against the Person.	Against the Property.	Against the Person.	Against the Property.	Of Applications.	Of Executions.
1863	45	23	3	8	68	11
1864	58	21	6	11	79	17
1865	32	38	1	15	70	16
1866	35	46	2	15	81	17
1867	42	42	1	15	84	16
1868	28	24	25	24	52	49
1869	46	36	41	36	82	77
1870	28	43	23	37	71	60

Routine of business.

By Regulation II. of 1802, Section 14, the judge is bound to hold a Civil Court at least three times a week, and oftener if the press of business is great. The court days are Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Witnesses may be examined on any day without regard to whether it is a court day or not, but only on court days can judgments be given, orders passed, issues settled, &c. During the sessions the parties can present to the Serishtadar any papers which would be presented to the judge if he were holding a Civil Court. Applications for copies may be made at any time, whether the judge be holding a Civil or Criminal Court: in the case of parties to the record, the Serishtadar is authorized to grant copies; in other cases the sanction of the judge is necessary.

Establishment.

The cost of the Court establishment is Rupees 473-8-0: the details are given below, to which, if we add the cost of the establishment engaged on the criminal side of the court given hereafter, viz., Rupees 125, the total amount will be closed upon Rupees 600 :—

Officers.	Pay. Rs.	A.	P.
Serishtadar	100	0	0
Nazir	45	0	0
Civil Record-keeper	35	0	0
Head Gumashta	24	8	0
2nd do.	21	0	0
4th do.	17	8	0
5th do.	16	0	0
6th do.	10	8	0
7th do.	10	0	0
Head Writer	70	0	0
2nd do.	35	0	0
3rd do.	24	8	0
4th do.	21	0	0
Shroff	10	0	0
Muchi	7	0	0
Head Messenger	10	8	0

Officers.	Pay. RS.	A.	P.
Deputy Messenger	7	0	0
Four Messengers	...	...	...
Sweeper	3	8	0
Massalchi	4	0	0
Total ...	473	8	0

District Munsifs.

Appointment and jurisdiction.

District Munsifs were first appointed by Regulation VI. of 1816, and are authorized to try suits up to 200 rupees in value. The jurisdiction was extended, by Regulation II. of 1821, to Rupees 500, and eventually to its present limit Rupees 1,000 by Regulation III. of 1833. Under Section 43, Regulation IX. of 1816, Munsifs had final jurisdiction in suits of the value of Rupees 20 and under; this was extended to Rupees 50 by the Madras Small Cause Act IV. of 1863.

Number of Courts and charges.

These courts were introduced into this district in 1816: they were originally five in number and stationed at Nayudupett, Madamanoor, Kaligiri, Ongole, and Nellore, the last being styled the "Nellore Town Munsif's Court." The court at Nayudupett was abolished in 1844 and amalgamated with the one at Madamanoor. In 1858 the latter court was transferred to Gudur. In 1860 the "Nellore Town Munsif's Court" was abolished, and the present Nellore Court formed with extended territorial jurisdiction. Kaligiri Court was abolished in July 1864, and the tracts over which its jurisdiction extended divided between the Courts of Nellore and Ongole.

Present territorial jurisdiction.

The present courts are those of Nellore, Gudur, and Ongole. The jurisdiction of the Nellore Court extends over the taluqs of Nellore, Kavali, Atmakur, and Udayagiri, and part of Pamur in the Kanigiri Taluq; that of the Ongole Court extends over the taluqs of Ongole, Kandukur, and Kanigiri, and the Zemindary tracts of Podile and Darsi; the Gudur Court has jurisdiction over the taluqs of Gudur and Rapur and the Zemindary tracts of Venkatagiri and Polur.

Number of suits.

The following statement shows the work of the Munsif's Courts of this district for the last eight years :—

Results.	Years.									Average.
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	Total.	
Decided on the merits...	822	626	1,200	1,232	1,563	2,179	2,381	2,342	12,345	1,543
Dismissed on default ...	307	214	400	435	500	238	241	320	2,655	331
Adjusted or withdrawn.	867	592	1,325	1,245	1,230	1,156	1,327	1,318	9,060	1,132
Otherwise disposed of...	8	51	19	344	219	35	204	43	923	115
Total ...	2,004	1,483	2,944	3,256	3,512	3,608	4,153	4,023	24,983	3,122

Small Cause suits.

The numbers given above included all cases both regular and small causes. In the civil statements, from which these are compiled, small cause cases are not given separately up to the year 1865. The following statement will show the number of these cases decided in the last eight years :—

Years.	Decided on the Merits.	Dismissed for Default.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.
1865	547	174	669	11	1,401
1866	569	282	616	39	1,506
1867	699	230	574	19	1,522
1868	1,068	146	478	29	1,721
1869	1,188	139	545	65	1,937
1870	1,259	179	602	43	2,083

Court is held every day, and at Nellore it has been the practice to devote Mondays and Thursdays to the trial of small cause suits only.

Details of executions.

With regard to the execution issued against the person and property of judgment debtors, the details are as follows :—

Years.	Executions		Total.
	Against the Person.	Against the Property.	
1863 ...	...	...	1,252
1864 ...	...	...	2,097
1865 ...	...	...	2,495
1866 ...	...	...	2,332
1867 ...	...	...	2,242
1868 ...	...	...	2,031
1869 ...	...	...	2,305
1870 ...	...	...	1,611

Munsifs' establishment.

The Munsif in Nellore is of the 1st class, and receives a salary of Rupees 300; the Ongole and Gudur Munsifs are of the 3rd class, receiving each a salary of Rupees 200. The establishment of each court is the same, the cost of each being Rupees 120. It consists of a head gumashta on Rupees 20 and a second gumashta on Rupees 14, two other gumashtas on Rupees 14 each, and five others on Rupees 10 each; in addition to which there are two peons on Rupees 5 each and a Massalchi on Rupees 4.

Village Munsifs.

Village Munsifs' jurisdiction and number of suits.

Under Regulation IV. of 1816 the headman of the village is its Munsif, and is vested with limited powers in civil and criminal jurisdiction. By this regulation he is authorized to try suits for sums of money or personal property, the value of which does not exceed

Rupees 10. From the subjoined statement it will be observed that the yearly number of cases varies considerably; but, considering that there are over 1,000 villages in the district, to nearly every one of which there is a Munsif, the civil work has been very small:—

Years.	Decided on the Merits.	Dismissed on Default.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.
1863	636	106	252	14	1,007
1864	393	56	116	33	598
1865	600	108	184	...	892
1866	510	133	147	1	790
1867	686	147	287	...	1,120
1868	754	123	234	...	1,111
1869	844	175	153	...	1,172
1870	532	198	144	3	877

Punchayets.

Jurisdiction, Village and District.

Under Regulation V. of 1816 Village Munsifs are empowered to summon punchayets for the trial of suits for sums of money or personal property of an unlimited value, provided both parties consent in writing to the jurisdiction. These punchayets are composed of an uneven number of persons, not more than nine nor less than five, being respectable inhabitants of the village, and their decision is final. The general procedure is laid down in the above regulation, as also the course to be adopted, when it is desired to set aside their decision for grave partiality or fraud. Under Regulation VII. of 1816 the District Munsif has power to summon punchayets composed of respectable inhabitants of the district for the trial of suits to real or personal property of an unlimited amount, provided that both parties consent in writing to the jurisdiction. The course of action, in all cases filed before punchayets must have arisen within 12 years previous to the presentation of the plaint.

There has been little or no work under these regulations in this district.

Civil Suits disposed of by Punchayets.

Years.	Village Punchayets.					District Punchayets.				
	On Merits.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Otherwise.	Total.	On Merits.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Otherwise.	Total.
1863.	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
1864.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
1865.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
1866.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1867.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
1868.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
1869.	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
1870.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

General.

Aggregate suits, original jurisdiction.

Before closing this part on the administration of civil justice, it will be convenient to show in one statement the total original jurisdiction, as also to exhibit in statements the nature of the suits instituted. The following statement gives the aggregate of original jurisdiction :—

Years.	Results of the Suits.					Number decided by various Courts.		
	Decided on the Merits.	Dismissed for Default.	Adjusted or otherwise.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	By European Judges.	By Native Judges.	By Punchayets
1863...	1,465	413	1,122	26	3,026	13	3,011	2
1864...	1,031	273	714	96	2,114	32	2,081	1
1865...	1,812	508	1,517	24	3,861	23	3,836	2
1866...	1,765	565	1,403	349	4,082	36	4,046	...
1867...	2,280	649	1,534	23	4,486	53	4,432	1
1868...	2,953	361	1,397	35	4,746	28	4,717	1
1869...	3,248	416	1,494	25	5,183	38	5,143	2
1870...	2,893	519	1,476	46	4,934	61	4,873	...

Classes of suits.

The following statement will exhibit the number of cases decided, having reference to certain important subjects, such as land rent, &c.; it will also show the value of the suits defending before the several tribunals in their original and appellate jurisdiction :—

Years.	Connected with Land Revenue.	Otherwise connected with Land.	For Houses and other fixed Property	Debts, Wages, &c.	Caste, Religion, &c.	Indigo, Sugar, Salt.	Value of the Suits defending.	
							Original.	Appellate.
							Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1863...	96	128	120	2,500	1	45	99,041 7 10	5,472 6 2
1864...	111	160	159	1,666	4	25	73,240 10 4	7,300 11 6
1865...	81	162	114	3,364	4	48	93,156 2 5	16,906 3 8
1866...	101	202	90	3,214	12	76	12,186 11 10	33,693 2 4
1867...	99	91	145	3,785	6	55	1,48,986 2 0	54,289 7 4
1868...	157	133	131	4,439	7	70	1,62,594 0 0	51,916 6 6
1869...	185	39	248	4,497	...	72	1,20,470 8 9	48,335 4 5
1870...	451	13	474	4,071	...	334	... ...	... ...

The Session Court.

Jurisdiction.

On the first establishment of the Court in 1802 the Judge was also Magistrate of the district, but by Regulation IX. of 1816 the office of Magistrate was transferred to the Collector, and by Regulation X. of the same year Zillah Judges were constituted Criminal Judges of their respective zillahs with power to pass sentence of imprisonment not exceeding six months, with corporal punishment not exceeding 30 stripes of a rattan

in the case of theft, and with cases a fine not exceeding Rupees 200, commutable, if not paid, into imprisonment for six months.

This very limited jurisdiction was extended by Regulation VI. of 1822. By it the Criminal Judges were empowered to pass a sentence of imprisonment with hard labor up to 10 years and corporal punishment not exceeding 30 stripes with a rattan in cases of house-breaking with intent to steal.

By Act VII. of 1843 Judges were styled Civil and Session Judges, and were empowered to exercise all the powers formerly exercised by the Courts of Circuit, viz., power of imprisonment up to 14 years and corporal punishment not exceeding 39 stripes with a rattan. These powers were finally modified by the Penal Code.

The Session Court is the highest criminal authority in the district, besides its ordinary original criminal jurisdiction in the trial of cases committed by the Magistrate: it hears appeals from the decisions of all full-power Magistrates and revises their calendars and proceedings. The Subordinate Magistracy are under the immediate control of the divisional officers, but irregularities in their proceedings, when brought to notice at the Session Court and remarked upon by the Judge, are communicated to the Sub-Magistrates through the Magistrate of the district.

The original criminal jurisdiction of the Session Court is limited to the trial of cases committed by the Magistracy, except such cases, triable exclusively by the Session Court, which are committed before it or under its cognizance. It was formerly the practice for cases to be tried from time to time as they were sent up. But by an order of the High Court, sessions are now held on the first Monday of every month, in order that the civil business of the court may be as little impeded as possible. There is a recess of two months in each year, and before and after the recess special sessions is held. Trial by jury not having been extended to this district, all cases are tried with the aid of assessors.

Number and description of cases.

The following statement shows the work of the Session Court for the last eight years in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction :—

Years.	Result.	Murder.		Dacoity.		Robbery.		Burglary.		Concealment of Birth.		Arson.		Forgery.		Perjury.		Other Cases.		Total.	
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons
1863.	Convicted	...	2	...	29	...	29	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	85	...	168
	Acquitted	...	6	...	32	...	15	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	55	...	120
	Total ...	6	8	18	61	23	44	14	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	58	140	126	288
1864.	Convicted	...	4	...	35	...	56	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	62	...	206
	Acquitted	...	12	...	80	...	27	...	17	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	2	...	33	...	119
	Total ...	5	16	24	115	43	83	22	59	...	...	2	3	4	8	6	6	60	95	166	385
1865.	Convicted	...	5	...	36	...	21	...	13	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	47	...	130
	Acquitted	...	13	...	19	...	5	...	9	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	39	...	95
	Total ...	5	18	7	55	12	26	8	22	4	7	...	...	2	2	6	9	40	86	84	225
1866.	Convicted	...	1	...	41	...	14	...	15	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	33	...	102
	Acquitted	...	5	...	32	...	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	...	19	...	80
	Total ...	5	6	9	73	18	27	9	16	1	1	...	...	2	7	3	6	31	52	78	188
1867.	Convicted	...	3	...	10	...	4	...	7	6	7	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	22	...	55
	Acquitted	...	14	...	9	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	...	43
	Total ...	7	17	5	19	2	7	5	11	6	7	1	1	1	2	...	...	18	34	45	98
1868.	Convicted	4	4	1	5	3	5	4	6	2	2	...	...	1	4	...	...	13	14	28	40
	Acquitted	1	1	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	3	3	11	17	18	31
	Total ...	5	5	2	12	3	5	4	6	2	2	1	1	2	6	3	3	24	31	46	71
1869.	Convicted	2	2	2	12	3	6	4	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	13	19	26	48
	Acquitted	4	12	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	12	31	21	48
	Total ...	6	14	2	12	3	6	6	9	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	25	50	47	96
1870.	Convicted	...	10	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...
	Acquitted	...	3	...	11	...	20	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...
	Total ...	6	13	2	12	11	22	6	6	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	22	60	49	115

Appeals.

The following statement shows the disposal of appeals made to the Session Court :—

Years.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Total.
1863	4	...	2	6
1864	8	...	3	11
1865	6	...	1	7
1866	3	...	1	4
1867	8	...	3	11
1868	9	...	3	12
1869	4	...	2	6
1870	8	...	1	9

Appeals to High Court.

The subjoined statement gives the details of appeals during the above period from the Session Court to the High Court :—

Results.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870	Total.	Average.
Confirmed ...	3	4	1	1	2	2	...	...	13	1⅛
Modified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	⅛
Reversed ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	¼
Total ...	3	6	1	1	2	2	...	1	16	...

Court establishment.

There remains only to be mentioned the establishment employed in the transaction of the criminal work. It is set apart from the general establishment of the Civil Court, and consists of one Criminal Record-keeper on Rupees 30 a month, who also acts as Interpreter during the sessions, and Jevabniviss on Rupees 28, a gumashta on Rupees 17-8-0, and a Translator on Rupees 50, who is charged with the translation generally of all papers required by the court either on the civil or criminal side.

The Magistracy.

Number of Magistrates.

There are in all in this district 24 Magistrates of various grades. Of these, four have full powers, viz., the District Magistrate, the Joint, Head Assistant, and First Assistant Magistrates; the Second Assistant and the Deputy Magistrates and the Sub-Magistrates of Nellore, Gudur, Rapur, Atmakur, Udayagiri, and Polur have been entrusted with first-class powers; the remaining ones exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class.

Magisterial Divisions.

For magisterial purposes the district is divided into four parts according to the number of the full-power Magistrates. The District Magistrate, independently of his general powers of superintendence over the whole district, has under

his immediate charge the taluqs of Nellore, including Nellore Town and Allur Division, and a part or whole of this is allotted according to circumstances to the Assistant Magistrates. The Joint Magistrate's Division is composed of the taluqs of Ongole, Kandukur, and Kanigiri and the Zemindary tracts of Podile and Darsi. The Head Assistant's Division is composed of the three taluqs of Atmakur, Kavali, and Udayagiri, and the Deputy Magistrate has charge of the Rapur and Gudur Taluqs with Sriharikota Division and the Zemindary Divisions of Venkatagiri and Polur.

The following statement exhibits for the whole district the ordinary work of the Courts of the Magistrates of all grades during the last eight years from 1863 to 1870 inclusive :—

Statement showing the Operations of the Magistrates' Courts.

Courts.	1863.				1864.				1865.				1866.			
	Cases.	Prisoners convicted.	Persons acquitted.	Persons in Cases withdrawn, &c.	Cases.	Prisoners convicted.	Persons acquitted.	Persons in Cases withdrawn, &c.	Cases.	Prisoners convicted.	Persons acquitted.	Persons in Cases withdrawn, &c.	Cases.	Prisoners convicted.	Persons acquitted.	Persons in Cases withdrawn, &c.
District Magistrate... ...	37	39	36	4	95	109	87	8	8	5	5	17	62	61	59	1
Joint do.	84	64	52	...	88	56	86	...	165	131	184	...	164	167	141	...
Head Assistant Magistrate...	114	78	88	17	227	216	108	9	191	205	80	25	212	223	127	41
First do. do. ...	27	15	41	...	7	7	11	...	8	4	4	2	130	81	133	169
Second do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deputy do. ...	85	114	54	6	68	75	20	2	56	77	24	33	239	745	136	134
Nellore Sub do. ...	190	96	218	134	112	64	180	60	124	71	117	110	170	118	166	229
Nellore Town do. ...	430	528	317	184	427	439	250	215	565	528	397	616	708	681	490	832
Allur do. do. ...	200	127	216	70	232	160	293	63	223	208	231	51	254	240	257	105
Ongole Sub do. ...	330	294	353	170	192	144	265	59	163	148	309	52	172	105	185	149
Addanki do. ...	97	55	92	87	238	215	264	94	119	79	168	44	106	53	155	99
Kottapatnam do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	126	110	22
Kandukur do. ...	270	122	375	44	261	158	322	63	213	177	253	26	272	190	276	47
Kanigiri do. ...	260	108	357	294	230	69	379	158	128	99	141	99	165	95	271	130
Darsi do. ...	178	130	169	120	115	114	87	47	110	97	127	43	244	249	215	46
Podile do. ...	171	93	118	129	155	145	195	88	70	85	98	60	166	156	152	50
Atmakur do. ...	323	158	395	104	210	163	219	89	135	113	82	53	124	108	79	56
Kavali do. ...	120	52	198	66	192	146	234	39	152	156	166	31	81	100	59	18
Udayagiri do. ...	265	612	257	181	169	242	100	32	132	170	63	30	186	374	130	58
Rapur do. ...	169	80	69	100	103	180	32	23	40	45	....	15	53	77	5	40
Gudur do. ...	230	156	204	133	185	147	109	107	208	228	85	114	248	271	72	130
Sriharikota do. ...	63	46	140	29	80	83	23	121	63	70	16	67	78	84	52	64
Venkatagiri do. ...	227	189	50	160	264	304	114	153	114	166	25	76	140	179	47	72
Polur do. ...	100	288	142	15	162	248	113	74	161	250	228	73	109	210	135	35

Statement showing the Operations of the Magistrates' Courts.—(Continued.)

Courts.	1867.				1868.				1869.				1870.			
	Cases.	Prisoners convicted.	Persons acquitted.	Persons in Cases withdrawn, &c.	Cases.	Prisoners convicted.	Persons acquitted.	Persons in Cases withdrawn, &c.	Cases.	Prisoners convicted.	Persons acquitted.	Persons in Cases withdrawn, &c.	Cases.	Prisoners convicted.	Persons acquitted.	Persons in Cases withdrawn, &c.
District Magistrate	66	66	49	11	80	98	52	19	28	11	18	9	31	27	5	43
Joint do.	142	110	16	...	142	102	18	104	141	92	33	119	128	107	44	189
Head Assistant Magistrate ...	165	114	135	...	63	37	8	65	82	70	5	40	72	55	19	81
First do. do. ...	209	211	206	202	43	45	50	12	31	20	23	63	237	205	233	297
Second do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	63	55	51	39	10	3	4	6	...	...	...	...
Deputy do. ...	180	210	149	95	169	163	62	131	152	122	66	182	153	126	63	315
Nellore Sub do. ...	134	153	83	221	138	104	166	191	203	146	257	314	163	133	158	168
Nellore Town do. ...	891	1,194	464	704	964	1,103	580	776	1,074	1,269	538	1,010	1,281	1,528	160	1,144
Allur do. do. ...	248	228	318	119	222	163	237	119	208	227	233	57	245	220	241	302
Ongole Sub do. ...	217	142	238	139	208	200	51	160	223	146	89	172	222	140	85	133
Addanki do. ...	215	116	216	85	188	191	82	286	262	214	52	323	284	243	57	345
Kottapatnam do. ...	97	85	115	32	50	68	47	27	97	106	65	7	88	93	92	23
Kandukur do. ...	260	255	223	143	227	204	201	90	168	154	147	76	199	216	132	79
Kanigiri do. ...	116	74	139	146	175	139	82	385	152	127	57	258	97	101	57	126
Darsi do. ...	246	239	216	77	219	194	160	123	159	139	97	149	132	73	79	98
Podile do. ...	138	150	101	48	205	265	70	109	120	136	41	100	92	76	45	97
Atmakur do. ...	142	95	93	137	152	88	35	215	206	184	83	218	216	162	58	225
Kavali do. ...	137	154	57	49	97	131	37	47	132	148	70	124	151	140	44	185
Udayagiri do. ...	200	307	59	133	163	134	23	246	165	167	75	287	138	131	22	282
Rapur do. ...	104	119	31	71	120	142	41	132	108	72	47	143	107	84	56	162
Gudur do. ...	164	197	77	103	246	339	204	256	270	298	106	329	293	283	171	317
Sriharikota do. ...	65	108	58	75	67	162	39	29	81	174	12	46	80	111	15	105
Venkatagiri do. ...	104	153	37	86	111	129	23	160	114	129	20	116	163	212	28	177
Polur do. ...	127	233	252	93	101	158	33	131	130	150	55	77	106	98	22	146

Appellate jurisdiction.

Having shown in the former statement the ordinary jurisdiction of the Magistrates of all grades, we have now to consider the appeal operations of those Magistrates who are invested with full powers. The subjoined statement exhibits the number of appeals heard by them during the above eight years from the decisions of the Subordinate Magistrates of the first and second classes, as also the number of orders passed by them under Chapters 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure :—

Statement showing Results of Appeals from the Subordinate to the Superior Magistracy, &c.

Offices.	Appeals from the Subordinate Magistracy.				Orders under Section 308.	Number of Prisoners from whom Security has been taken.		Maintenance Cases			Disputes about Land or Water.
	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Total.		To keep the Peace.	For Good Behaviour.	Ordered.	Dismissed.	Total.	Number of
1863.											
District Magistrate ...	15	1	6	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Joint do. ...	10	...	2	12	...	...	...	1	3	4	...
Head Assistant Magistrate.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...
Total ...	25	1	8	34	...	...	1	3	3	6	...
1864.											
District Magistrate ...	17	2	12	31	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Joint do. ...	13	1	6	20	...	...	2	...	1	1	...
Head Assistant Magistrate.	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	1
Assistant Magistrate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	30	3	18	51	...	1	9	...	1	1	1
1865.											
District Magistrate ...	23	1	10	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Joint do. ...	6	1	10	17	...	...	2	2	4	6	...
Head Assistant Magistrate.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Assistant Magistrate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	29	2	20	51	...	...	3	2	4	6	...
1866.											
District Magistrate ...	45	3	17	65	...	...	...	1	5	6	...
Joint do. ...	10	1	10	21	...	...	3	3	3	6	...
Head Assistant Magistrate.	2	1	...	3	...	...	4	4	2	6	3
Assistant Magistrate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	57	5	27	87	...	...	7	8	10	18	3
1867.											
District Magistrate ...	22	1	19	42	10	...	9	3	5	8	...
Joint do. ...	9	1	3	13	15	...	...	1	3	4	...
Head Assistant Magistrate.	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	2	1	3	...
Assistant Magistrate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	31	3	23	57	25	...	10	6	9	15	...

Statement showing Results of Appeals from the Subordinate to the Superior Magistracy, &c.—(Continued.)

Offices.	Appeals from the Subordinate Magistracy.				Section	Number of Prisoners from whom Security has been taken.		Maintenance Cases			Disputes
	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Total.	Orders under 308.	To keep the Peace.	For Good Behaviour.	Ordered.	Dismissed.	Total.	Number about Land or Water.
1868.											
District Magistrate ...	9	3	12	24	3	...	...	1	4	5	...
Joint do. ...	5	1	5	11	20	...	...	...	1	1	...
Head Assistant Magistrate.	4	...	4	8	...	...	2	...	1	1	...
Assistant Magistrate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deputy do. ...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	...
Total ...	20	4	21	45	23	...	2	2	7	9	...
1869.											
District Magistrate ...	16	2	6	24	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
Joint do. ...	6	2	4	12	7	...	...	1	1	2	...
Head Assistant Magistrate.	7	...	3	10	2	...	...	3	1	4	...
Assistant Magistrate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deputy do. ...	4	...	2	6	...	...	...	1	2	3	1
Total ...	33	4	15	52	10	...	...	5	5	10	1
1870.											
District Magistrate ...	18	...	4	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Joint do.	6	...	1	7	5	...	3	2	2	4	1
Head Assistant Magistrate.	6	...	3	9	3	...	2	3	5	8	3
Assistant Magistrate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deputy do. ...	7	2	9	18	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Total ...	37	2	17	56	8	...	5	6	7	12	6

Salaries.

For the purpose of fixing the taluqs of the various Sub-Magistrates, the places at which they are located are, with reference to their importance, divided into certain classes. There are now three classes of stations, the salary attached to each being as follows :—

	Rs.
First Class	100
Second do.	70
Third do.	50

These are the new rates as revised by Mr. Pelly, late Member of the Board; the old rates then abolished were as follows :—

	Rs.
First Class	85
Second do.	65
Third do.	35

These are, then, the rates of salary for Sub-Magistrates who are Deputy Tahsildars. If a Sub-Magistrate is a Tahsildar, the salary of the former merges in that of the latter. There is a different arrangement for determining the salaries of Tahsildars, which it may be as well here to mention. The stations are divided into classes with reference to the revenue of the taluq: there are at present five classes as follows:—

	RS.
First Class	250
Second do.	225
Third do.	200
Fourth do.	175
Fifth do.	150

In each taluq there is a Taluq Serishtadar on Rupees 60, who is also invested with powers of a second-class Sub-Magistrate. The Sub-Magistrate of Kottapatnam is paid as a Sea Custom Superintendent. The following statement will show in detail to what classes the various stations belong. From it it will be seen that there is no first-class Tahsildar in the district, and only one of the second-class, while all the Deputy Tahsildars are either of the first or second class. These classes, of course, are quite distinct from those into which Sub-Magistrates may be divided, according to their powers, under the Criminal Procedure Code:—

No.	Station.	Officer.	Class.
1	Nellore Taluq	Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate ...	2nd.
2	Gudur	Do. do. ...	3rd.
3	Rapur	Do. do. ...	5th.
4	Atmakur...	Do. do. ...	4th.
5	Kavali	Do. do. ...	4th.
6	Udayagiri	Do. do. ...	5th.
7	Ongole	Do. do. ...	3rd.
8	Kandukur	Do. do. ...	4th.
9	Kanigiri	Do. do. ...	5th.
10	Nellore Town	Sub-Magistrate & Deputy Tahsildar.	2nd.
11	Allur	Do. do. ...	2nd.
12	Addanki	Do. do. ...	2nd.
13	Sriharikota	Do. do. ...	2nd.
14	Kottapatnam	Sea Custom Superintendent and Sub-Magistrate	2nd.
15	Venkatagiri Division	Sub-Magistrate & Deputy Tahsildar.	1st.
16	Polur	Do. do. ...	1st.
17	Darsi	Do. do. ...	1st.
18	Podile	Do. do. ...	1st.

A Sub-Magistrate may be taken to have two gumashtas on Rupees 15 each, an attender, two peons, and a massalchi. In the offices of those Sub-Magistrates, who are Tahsildars, there is no separate establishment, but one or two of the gumashtas are detached for magisterial

duties. The Deputy Collector has an establishment of four clerks, whose salaries are, for the first and second, Rupees 45 and Rupees 20 respectively, and for the other two Rupees 15 each.

Justices of the Peace.

Justices of the Peace.

A European British subject, when charged with the commission of an offence, can be tried only by the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and by the Chief Court of Punjab, except in the cases provided for by 53 Geo. III., c. 155, s. 105, Act VII. of 1853, and Sections 163 and 165 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Act XXII. of 1870 also declares that Acts passed by a Local Government shall, so far as regards the liability of European British subjects to be convicted and punished thereunder, be as valid as if held by the Imperial Legislature, and all Acts passed by the Imperial Legislature, which confer summary jurisdiction over offences, should be deemed to apply to European British subjects. This Act does not, however, confer jurisdiction on any Magistrate not a Justice of the Peace.

A European British subject has been defined to be "a person who is born in the United Kingdom of Great Britain or Ireland, or one who is the legitimate offspring of a father or grandfather there born," and by a decision of the High Court of Calcutta (Rous *versus* Smith, 29th November 1867,) it is laid down that no person, the legitimate descendant of a European British subject, loses his nationality by residence in India, however remote may be the descendant, nor does inter-marriage with native women in any way affect this nationality.

A European British subject, then, can only be tried by the High Courts (with some exceptions), and by section 59 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, no one but a Justice of the Peace can commit to those courts, though any Magistrate may hear the complaint against such person and send him before a Justice of the Peace.

It has been observed that there are certain exceptions to this rule. By 53 Geo. III., c. 155, s. 105, Justices of the Peace may try cases of assault and forcible entries committed by European British subjects against the persons and property of natives, or, as amended by Act VII. of 1853, against any person. By Section 163 of the Code of Criminal Procedure they are further empowered to punish European British subjects committing offences under Sections 175, 178, 179, 180, and 228 of the Indian Penal Code in the view or presence of any Civil, Revenue, or Criminal Court to the same extent as under the Statute 53 Geo. III. they can punish for an assault.

Justices of the Peace were generally appointed under 33 Geo. III., c. 52, s. 151, by commission issued from the High Court, acting

under the orders of the Governor in Council; but, under Madras Act II. of 1869, are now appointed by the Governor in Council. The oaths of office may be taken before another Justice of the Peace or before the Civil Court of the district.

The above statute provides for the convictions, judgments, and orders of Justices of the Peace being removed into the High Court for revision by writ of *certiorari*. S. 416 of the Code of Criminal Procedure gives the right of appeal to the Sessions Court, in which case the judgment cannot, also, be removed by writ of *certiorari* to the High Court.

There are at present in this district three Justices of the Peace—the District Magistrate, Joint Magistrate, and Head Assistant Magistrate.

Statement showing Cases tried or committed by Justices of the Peace.

Offices.	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.	
	Trials.	Committals.	Trials.	Committals.	Trials.	Committals.	Trials.	Committals.	Trials.	Committals.	Trials.	Committals.	Trials.	Committals.	Trials.	Committals.
District Magistrate ...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...
Joint Magistrate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Head Assistant Magistrate	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
Assistant Magistrate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	...

Revenue Courts.

Powers of Collectors and their Subordinates under the Revenue Regulations.

Under Regulations XII. of 1816, IX. of 1822, VI. of 1831, and Act VIII. of 1865, Collectors and Sub-Collectors, as also Head Assistant, Assistant, and Deputy Collectors in independent revenue charge of a division, are vested with certain judicial functions and authority to take cognizance of malversation in revenue matters, &c.

Regulation XII. of 1816.

Under Regulation XII. of 1816 there are two classes of cases—(1) disputes respecting the occupancy, cultivating, and irrigating of land which may arise between proprietors and their ryots in those districts only in which the land revenue has been settled either permanently or for a term of years; (2) claims to lands or crop in districts permanently settled or otherwise the validity of which depend on the determination of a disputed boundary. The regulation provides that a plaint may, in disputes of this nature, be presented to the Collector, who will then summon the defendant to answer, and if he acquiesces in the demand his acquiescence will be recorded and signed by him in the presence

of the Collector. The Collector then countersigns the document and issues an order to the subordinate revenue authorities to carry the plaint into execution. If the defendant does not acquiesce in the truth of the plaint, the Collector, if both parties agree in writing, is authorized to refer the matter for decision to a village punchayet, or if one objects to a district punchayet, or if neither party agree, to dismiss the suit, referring the parties to the Civil Courts. The decision of the punchayet is final, and can only be set aside by the Civil Court in the manner specified in the regulation for fraud or gross partiality. The decision is sent to the Collector, who, after the time for setting it aside has passed, signs and seals it and carries it into execution by the revenue authorities.

Regulation IX. of 1822.

Under Regulation IX. of 1822 Collectors are authorized to take cognizance of certain acts of malversation in revenue matters committed by native servants on the Collector's public establishments or by village servants, or by private servants of the Collector or his Assistants, or by those pretending to act under the authority of revenue servants. These offences are:—1st, corruptly receiving money for the performance of official acts; 2nd, levying extra collections for the private use of those collecting them; 3rd, embezzling the public property; 4th, making false entries in the public accounts; and 5th, falsifying, destroying, or concealing the public accounts. For the first three acts Collectors have power to sentence the offender to pay a fine not exceeding twice the sum unduly received, and for the last two to fine the offender in a sum not exceeding Rupees 500, with certain period of imprisonment in both cases in default of payment of the fine. This power of fine is limited to Rupees 50 when the decision of the Collector may be passed on an inquiry taken before the Tahsildar to whom the case may be referred. Appeals from these decisions are heard by Commissioners appointed by Government, or, with the permission of the Board of Revenue, an appeal may be made to the Civil Court; but a regular suit need only be preferred when damages are claimed.

Regulation VI. of 1831.

By Regulation VI. of 1831 Collectors are authorized to hear suits for the possession of, or succession to, hereditary village or other offices in the Revenue and Police Departments, or for the emoluments attached to such offices, and it is competent for the Collector to refer the claims to native assessors for investigation or to summon native assessors to sit with him and aid him in the inquiry. An appeal lies to the Board of Revenue, and the Governor in Council has general powers of revision when he may see fit to exercise them.

Act VIII. of 1865 is generally known as the Rent Recovery Act, and is in place of the old Regulation V. of 1822. Under it land-owners are authorized, when puttahs and muchilkas have been exchanged, to distrain and sell the moveable and immoveable porperty of their tenants for arrears of rent, to cause them to be ejected, and under certain circumstances to imprison them in the civil jail. Under this regulation summary suits may be brought before the Collector, appealing against the distraint; the only pleadings provided are the plaint and the answer, and on a perusal of these and the exhibits, and on examination of any witnesses that may be cited, the Collector will give his judgment in English in a regular form, awarding costs as he may see fit. From this judgment there is an appeal to the civil judge. There are various other matters in which it is provided by this Act that a suit may be brought, which it would be out of place to detail here. Such are suits to enforce the exchange of puttahs and muchilkas, to enforce the delivery of receipts for sums paid, &c.

Madras Act VIII. of 1865.

In this district there are five officers who are empowered to dispose of these cases within the limits of their several divisions, viz., the Collector, the Sub-Collector, the Head Assistant Collector, the Assistant Collector, and the Deputy Collector. The Collector has general authority over the whole district, but has reserved to himself the direct management of the taluq of Nellore, the present Assistant being in charge of Atmakur and Gudur. The Sub-Collector is in revenue charge of the three taluqs of Ongole, Kandukur, and Kanigiri, and disposes moreover of suits from the Zemindary tracts of Podile and Darsi. The Head Assistant is in revenue charge of the taluqs of Kavali and Udayagiri. The Deputy Collector is in charge of the taluqs of Kapur and Gudur and the Zemindary tracts of Polur and Venkatagiri.

Number of suits and proceedings under the above regulations for the last eight years.

The subjoined statement will show the number of cases occurring under the above regulations during the eight years from 1863 to 1870 inclusive, and tried by the above-named officers :—

Officers.	Regulation IX. of 1822.												Regulation VI. of 1831.				Act VIII. of 1865.			
	Corruptly receiving or levying money, clauses 1 & 2, para. 2, section 2.			Embezzlement, clause 3, para. 2, section 2.			Tampering with the Public Accounts, clauses 4 & 5, para. 2, section 2.			Total.			Merits.		Not on the Merits.	Total.	Merits.		Not on the Merits.	Total.
	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.			For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		
1863.																				
Collector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	16	18	...	...	...	...
Sub-Collector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Head Assistant Collector ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
Deputy Collector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	16	21	...	...	...	...
1864.																				
Collector	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	7	6	1	7	2	...	12	14	...	...	...	...
Sub-Collector	...	5	5	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	7	7	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
Head Assistant Collector ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	4	5	...	5	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...
Deputy Collector	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	5	5	1	2	3	11	1	12	12	8	20	9	9	12	30	...	...	...	...
1865.																				
Collector	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	1	...	4	5	...	...	...	...
Sub-Collector	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...
Head Assistant Collector ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	...	3	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...
Deputy Collector	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2	1	3	...	...	...	5	...	5	7	1	8	8	7	4	19	...	...	...	...

Officers.	Regulation IX. of 1822.												Regulation VI. of 1831.				Act VIII. of 1865.			
	Corruptly receiving or levying money, clauses 1 & 2, para. 2, section 2.			Embezzlement, clause 3, para. 2, section 2.			Tampering with the Public Accounts, clauses 4 & 5, para. 2, section 2.			Total.			Merits.				Merits.			
	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Not on the Merits.	Total.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Not on the Merits.	Total.
1866.																				
Collector	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	27	27	...	...	...	...
Sub-Collector	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	6
Head Assistant Collector ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Deputy Collector	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	1	5	1	2	27	30	2	2	2	6
1867.																				
Collector	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	3	4	...	...	15	15	26	2	3	31
Sub-Collector	3	1	4	1	...	1	1	...	1	5	1	6	...	3	2	5	4	3	4	11
Head Assistant Collector ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deputy Collector	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Total ...	3	3	6	3	...	3	2	1	3	8	4	12	...	3	17	20	30	6	8	44
Grand Total ...	5	10	15	4	2	6	22	2	24	31	14	45	20	24	76	120	32	8	10	50
Average	1	2	3	$\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$1\frac{1}{5}$	$4\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$4\frac{4}{5}$	$6\frac{1}{5}$	$2\frac{1}{5}$	9	4	$4\frac{4}{5}$	$15\frac{1}{5}$	24	16	4	5	25
1868.																				
Collector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	4	14	35
Sub-Collector	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	1	3	8	33	4	22	59

Officers.	Regulation IX. of 1822.												Regulation VI. of 1831.				Act VIII. of 1865.			
	Corruptly receiving or levying money, clauses 1 & 2, para. 2, section 2.			Embezzlement, clause 3, paras. 2, section 2.			Tampering with the Public Accounts, clauses 4 & 5, para. 2, section 2.			Total.			Merits.		Not on the Merits.	Total.	Merits.		Not on the Merits.	Total.
	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.			For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		
1868.—*Continued.*																				
Head Assistant Collector ...	27	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	2	8	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Assistant Collector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deputy Collector	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	11	15
Total ...	28	2	8	1	...	...	2	...	...	31	2	8	4	2	3	9	52	10	47	109
1869.																				
Collector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	26	3	5	34
Sub-Collector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	7	...	...	12	12
Head Assistant Collector ...	...	...	...	52	8	...	...	...	...	52	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	4
Assistant Collector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deputy Collector	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3
Total ...	...	1	...	52	9	...	1	...	...	53	8	...	3	3	2	8	28	6	19	53
1870.																				
Collector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	29	20	79
Sub-Collector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	5	8
Head Assistant Collector ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assistant Collector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7
Deputy Collector	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	6	8
Total ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	3	39	32	31	102

Jails.

Number and distribution.

In this district there are 17 Sub-jails, in which are confined short-sentenced prisoners (under one month) and prisoners under trial before the various Sub-Magistrates, and one District Jail for the reception of all other prisoners, including prisoners under trial before the Court of Session, State prisoners, and civil debtors. The District Jail is situated in the town of Nellore and the Sub-jails at the following stations:—Nellore, Allur, Gudur, Polur, Nayudupetta, Sriharikota, Venkatagiri, Rapur, Atmakur, Kavali, Udayagiri, Ongole, Addanki, Kandukur, Kanigiri, Podile, and Darsi.

Zillah Jail.

Dimensions and capabilities.

The present jail consists of two parts, called the old and the new jail; the old jail, which is only capable of containing 57 prisoners, was the jail as at first erected. Recently, the new jail, capable of containing 224 prisoners, was added, together with the surrounding wall. The length of the present jail is 742 feet, and its breadth 150 feet, the whole is surrounded by a wall 11 feet high, while the heights of the old and new jail walls are respectively 10 and 11½ feet.

Distribution of the prisoners.

The new jail, which is divided into 10 cells, is given up exclusively to male convicts: females are confined in two cells of the old jail, in which are also kept, in separate cells, State prisoners, civil debtors, lunatics, and under-trial prisoners.

Number of prisoners during the last eight years.

The following statement will show the number of prisoners admitted into the Zillah Jail for the last eight years; they have been divided into males and females, and again into adults and juveniles (under the age of 16). The prisoners have been also classed according to the term of their imprisonment, viz., under one year, one year and under two years, &c., all those who have been sentenced to more than five years having been placed in one group:—

Statement showing the Number of Prisoners admitted from 1863 *to* 1870, *classified according to their Length of Sentence.*

Years.	Total Prisoners admitted.	Males.	Females.	Adults.	Children under 16 years.	Length of Sentence.				
						Under 1 year.	Under 2 years.	Under 3 years.	Under 4 years.	5 years and upwards.
1863	447	425	22	441	6	330	23	22	3	69
1864	466	448	18	461	5	306	33	20	3	104
1865	330	312	18	224	6	189	20	24	...	97
1866	530	485	45	525	5	438	34	20	4	34
1867	529	479	50	521	8	469	16	20	6	18
1868	622	552	70	606	16	588	13	9	4	8
1869	500	473	27	495	5	469	13	12	1	5
1870	467	425	42	461	6	421	14	11	5	16

Births and deaths.

During the eight years under review there were five births. The total number of deaths was 202; of these 147 were caused by cholera, dysentery, and diarrhœa, which were the most prevalent diseases. The following statement shows particulars of births and deaths in jail, with details of the various diseases and the number that died of each :—

Statement showing the Births and Deaths that occurred in Jail from 1863 *to* 1870.

Years	Deaths from																		Births.					Total Births.
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Diseases of the Brain.	Diseases of the Liver.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Heart.	Dropsy and Anasarca.	Atrophy.	Anæmia.	Rheumatism.	Abscess and Ulcers.	Leprosy.	Wounds and Injuries.	Other Cases.	Total Deaths.						
1863.	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
1864.	...	2	...	3	4	2	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	1	...	...	...	...	1
1865.	97	...	...	4	2	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	5	115	1	...	...	...	...	1
1866.	...	...	1	1	20	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
1867.	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	9	2	...	...	...	...	2
1868.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
1869.	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
1870.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	7	10	1	...	...	...	...	1

Lunatics, State prisoners, and civil debtors.

Besides the ordinary convicts and those under trial confined in the jail, there are certain peculiar classes. Criminal lunatics are generally sent in temporarily pending the Government order for their transmission to Madras. The following statement shows the number of lunatics, civil debtors, and State prisoners admitted into jail from 1863 to 1870. There were in all 94 civil debtors confined during the last eight years :—

Statement showing the Number of Lunatics, Civil Debtors, and State Prisoners admitted in Jail from 1863 *to* 1870.

Years.	Number of Lunatics admitted.			State Prisoners admitted.			Civil Debtors admitted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1863	1	...	1	1	...	1	3	...	3
1864	1	...	1	...	...	...	11	2	13
1865	1	...	1	...	...	...	14	...	14
1866	1	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	10
1867	2	2	4	...	...	...	14	...	14
1868	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
1869	1	1	2	...	...	...	12	1	13
1870	1	...	1	...	...	...	14	1	15

Escapes and pardons.

During the last eight years there was only one escape, viz., in 1863, and two in 1870, the latter being under-trial prisoners. Two pardons were granted. In one

instance one year and 18 months were remitted on account of the prisoner being crippled with paralysis and suffering from epileptic fits; in the other instance six weeks were remitted on account of the prisoner being very ill with diarrhœa and dropsy.

Superintendence and establishment.

The jail in this district is under the superintendence of the Zillah Surgeon; the jail being of the 2nd class, the Superintendent draws a remuneration of Rs. 100 per mensem. The Superintendent has sole control over the jail, subject to the orders of the Inspector-General of Jails. Under Regulation X. of 1832 he has full powers to punish all breaches of jail discipline, and has the powers of a Magistrate within the jail. The establishment consists of a Jailor on a salary of Rupees 75 a month, a Deputy Jailor on Rupees 20, a Clerk receiving Rupees 35, one 3rd-Class Hospital Assistant receiving Rupees 20 a month, a Head Warder on Rupees 8, and 16 Warders on Rupees 7 each.

Routine and labor.

Every day at 3 A.M. all the cooks are roused and sent to the cook-house to prepare the prisoners' morning meal. At daybreak all the prisoners are let out of their cells and repair to the cook-room. By 6-30 A.M. the meal is finished, and the prisoners are marched out to their work, and are kept at it until 4 P.M., with an interval of two hours' rest in hot weather, or one hour in cold. They are then marched back to jail, bathe and take their evening meal, and by sunset are locked up again in their respective cells for the night. The working gangs are composed of not less than 50 men, and are employed on roads, bridges, and other public works. They can be employed also on municipal works under the pay of the commissioners, which pay is credited to the jail accounts. Some prisoners are employed inside the jail in pounding paddy, making baskets, weaving cloths, and spinning cotton, and such like works; the work done is sold, and the proceeds go towards the expenses of the jail.

Expenses of the Jail.

The following statement will show the expenses that have been incurred under all heads during the years 1869 and 1870; in most of the items there will probably be but little variation from year to year:—

Statement showing the Expenditure of Zillah Jail, Nellore, during 1869 *and* 1870.

Years.	Fixed Establishment.	Batta paid to Discharged Prisoners.	Diet of Prisoners.	Clothing and Bedding.	Lighting.	Rent and Repairs of Buildings.	Purchase and Repair of Chairs, Tools, &c.	Furniture purchased or repaired.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1869 ...	3,086 11 1	273 5 0	9,018 6 8	850 7 0	220 3 4	544 8 0	131 0 9	163 10 3
1870 ...	4,067 13 11	208 4 0	7,750 14 5	774 2 8	256 12 3	128 10 11	69 8 8	225 8 0

Statement showing the Expenditure of Zillah Jail, Nellore, during 1869 *and* 1870.—(Continued.)

Years.	Stationery.	Executions.	Transportation and Transfer of Prisoners.	Sundries.	Total.	Hospital Charges.	Rewards paid for the Re-capture of Escaped Prisoners.	Grand Total.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1869 ...	4 4 0	10 9 0	41 12 9	210 0 7	14,555 4 10	... ...	... ...	... ...
1870 ...	2 3 6	4 14 9	119 12 5	129 9 0	13,738 2 6	13 9 0	50 0 0	13,801 11 6

Sub-Jails.

The annexed statement gives the details of the number of persons confined in each of the Sub-Jails for the last eight years, divided into males and females, adults and children :—

Statement regarding Prisoners confined in Subsidiary Jails.

Sub-Jails.	1863.				1864.				1865.				1866.				1867.				1868.				1869.				1870.			
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.
Nellore ...	150	...	35	...	242	...	18	...	195	...	19	...	130	...	26	...	139	...	5	...	99	...	9	...	99	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Allur	32	1	8	...	60	2	14	1	46	2	8	2	40	3	5	...	48	3	8	1	55	...	12	...	46	1	19	1	27	2	2	...
Gudur ...	150	3	11	...	140	3	5	...	62	...	4	...	127	4	5	...	40	...	2	...	59	2	2	...	85	2	5	...	32	...	3	...
Sriharikota ...	4	...	1	...	25	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	27	...	4	2	19	1	...	1	36	1	...	...	38	...	3	1	33	...	1	...
Venkatagiri ...	19	...	1	...	30	...	...	...	8	...	2	...	30	...	1	...	24	...	...	...	46	...	1	...	48	...	6	...	111	...	1	...
Sulurpett ...	18	...	...	...	53	...	3	...	30	1	1	...	15	...	1	...	19	...	1	...	15	...	6	...	39	...	10	...	25	...	3	1
Rapur ...	9	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	17	...	...	...
Atmakur ...	116	...	2	...	66	...	6	...	33	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	29	...	1	...	36	...	2	...	26	...	...	...
Udayagiri ...	21	...	4	...	17	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	16	...	3	...	8	...	1	...	13	...	2	...	44	...	5	...	29	...	4	...
Kavali ...	6	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	22	...	5	...	29	...	1	...	44	...	2	...	19	...	4	...
Ongole ...	16	...	3	...	10	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	35	...	1	...	35	...	4	...	30	...	7	...	29	...	8	...	40	...	4	...
Kottapatnam.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Addanki ...	8	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	23	...	5	...	32	...	3	...
Kandukur ...	162	...	11	...	162	1	6	1	107	...	1	...	95	...	11	...	59	...	12	...	68	...	12	...	67	...	6	...	61	...	4	...
Kanigiri ...	87	...	23	...	78	...	2	...	53	...	6	...	82	...	3	...	65	...	...	...	81	...	4	...	78	...	2	...	23	...	...	...
Nayudupett ...	17	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	11	...	1	...	9	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	14	...	3	...	15	...	...	...
Darsi ...	3	...	...	...	17	...	1	...	15	...	...	...	57	...	3	...	4	...	2	...	20	...	3	...	16	...	4	...	33	...	3	...
Podile ...	7	...	1	...	23	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	24	...	7	...	38	...	1	...	79	...	3	...	52	...	3	...	36	...	...	...

Routine labor, &c.

Each Subsidiary Jail is under the charge of the Sub-Magistrate, and the keys are usually entrusted to the attender or to one of the peons, who is present when the police take out a lot of prisoners. Except in those cases where the Sub-Jail is separate from the cutcherry, the same police peon who guards the treasury guards also the jail wards. No fetters are used for the prisoners, and no regular system of labor is in vogue. Formerly the prisoners used to be employed in cleaning the streets and such like work; now, however, extra guards are not sanctioned, and the prisoners are kept inside the jails. In a few instances they are employed in cleaning the cutcherry, sweeping the compound, watering trees, &c., but in general they do nothing whatsoever. They might, however, be employed in picking cotton, pounding paddy, &c., and the matter has lately been under consideration. Prisoners are let out of the wards every morning and evening for a short time, during which interval the rooms are swept out. They are given two meals every day, one between 10 and 11 A.M. and the other between 5 and 6 P.M. Once a week the wards are thoroughly washed out, and now and then, when the necessity arises, they are whitewashed. In most places the custom prevails of the washermen whitewashing the walls at their own expense.

Mortality among the prisoners.

No deaths have been recorded among the prisoners confined in the Sub-Jails.

Escapes.

The Sub-Jails which have been hired are in general built of earth and with a thatched roof, so that they are rather insecure. Even in the jails which are part of the cutcherry there are generally interstices between the walls and roofs, by which an active man might easily escape. The class of prisoners usually confined are, however, not very daring, and are content to sit out quietly the short term of their imprisonment.

CHAPTER XXI.

ADMINISTRATION OF POLICE.

Police under native rule.—Poligars.—Men Kavalgars—Udatawar, Chittetiwar, Turrawar, Adur, Pokur, Tadiboyinawar, Gangulawar Chiefs.—Kavalgars.—Darogahs.—Thanadars.—Police under the Judge.—Transferred to the Magistrate.—Introduction of Mr. Robinson's New Police.—Organization.—Distribution.—Reduction.—Village Police.—Crime.—Police buildings.

Police under native rule.

UNDER native rule, while the Imperial Governments kept up large bodies of men for conquest and the defence of their territories, the people were left very much to themselves to make their own arrangements for a domestic police. The consequence was that they were forced to subsidize the professional classes of robbers from the chieftain to the common village thief, these agreeing, on the payment of blackmail, to abstain themselves from plunder and prevent the depredations of others, and to make good losses to a certain extent. Often, however, besides the payment of general fees, parties were obliged to offer a bonus for the recovery of lost property.

Poligars.

The personnel* of this system were, first, the great chieftains or poligars. Such in the Nellore District were the Poligars of Venkatagiri, Calastri, Chundi, Udayagiri, Gudalur, Ongole, Sayidapuram, &c., who held the kavali or blackmail privileges of their own territories, and of such villages in the neighbourhood as found it more expedient to conciliate than to offend them.

Men Kavalgars.

Another class were the Head or Men Kavalgars who were generally the immediate leaders of the working robber gangs. These had acquired blackmail privileges over single villages or clusters of villages.

The chief poligars of this description were—

Udatawar Chief.

(1.) The Udatawar Chief, whose jurisdiction extended over 147 circar and shrotriam villages in four taluqs—Nellore, Gudur, Atmakur, and Rapur, four maniyam villages of his own, and nine villages of Sayidapur Zemindary; total 160. It is reported that Udata Chitteti Ganga Reddy, a desayi or head inhabitant in this district, originally nominated Udata Lingama Naidu

* Madras Constabulary—Calcutta Review, No. LXX, page 350.

as Kavalgar. The original value of the russums was Rupees 14,093-10-6 per annum, out of which Kavalgars were paid Rupees 4,244-2-10, besides other alienations.

Chittetiwar Chief.

(2.) The Chittetiwar Chief, whose jurisdiction extended over 72 circar and shrotriam villages in three taluqs, including a portion of the Sayidapur Zemindary. It appears that Chitteti Ganga Reddy, a desayi or head inhabitant in the district, originally nominated Chitteti Bodi Naidu Achu Kavalgar of this poliput. The original value of the russums was Rupees 7,467-13-7, out of which Kavalgars were paid Rupees 2,763-7-11, besides other alienations.

Turrawar Chief.

(3.) The Turrawar Chief. It would appear that, at the request of the curnams and inhabitants of the Rapur Taluqs, who were suffering from frequent devastations committed by a wild race called Boyavandlu or Chençus, the Nizam of Hyderabad appointed one Turra Lingama Naidu to be Achu Kavalgar for 88 circar and shrotriam villages in the Rapur Taluq and in Sayidapur Zemindary, and allotted him lands and russums. The original value of the russums was Rupees 1,255-10-6, out of which Rupees 428-12-4 were paid to Kavalgars, besides other alienations.

Adur Chief.

(4.) The Adur Chief. The names of the granter and grantee of this poliput are unknown. The Poligar was appointed to watch three villages in the Gudur Taluq. The original amount of his russum was Rupees 82-2-0, of which Rupees 29-4-6 was paid to Kavalgars.

Pokur Chief.

(5.) The Pokur Chief. The names of the granter and grantee of this poliput are also unknown. He was appointed for the watch of one village in the Sayidapur Taluq. The amount of his russum was Rupees 27-4-5, of which Rupees 10-9-0 were paid to one Kavalgar.

Tadiboyinawar Chief.

(6.) The Tadiboyinâwar Chief was granted the village of Pullikolupadu in the Rapur Taluq by the Nawab on the condition of his supplying a guard for the protection of the Rapur treasury. He used to pay an annual peishcush of Rupees 154. He had in all three maniyam villages, and was required to protect the traffic across the Rapur ghaut. The lands were enfranchised by the Inam Commissioner with an annual quit-rent of Rs. 203.

Gangulawar Poligar.

(7.) The Gangulawar Poligar was appointed Achu Kavalgar of the Udayagiri Durgam and its suburbs by Mirjumla, the first Fouzdar, by a sunnud issued in the year 1049 of the Hijira. He was granted eight villages as amaram. After some time a peishcush was levied on these villages, which in time was

raised to Star Pagodas 662. The poliput has been enfranchised by the Inam Commissioner at an annual quit-rent of Rupees 2,627.

Kavalgars.

Below the Men Kavalgars again were the Kavalgars and Tulliars, the common village thieves, who held rent-free lands and exacted contributions from their fellow-villagers, generally in kind. This class also collected the contributions of the Poligars and Men Kavalgars.

Darogahs and Thanadars.

When we entered upon possession of the country we generally dispensed with the police service of the Poligars and Men Kavalgars, and introduced the system of Police Darogahs and Thanadars, the management and administration of the police being placed in the hands of the judge; but this system, involving an error of principle, was found quite unsuccessful, and, by Regulation XI. of 1816, the Collectors and their revenue subordinates, the Tahsildars of the taluqs, and heads of villages became the magistracy of the country, and the executive duties of the police were also vested in them. Over the working of the police practically the European Magistrates had little control. They were under the supervision of the Tahsildars or heads of police. By law their supervision led up to the judicial officers of the district, and through them to the Fouzdari Adawlat. Thus the judicial courts supervised the executive police and the Board of Revenue exercised a species of departmental control, as the appeal of the dismissed police officer lay to that body, which had no cognizance of the police administration. The village watchmen became the drudges of the heads of the villages.

Police under Judge.

Transferred to the Magistrate.

This system, however, continued in force till 1857. Probably the disclosure of the Madras Torture Commission had much to do in bringing about a much needed change of system.

Mr. Robinson's New Police.

In 1860, Mr. William Robinson's Madras Constabulary system was introduced into this district on the model of the English County and Irish Constabulary administration adapted to the wants and peculiarities of this country. Under the constabulary, however, the village police remains to the present day, and from their local knowledge they are found of the utmost service in tracing and detecting crimes. Many of them belong to the wild tribe of the Yanadies, who have the savage instinct of tracing foot-steps very strongly developed.

Organization.

The new police were organized and charge of the district undertaken in June 1860. The force, as then constituted, consisted of 1,265 men of all grades. The following statement shows the letter of police divisions, the population, area, &c., at that date :—

A.

Numbers.	Names of Taluqs.	Area.	Population.	Constabulary.						Rates.		Cost.
				No. of Police Parties.	No. of Stations.	No. of Out-posts.	Inspectors.	Constables.	Total.	To Population.	To Area in Square Miles.	
												Rs.
B.	Gudur	588	72,999	5	3	5	2	75	77	94,803	7·6	8,990
C.	Rapur	590	48,786	5	3	5	1	75	76	6,419	7·7	7,870
D.&P.	Nellore	610	110,200	6½	4	8	1	98	99	11,131	6·1	9,940
E.	Atmakur	518	57,702	5	3	5	1	83	84	6,869	6·1	8,590
F.	Udayagiri... ...	1,192	77,287	6	3	6	2	98	100	7,728	11·9	11,060
G.	Kanigiri	709	79,955	6	3	8	2	90	92	86,907	7·6	10,340
H.	Kavali	646	47,778	5	2	5	1	75	76	6,286	8·4	7,870
I.	Kandukur... ...	771	94,830	6	4	7	2	98	100	9,483	7·7	11,060
K.	Ongole	600	141,452	6	3	6	2	98	100	14,145	6·9	11,060
L.	Venkatagiri, East...	442	28,525	4	2	4	1	60	62	46,008	7·1	7,640
M.	Do. West...	456	68,824	4	2	4	1	60	61	11,282	7·4	6,520
N.	Podile	631	41,777	5	3	6	2	75	77	5,425	8·1	8,990
O.	Darsi	588	56,008	5	4	6	1	83	84	6,667	7·0	8,590
	Total ...	8,341	926,123	71	39	75	20	1,068	1,088	8,512	7·6	1,18,520
	Town Police—						P.					
D.I.	Nellore	...	26,100	2	...	...	1	30	31	8,419	...	3,820
K.	Ongole	...	6,200	1	...	...	...	15	15	4,133	...	1,350
	Total ...	...	32,300	3	...	...	1	45	46	7,021	...	5,170
A.	Reserve, &c.—											
	Treasury ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jails	...	...	3½	...	...	1	36	37	...	...	5,890
	Magistrates, &c.—											
	Courts	...	...	1	...	...	1	15	16	...	...	2,470
	Reserve	...	...	4	...	...	2	60	62	...	...	8,760
	Total ...	...	...	9½	...	...	5	126	130	...	...	18,470
	Grand Total ...	8,341	958,423	83½	39	75	26	1,239	1,265	7,523	6·5	1,42,160

One hundred and fifty men were subsequently added for permanent salt establishment, and 60 extra men employed in addition during the salt manufacturing season. This duty was not undertaken by the new police until the beginning of the year 1863.

Distribution.

The strength of the police in the town of Nellore was increased by 20 men upon the introduction of the Towns' Improvement Act, and the town force are now maintained by the municipality.

The old establishment consisted of 1,547 peons of different grades, in addition to which were two detachments of the Native Veteran Battalion, consisting of 424, stationed at Nellore and Ongole.

The proportion of the police to the population might appear large,

but not so in proportion to the area occupied. The district is thinly populated, and in parts present considerable difficulties in a police point of view: it is infested by Yerukala and other wandering gangs, who convey large quantities of salt from the coast to the interior.

Reduction.

The police force was reduced in April 1870 from its original strength by six Inspectors, 13 Head Constables, 13 Deputy Constables, and 170 Constables: besides this reduction of the district force, the inam lands of the kattubadi villages throughout the district have been assessed, and now pay a quit-rent; consequently their services in a police point of view are no longer available, and the work hitherto performed by the kattubadi peons is thrown upon the reduced force of constabulary.

B.

Re-distribution of the District Police Force in the Nellore District.

Divisions.	Number of Inspectors.	Strength of all Grades.	Number of Stations.	Remarks.
A. { Reserve ...	4*	81	...	* 1 Head-Quarter Inspector, 1 Audit-Inspector, 1 Reserve and Store Inspector, and 1 Court and School Inspector.
A. { Jail average ...	...	20	...	
B. Gudur	1	88	12†	† Includes Salt Stations—Kristnapatam and Dugarazupatam.
C. Rapur	1	62	8	
D.II. Nellore Taluq ...	1	70	10‡	‡ Includes Salt Stations—Iskapalli and Gogulapalli.
E. Atmakur	1	68	9	
F. Udayagiri	2	79	11	
G. Kanigiri	1	74	12	
H. Kavali	1	65	9§	§ Includes Salt Station—Tummalapenta.
I. Kandukur	1	97	12‖	‖ Do. do. Pakala.
K. Ongole	2	115	13¶	¶ Do. do. Birumgunta and Kanuparti.
L. Nayudupett ...	1	76	9**	** Includes Salt Stations—Bodilingala and Sannapugunta.
M. Venkatagiri ...	1	36	4	
N. Podile	1	68	11	60 Temporary Constables are allowed every year for nine months for salt duty, besides the strength shown in these columns.
O. Darsi	1	64	10	
C. P. Nellore Rural ... }	1	{ 22	4	
D.I. Nellore Town ... }		{ 50	1	
Total ...	20	1,135	...	

Village Police.

The village police, as a rule, belong to the criminal classes, and often are cognizant of, and connive at, crime. The fees attached to their office, owing to the general rise in prices, are not, as a rule, sufficient for their livelihood, and the natural consequence is to supplement them with the proceeds of thefts or burglaries. Their assistance, when they choose to give it, is invaluable, as they are thoroughly acquainted with every person in the village

and the arrival and departure of all strangers. In many of the Zemindary villages, which are farmed out to contractors, there are no village police. The Izaradar refuses to pay the kavalgar his fees, his inam is a myth, and he generally subsides into a suspect or depredator as the case may be, "more sinned against than sinning."

Crime.

A comparative statement of the principal crimes during the past eight years is here given :—

C.

Comparative Statement of Crimes.

Years.	Murder.			Dacoity.			Dacoity, Torch-light.			Highway Robbery.			Robbery.			House-breaking.		
	Reported.	Detected.	Per Cent.	Reported.	Detected.	Per Cent.	Reported.	Detected.	Per Cent.	Reported.	Detected.	Per Cent.	Reported.	Detected.	Per Cent.	Reported.	Detected.	Per Cent.
1863 ...	6	1	16·6	101	11	10·8	7	1	40·2	75	8	10·6	89	14	15·	477	57	11·9
1864 ...	13	3	23·	64	9	14·	1	1	100·	47	9	18·9	86	24	27·9	592	90	15·2
1865 ...	9	1	11·1	20	7	35·	1	1	100·	27	8	29·6	59	11	18·6	501	70	13·9
1866 ...	9	1	11·1	11	4	36·3	2	1	50·	13	3	23·	36	7	19·4	472	120	25·4
1867 ...	5	3	60·	9	3	33·3	...	...	...	5	3	60·	27	8	29·6	330	70	22·1
1868 ...	10	5	50·	6	1	16·	...	...	...	4	...	...	31	8	25·8	310	79	25·
1869 ...	9	1	11·	2	1	50·	...	...	...	3	3	100·	29	12	41·	315	101	32·
1870 ...	8	2	25·	3	3	100·	...	...	...	1	1	100·	20	12	60·	255	100	35·

It will be seen that there has been a considerable decrease in crime of a violent character : in dacoity from 101 cases in 1863 it has steadily fallen to three cases in 1870; torch-light gang robbery from seven cases in 1863 to blank in 1870; highway robbery has yearly decreased from 75 cases in 1863 to one case in 1870; robbery from 89 in 1863 to 20 in 1870.

Police Buildings.

Only a small sum being allotted yearly for the erection of huts and station-houses, much still remains to be done : in several instances the villagers have themselves built substantial tiled huts and station-houses for the use of their police.

CHAPTER XXII.

PARTICULARS OF REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

Land Revenue.—Rates of assessment.—Salt revenue.—Establishment of the monopoly.—Previous management.—Monopoly price.—Home and inland trade.—Selling price.—Export trade.—Places of manufacture.—General mode of manufacture and season.—Details of manufacture and arrangement of pans.—Swamp salt.—Extent of land capable of yielding salt.—Area and outturn of pans.—Manufacturers, who they are, their rights, privileges, and duties.—Rates of cudivaram.—Storage.—Trade and revenue.—Home sales.—Inland sales.—Export trade.—Export depôts.—Sale of salt at the depôts.—Weighment and measurement.—Purchasers.—Consumption per head of the population.—Agency and its duties.—Salt establishment.—Transactions at depôt.—Passes.—Local measures for preventing fraud.—Wastage.—Smuggling.—Salt revenue how protected.—General remarks.—Statement showing salt establishment.—Abkari revenue.—Toddy.—Arrack.—Abkari contract.—Revenue minimum rates.—Stamp revenue.—Successive Acts of Legislature.—Licensed vendors.—Sale of stamps for ten years.—Sea Customs revenue.—Ports.—Receipts.—Drift wood.—Boat rules.—Income tax.—License tax.—Certificate tax.—Income tax revived.—Local Funds.—District Road Fund.—Jungle Conservancy Fund.—Cattle Pound Fund.—Public Bungalow Fund.—Endowment Fund.—Expenditure of local fund for a series of years.—Registration of assurances.—Postal Department.—Telegraph Department.

Land Revenue.

Land revenue.

THE revenue history of the district is treated of elsewhere. It is, therefore, only necessary in this place very shortly to notice the different sources of revenue. A statement showing the collections from each source of revenue from 1801-2 up to 1873 will be found in the Appendix Nos. 10 and 10-A.

The land revenue is derived, 1st, from the peishcush of the four Zemindars in the district; 2nd, the quit-rent charged on shrotriams, *i.e.*, entire inam villages, agraharam and mokassas, and kandrikas, where portions of villages are held as inam; 3rd, ryotwari, the sist charged on land held on puttah direct from Government; 4th, amany, *i.e.*, the revenue of Zemindary or shrotriam villages temporarily under Government management; 5th, rents, *i.e.*, villages leased out for a term of years—this system has now ceased; 6th, under the head of miscellaneous are included collections under sivayi, jamah, and tirvajasti, &c.

Rates of assessment.

The following statement shows the present maximum, minimum, and average rates of assessment in the nine taluqs. In connexion with the Revenue Settlement now in progress new rates of assessment will shortly be introduced. These rates are calculated at half of the net profits of the land, after deducting

expenses of cultivation, &c. The yield of the various descriptions of soil is ascertained by a large number of actual experiments by measurement (*kyles*), and the commutation prices are based on a computation of the prices for a long term of years in each taluq. The present Revenue Settlement is based on demarcation and survey. The demarcation has been made permanently in stone in most of the taluqs, the ryots supplying the stones and the cost of setting them up, while Government undertook all other expenses. The new settlement will, it has been notified, remain in force for 30 years.

Permanent Rates of Assessment.

Taluqs.	Particulars of Cultivation.	Rates of Assessment per Acre.		
		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Gudur	Dry	6 4 10	0 7 0	2 5 3
	Wet	9 9 9	1 12 0	5 1 8
	Garden	7 15 1	3 0 0	5 5 1
Rapur	Dry	3 14 0	0 7 8	2 2 10
	Wet	9 3 6	2 1 6	5 10 6
	Garden	8 0 0	4 3 2	6 1 7
Nellore	Dry	3 12 0	0 5 0	1 2 0
	Wet	9 8 0	3 0 0	6 4 0
	Garden	8 0 0	5 0 0	6 8 0
Atmakur	Dry	4 2 7	0 3 0	2 2 7
	Wet	9 9 8	1 0 8	5 5 2
	Garden	8 0 0	3 0 0	5 8 0
Kavali	Dry	2 0 0	0 4 0	1 2 0
	Wet	10 0 0	1 4 0	5 10 0
	Garden	8 0 0	3 0 0	5 8 0
Udayagiri	Dry	3 5 0	0 2 11	1 11 11
	Wet	9 9 7	1 7 8	5 8 7
	Garden	8 0 0	3 0 0	5 8 0
Kandukur	Dry	5 13 3	0 4 9	3 1 0
	Wet	9 9 8	2 1 4	5 13 6
	Garden	8 0 0	5 0 0	6 8 0
Kanigiri	Dry	2 4 9	0 1 2	0 15 9
	Wet	16 6 6	0 11 8	6 9 8
	Garden	12 10 3	1 7 4	6 6 5
Ongole	Dry	5 13 0	0 1 11	2 15 5
	Wet	9 9 0	3 0 0	6 4 6
	Garden	8 0 0	1 9 0	4 12 6

Salt Revenue.

(*Contributed by* Mr. Charles E. Plunkett, *Deputy Collector.*)

Establishment of the monopoly.

The salt revenue of the Nellore District is regulated, as in other districts of the Madras Presidency, by the provisions of Regulation I. of 1805, and the monopoly was introduced in the year 1805-6 (fusli 1215) simultaneously with the other collectorates of the Presidency, Malabar and Canara alone excepted, upon the sanction of the Bengal Government, dated 4th July 1805.

Previous management.

Salt, as a fertile source of revenue and a necessary of life, appears all along to have received a certain amount of attention even under former governments, and prior to the introduction of the monopoly system as aforesaid in 1805-6 there were in existence salt pans along the entire length of the sea-board of this district, which was then designated as the "Nellore and Ongole Districts." The precise manner in which the revenue was collected, however, under former governments is not particularly intelligible, but there appears to have been no fixed rule. It is described by the first Collector of Nellore, Mr. J. B. Travers, in his Settlement Report to the Board of Revenue for fusli 1211, dated 5th June 1802, as "rented with the land revenue;" and, rather than attempt to elucidate the system or explain the mode in which the Government duty was at that time collected, I quote below paragraphs 110 to 118 of Mr. Travers' said report, which will describe, more clearly than I can, the previous management and the steps taken by him on his assumption of the district "to establish a check" and "to simplify the collection" of the Government dues:—

"110. The principal source of the sayer collection arises from salt, which, in comparison with the price, is enormous; the amount arising therefrom during the late management was considered as the property of the renter of the pans and calculated on the purchase price afterwards ascertained by a certain proportion when it was deducted, and the residue (the actual proceeds of the salt) was then divided between the inhabitants and renter, to exemplify which I have annexed a statement showing, on a given quantity of salt at a given price, the proportion on the sale of it coming to Government from duty and the division of the residue at the different cotaurs during the late management.

"111. The quantity of salt to the given measure (the pollah) varied from circumstances; of course so did the amount of the duty upon a given quantity according to the cost of the purchaser, some Lumbadies getting more, some less; in some instances the quantity was the same and the price varied, and every pan had its own regulation conformable to asserted maumool.

"112. In a few pans, which the Board will observe in the statement, no duty was exacted; but in that case duty was collected at some choukies where the Lumbadies passed on their return and became an advantage to the renter thereof.

"113. In regard to the other articles paying sayer, the collection was equally confined, as in the duty and sale of salt, from the variety of choukies and the asserted maumool of each: on some roads three choukies are within a mile of each other, when again in the same road another chouky does not appear for many coss, and every chouky had

its particular regulation for collection of duty, which varied; for instance, the merchant of the village to which the chouky is considered to belong pays less than a foreigner, and some castes less than others. These differences were, I conclude, established by the interests of the former renters, in order to make the most of their rent, and they were the cause of constant dispute between the merchants, nivisindas of sayer, and the manufacturers of the salt, all of whom availed themselves of their different regulation to deceive.

"114. To remove this inconvenience, and to establish a check, it was necessary to simplify the collection, and I trust the Board will approve of my doing away the distinctions of caste, &c., in which it originated, for the motive of which I could not trace any advantage to Government situated as these districts now are; in applying this regulation to the sale of salt, I considered the direction and route in which the salt pans were accessible to the different purchasers (principally, as I noticed before, Lumbadies) would, according to its convenience and distance, make the price of salt to some cheaper than to others, and that this might have been the cause of the original distinction as regarding them in giving some tribes more and others less.

"115. But this distinction, if to this cause, I considered to have originated from competition at the different pans owing to their being under different interests, and that their situations running along the coast will now always secure a sale from the price, finding a level according to demand.

"116. I have also, as the larger proportion of duties are paid at the pans, directed that the whole should be charged there, with the exception of the Cotavauked pans, a duty on the salt manufactured there being by custom levied by the Venkatagiri Poligar, through whose districts the Lumbadies, &c., pass to them.

"117. On examining the russums paid from the salt sales, as also divisions thereon, I found that the various maumools, &c., had allowed the inhabitants an opportunity of appropriating to themselves a part of them, and that the curnams and manufacturers had assumed to themselves, at the expense of Government, more than they were actually entitled to. I have, therefore, for the Board's information, annexed a statement, by which, with their consent, the division on all future sales of salt between the inhabitants and circar will be guided, as also an account particular of the appropriation of the russums therein charged.

"181. These statements comprise only the pans of the Nellore District, as I have been unable yet to procure sufficient information as to the Ongole salt pans."

The changes introduced by Mr. Travers, as described by him in the foreging extract, appear to have had the effect of doing away with

the previous system of rent, and to have kept the management of the salt revenue in the interval between his assumption of the district in 1801-2 and the introduction of the monopoly in 1805-6 under "Amany," *i.e.*, not rented nor leased, but under immediate Government control, and I give in the margin the salt revenue of the "Nellore and Ongole Districts" for those four years." In 1805-6, the first year of the monopoly, the revenue rose almost ten-fold and amounted to Rupees 5,34,779, though in the following year (1806-7) it fell again to Rupees 2,49,714.

Fuslies.	A. D.	Rs.
1211	1801-2	66,140
1212	1802-3	84,700
1213	1803-4	61,600
1214	1804-5	59,508

The salt monopoly being itself regulated by Imperial legislation, so likewise the monopoly selling price of salt is fixed according to circumstances by the Government of India, and the present selling price of salt in Nellore now is 2 rupees per Indian maund of 3,200 tolas weight, and is uniform with the selling price of the rest of the Madras Presidency.

Monopoly Price. Home and Inland Trade.

It may be of interest perhaps to trace the various changes in the selling price that have from time to time been made since the monopoly was established, and the causes for those changes, which while they are of general application to the Madras Presidency as a whole, apply equally as well to Nellore itself as a district.

The first price fixed in 1805-6 was 70 rupees per garce of 120 Indian maunds, or 9 annas 4 pies per maund of 3,200 tolas weight. In fusli 1219 (A.D. 1809-10), the price was raised, on the recommendation of the Board of Revenue, to 14 annas per maund, or Rupees 105 per garce; but by order of Government it was reduced again in fusli 1230 (A.D. 1820-21) to the original price of 70 rupees per garce, on the ground that the increase in price had led to a great decrease of consumption. On the Board, however, pointing out to Government that they had been led to an erroneous conclusion as to a decrease of consumption, and that the reduction in the monopoly rate did not benefit the mass of the people, the Government, after a protracted correspondence, acquiesced in the reasoning of the Board of Revenue, and in fusli 1237 (A.D. 1827-28) the price was raised a second time to 14 annas the maund, or Rupees 105 the garce. In 1844, or at the close of the fusli 1253 (A.D. 1843-44), the Government of India, contrary to the recommendation of the Government of Madras, and with a view to meet the loss of revenue caused by the abolition of the transit duties, raised the selling price of salt from 14 annas the maund and 105 rupees the garce to 1½ rupees per maund and 180 rupees per garce. This increase did not, however, continue long in force, for in the beginning of the following fusli year (1254) the price was reduced again to 1 rupee per maund, or 120 rupees per garce under instruc-

tions received from the Honorable the Court of Directors, upon consideration of the arguments put forward by the Madras Government, and the fact that such increase of price was regularly followed by a decrease of consumption. In 1859-60 the price was raised from 1 rupee per maund and 120 rupees per garce to 1 rupee 2 annas per maund and 135 rupees the garce. In 1860-61 the price was again raised at first to 1 rupee 6 annas the maund or 165 rupees the garce, and then to 1 rupee 8 annas the maund or 180 rupees the garce. In 1865-66 a further increase of 3 annas in the maund was made, till, finally, in October 1869, it was raised to the present selling price of 2 rupees per Indian maund, or Rupees 240 per garce. These latter more recent changes, and enhancements in price have been induced from financial difficulties, an increase in the duty in salt being regarded as about the most legitimate and at the same time least oppressive means of taxation.

Selling price. Export trade.

Salt intended for exportation or shipment by sea, either on Government indent to Calcutta or Chittagong, or on account of private trade, is not affected by the monopoly price for the land trade as set forth in the foregoing three paragraphs; and if sold on Government indent it is paid for by the contractors or shippers at 25 rupees per 100 Indian maunds, or Rupees 30 the garce. If sold on account of private trade, it is charged at prime cost, which, for the Nellore District, has been fixed at 13 rupees the garce, all other charges, such as boat hire, carriage of the salt, &c., being borne by the shipper. These charges in this district may be roughly set down as follows at Rupees 3-4-7, so that the actual cost to the shipper of a garce of salt for exportation by sea may be roughly set down at Rupees 16-4-7 per garce, but this rate will vary according to the season of the year and other circumstances, the boat hire in rough weather being sometimes double what it is with a calm surf, &c.

	Per Garce.		
	RS.	A.	P.
1. Hire for carrying the salt to the boats from the export platforms...	0	8	0
2. Boat-hire for conveying the salt to the vessel ...	1	8	0
3. Hire for weighing	0	2	0
4. Baskets, &c., articles	0	3	0
5. Batta to servants	0	15	7
Total ...	3	4	7

Manufacture, places of.

On the cession to the British Government of the then so-called "Nellore and Ongole Districts," there were 23 villages or places at which salt was made along its sea-board, extending from Dugarazapatam on the south to Kanuparti in the north on the borders of the present Kistna District,

but then known as the Guntur Collectorate. The length of the sea coast was about 130 miles, so that the average distance between each place at which salt was made was about 5½ miles; the names of the places were as follows:—

1. Dugarazapatam.
2. Kottapatnam.
3. Kristnapatam.
4. Koduru Yiduru.
5 & 6. Gangapatnam, including Mayipaud.
7. Vutukuru.
8, 9, 10. Iskaplli, including Gogulapalli and Varini.
11. Zuvvaladinne.
12. Tummalapenta.
13. Ramapatam.
14. Chakicherla.
15. Karedu,
16. Buyniapalli.
17. Pakala.
18. Anantavaram.
19. Alluru,
20. Padarti,
21. Alluru, Chejerla.
22. Devarampaud.
23. Kanuparti.

In 1808, however, on the transfer of the revenue charge of the Venkatagiri Zemindary from the Collector of North Arcot to the Collector of Nellore, several more miles of sea-board were added to the coast of this district, and with it the following additional places at which there were pans and salt was made; all these places with one exception (Tupili) lie along the western shores of the Pulicat lake; their names are—

1. Pudi Ramapuram.
2. Pada.
3. Andagondulam.
4. Mallam.
5. Velukadu.
6. Karijata.
7. Votamleedu.
8. Tupili.

These places for the manufacture and sale of salt were selected as a rule chiefly because they were old manufacturing grounds previous to the introduction of the monopoly system, and sometimes with reference to the convenience of the community. There were thus 31 places altogether at which salt was made sixty years ago in the Nellore District as now known, but the more numerous the localities, the greater the risk of smuggling, and the cost of the establishment being more expensive, judicious reductions have from time to time been made, till at the present time the number of places of manufacture and sale has been reduced to twelve in a sea-board of nearly 170 miles, or an average distance between each place of some 14 miles. Further reductions are in contemplation, and it is not improbable that ere long the number will be reduced to eight or nine, or about 20 miles distance between each place. The names of the twelve places now open are given below:—

1.—*Sunnapugunta alias Obosamudram*, which was annexed to this district from that of Chingleput in 1861 on the Report of the Honorable Mr. T. Clarke, dated 25th October 1860, on the salt works of Madras and Nellore.

2. Tada.
3. Dugarazapatam.
4. Krishnapatam.
5. Gogulapalli.
6. Iskapalli.
7. Tummalapenta.
8. Binginapalli. } These two form one division, and are known as the
9. *Ullapalem.* } *Pakala Salt Division.*
10. Biramgunta. } These two also form one division, and are known
11. Devarampaud. } as the Padarti Salt Division.
12. Kanuparti.

Manufacture. General mode of, and season.

No earth salt is made in this district, but instances are not unfrequent where it is brought into the western taluqs from the adjoining districts of Kurnool and Cuddapah, where its manufacture has been legalized, and sold in this district for consumption and use. The salt made in Nellore is all sea salt by the effects of solar evaporation on the salt brine, which is taken from the salt water creeks and backwaters along the coast and let into the pans or salt beds after it has been prepared or condensed in the so-called condensing reservoirs or tanks. In some places the water is taken from shallow pits or wells, and the system pursued is briefly thus: the water is raised by native pecottahs and baled into shallow reservoirs made by banking up the ground; it is allowed to remain in these reservoirs for some days till it has become "boiled" or "hot," which literally means that it has acquired an extra degree of strength or saltness, and it is then let into smaller and shallower enclosures termed "pans," which have previously undergone a certain degree of preparation, and the water is then allowed to evaporate in these pans till the crystals have formed and the salt remains. The salt is then scraped off by rakes or a flat piece of board with a long bamboo inserted in the middle for a handle: brine is again let into the pans, and the same process as before is repeated for as many times as the season permits, or till each ryot has completed his "dittum," or quantity assigned to be made.

In Nellore the salt-manufacturing season extends generally from January to August, that is, the ryots begin to store their water and repair their pans about the middle of January or the period of the annual Hindu festival of "Pongal;" but, by the time the first scraping of salt is obtained, it generally is the end of February or beginning of March. Manufacturing operations then continue to the end of June or middle of July, and by the time all the salt of a season is properly stored and duly brought to account and before the season's work is finally closed, the month of August will have set in. At the stations on the Pulicat lake, Tada excepted, the pans being very low

are often under water till a very late date, and owing to the large precipitations of fresh water by the inland floods during the monsoons the waters of the lake are often not fit for use till April or May. At Tada by the use of ponds, whence water is drawn, the manufacturers are enabled to commence their operations as soon as the lake waters subside.

It is of importance that the manufacture should begin early, as the best salt is made during the prevalence of the south-east winds; after the westerly winds set in, the salt is liable to be discolored with dust and other impurities, and is flaky and friable, and small in grain, especially if the season be dry and hot. Moisture in the atmosphere and still water are essential to the production of good salt, but these points are generally disregarded by the manufacturers, who loiter and throw away the best period in repairing their pans.

Manufacture. Details of, and arrangement of pans.

The method of manufacture is briefly as follows: after the brine is taken into the reservoirs, or in localities where there are no reservoirs, into the part of the pan set apart for the purpose as a tank, it condenses there by the heat and other atmospheric causes for eight days; thence by means of small vents or apertures formed in the bank, this brine or condensed water is let into the manufacturing beds to a depth of four inches, which, for the most part, is absorbed; but before it is completely so, the process is repeated, and on the second occasion, a thin white crust of salt floats on the surface; a further supply of water is then let in for the third time, and after the lapse of four days a fine white crust of salt is formed, and it is scraped up and left to dry on the ridges in the pans themselves for three or four days, whence it is removed to the storage platforms, where it is again allowed to air and dry before it is duly stored and brought to the Government account. This system of thrice-repeated irrigation from the reservoirs is, however, only used for the first crop or scraping of salt for the season: for the remaining crops a double or second supply of water from the tanks is found sufficient to produce salt of a good quality.

A pan is a long rectangular piece of ground in which salt is made. The ground in which such pans are made is prepared in the first instance by ploughing or digging; water is then let in upon it, and the surface puddled by cattle or men treading on it; it is then carefully levelled and smoothed, and, when dry, the pan is formed. The object of this process is to give the pan a firm floor, and make it, if possible, thoroughly impermeable, so as to absorb as little water as possible. In repairing pans also the same process is observed, and the ground being sometimes flooded in the rainy season, the pans in some places are much destroyed, the channels and beds being clogged up with mud and the banks and ridges washed away; on high ground, and with a

good tenacious clayey soil, but little repair is required beyond the clearing out of the beds and levelling and tamping them.

Each pan comprises two parallel lines of beds with small thin ridges between each; these beds or compartments are the spaces in which salt is made, and the usual time required for the formation of a pan is about twenty days. In some places a bank or broad path is formed down the middle of the pan; in others, the bank separates one pan from another. Sometimes a large bed, about half the size of the pan, is formed at the head as the reservoir for condensing the water. Sometimes the reservoir is on one side, and the pan on the other side of the bank. Sometimes the reservoir and salt beds adjoin each other in alternate lines; elsewhere the reservoir is placed between two salt beds, and in some places it is not used at all. It will be thus seen there is no uniformity of arrangement either in formation, plan, size, or number of beds of our pans, which differ greatly both at different places of manufacture as well as in the same division, and there is much room for improvement in each and all of these particulars, as well as in enclosing into one space the whole area occupied for pans. In some places the pans lie scattered over a wide open area, interspersed with patches of waste land lying between the groups of pans. Sometimes the pans form a parallelogram, whilst elsewhere they are extended in a long straggling line, which often is not a very straight one.

The system of manufacture described above appears to be pretty nearly the type of what it used to be even under former rule, modified, of course, to the extent modern civilization and the march of intellect among the manufacturers and better administration and attention must necessarily effect. There is no description forthcoming of the pans made over to this Government when the district was ceded in 1801 in the then so-called "Nellore and Ongole Districts;" but the following account of the peculiar customs connected with salt in the cotaurs of the Venkatagiri Zemindary, which I have named in paragraph 8 as transferred to this district in 1808 from North Arcot, will doubtless be read with interest. It is taken from a report made to the Board of Revenue, under date the 14th July 1801, by Mr. George Stratton, Collector of North Arcot, on the resources of the Venkatagiri and Calastri Zemindaries:—

"The salt land measurement differs greatly from the common Venkatagiri land measurement, the space of 16 men's feet long and eight broad being only allowed to a gunta, 16 of which make a paida, and two paidas an ullum.

"The ryots begin to prepare the ground in March by a simple but tedious process, which engages them full two months. They first turn up the ground to the depth of near three feet, after which it is twice ploughed and allowed time to dry. The land is then overflowed with about six inches depth of water, and six men are allotted to the space

of every ullum to tread the ground hard, which, if no rains fall in the interval, dries in about eight days; when it is a second time overflowed with the depth of one inch water, any unevenness in the ground is then perceived and rectified, and the process of treading and beating the ground hard is resorted to for the last time until perfectly dry.

"Each ullum of land is then divided into 32 pans, which are filled, and in eight or ten days a crust of salt nearly an inch thick remains, which is observed to crystallize if the easterly winds prevail strongly at the time it is formed, but the westerly winds produce a contrary effect and turn it to powder. The quantity drawn from each pan the first time is estimated at three candies; on the second flooding only two candies, and being regularly filled two or three times a month, the quantity afterwards drawn from each pan more gradually decreases until the close of the season. The salt is collected into large heaps and covered with straw, which it is usual to burn in order to form a crust over the heap which preserves it from any injury of the weather. The Brinjarries are the only extensive dealers in salt, and arrive at regular periods to make their purchases; the heaps are then broke up and sold to them by the circar servants and ryots conjointly, as the division between them does not take place before the sale. The warum is equal, unless the ryots' labor has been greater than common in flooring the pans, when they get in 16 parts the proportion of nine, and the circar seven.

"It is usual, on the first formation of the pans, to relinquish to the ryots two guntahs out of every ullum of land, which amounts to one-sixteenth on the whole produce manufactured. This indulgence is considered necessary to induce them to engage in the manufacture, since the cheapness of salt would not otherwise compensate them for their labor, the average sale of salt appearing to have been in fusli 1207 (A.D. 1797-98) so low as 19 Cs. 3 fs.* per Madras Pagoda."

Swamp salt.

Swamp salt, or as it more commonly is known "spontaneous salt," is generally produced on the edges of the creeks and inlets from the sea along the coast; sometimes in the pans after manufacture is closed and before the monsoons when the season is a dry one; in the pans at the abandoned places of manufacture, and all around and about the islands in, and along the shores of, the Pulicat lake.

In this last-mentioned locality the produce is most fertile, and, with all the preventive measures and strict supervision that of late years have been adopted, there is no doubt still a great quantity of this salt is smuggled and used by the people of that neighbourhood. Occasionally an attempt was made to utilize this salt, when it was

* Sic in original.

stored and brought to account and paid for at 4 rupees per garce. This was allowed as compensation for their labor to the people employed in collecting and bringing it to the platforms.

In the other localities referred to, viz., along the inlets on the coast and in the pans, the produce is small and of an inferior quality, and it, as a rule, is generally destroyed by the servants of the regular establishment. Now and again people have been detected smuggling this salt also and punished, but it is not common, and cannot, to any perceptible extent, affect the salt revenue of the district.

The produce around the islands and along the shores of the Pulicat lake is so plentiful and so easily obtained that the Honorable Mr. Clarke in 1860 proposed, first, that the produce in the Reddipallem creeks near Sunnapagunta and in the shell pits thereabouts should be collected at Sunnapagunta and utilized; and, secondly, that for the head or northern side of the lake a new cotaur should be specially opened out at Kattuvapalli, a village of some importance on the western shore of the lake on the main land in the Venkatagiri Zemindary. These proposals seem to have received the assent of Government, but have somehow never been brought into operation, probably because subsequently a scheme was devised and carried out in 1863, whereby, by a system of dykes and embankments, it was thought the formation of spontaneous salt on the northern side of the lake would be effectually prevented, whilst, as regards the southern side, a special preventive establishment* to guard and protect this salt from being smuggled and misappropriated has been sanctioned.

Spontaneous salt, as its name implies, is of self-growth, and is the effect of solar evaporation on pools and other hollows into which salt water has been driven either by tides or high winds. As the water subsides or evaporates, a crust of salt is found on the surface of the ground, which, where the soil is firm and clayey, is white and often of good crystallization.

Extent of land capable of yielding salt. Area and outturn of pans.

There is no regular account forthcoming of the extent of land in the district capable of producing salt or of the area formerly occupied or now employed for the purpose. The accounts of the recent revenue survey may perhaps throw some light on this point. From time to time, however, measurements have been made; but, as the salt water creeks and backwaters are very numerous all along the coast, it is

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* One Superintendent ... ... Rs. 40 per mensem.
Twelve Peons, at 6 Rs. each ... ... ,, 72 ,,
Total ... ,, 112 ,,
Annual Cost ... ,, 1,344

almost impossible to assign any limit as to the extent of land that might, with ordinary trouble and expense, be converted into salt pans. In 1854 an attempt to measure the area thus occupied was made, but little reliance can be placed on the results then obtained, owing to the manner in which the measurements were taken with ropes and other rude systems then in vogue. In 1868-69 the present pans were again re-measured in view to the preparation of the Register No. I., Appendix A., of the Salt Manual, but these figures also cannot be regarded as accurate. The area occupied is, however, generally sufficient to meet our annual demand and at the same time to maintain a sufficient reserve to meet vicissitudes of season.

The subjoined statement shows the number of pans and ryots at each of the twelve places now maintained in the district for the manufacture and sale of salt as particularized above at page 600, the "dittum" or annual quantity assigned to be made, the outturn or actual annual produce, and the sales on the average of the last five years. In some places, however, the capabilities of the pans are now fully developed, and, if further reductions in the places of manufacture and sale are determined on, it will be necessary to increase the area of manufacture and open new pans in those stations which it is decided to permanently retain; for this measure there is ample ground available, and time and money alone are required to effect it:—

Divisions.	Stations.	According to the Accounts of Fusli 1267 (A.D. 1867-68).		Average for the last five years, or from Fusli 1276 (A.D. 1866-67) to Fusli 1280 (A.D. 1870-71) both years inclusive.		
		Pans.	Ryots.	Dittum or Quantity ordered to be made.	Outturn or Actual Quantity made.	Sales.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		No.	No.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
Sunnapagunta ...	Obasamudram ...	60	80	16,000	14,486	15,179
Tada	Tada	80¾	71	72,800	57,533	60,622
Dugarazupatam ...	Dugarazupatam ...	33 1/16	52	25,600	21,189	22,032
Kristnapatam ...	Kristnapatam ...	77	130	48,000	46,299	56,751
Gogulapalli ...	Gogulapalli ...	83¼	87	20,000	21,459	32,208
Iskapalli* ...	Iskapalli ...	198½	177	26,400	20,610	43,147
Tummalapenta ...	Tummalapenta ...	68¼	34	20,600	13,610	15,316
Pakala	Ullapalem ...	132	87	107,520	109,046	92,810
	Binginapalli ...	206½	108			
Podarti	Biramgunta ...	142¾	200	104,000	104,376	155,297
	Devarampadu ...	164¼	67	38,000	38,975	
Kanuparti ...	Kanuparti ...	292¼	168	162,000	146,290	150,053
	Total ...	1,539 1/16	1,261	640,920	593,873	643,415

In the figures for Iskapalli under the head "sales" the exports by sea are included, but there has been no manufacture or "dittum" under this head during the last five years, as there is large surplus stock of old salt in hand.

The foregoing statement shows that the actual average outturn is 92⅔ per cent. of the "dittum," while the sales are in excess of both "dittum" and outturn. This is not owing to any incapability to meet the demand with the existing pans; but, as there was a large quantity of old salt in store in some stations, special measures were resorted to to dispose of this salt, which gave an extra impetus to the sales, whilst the dittum was restricted to meet actual requirements.

Outturn of pans.

The precise outturn of salt per pan varies according to circumstances. Much depends on the season, the rainfall, the soil, the mode of manufacture, the degree of care with which the pans have been prepared have all their effects either in promoting or lessening the produce. In a letter, dated 22nd April 1854, Mr. F. B. Elton, Collector of Nellore, informed the Board of Revenue, Madras, that "on a portion of land, six yards by three yards, ten marcals a week might be made under the most favorable circumstances, and in three months, or one manufacturing season, 120 marcals might be produced; but, owing to disturbing causes, the average produce is not supposed to be more than one-fourth of this." There is, however, no criterion whereby the outturn can be calculated with any degree of certainty. New pans as a rule produce less than where ground has been occupied for the purpose a year or two previously.

Manufacturers; who they are; their rights, privileges, and duties.

The pans in this district are held by natives of all castes from the Brahmin down to the Sudra and Pariah, and they possess a mirassi right to the soil, which was conceded to them along with the other provinces of the Carnatic on the establishment of the monopoly system. Socially the manufacturers occupy the same position as the ordinary village ryots or farmers of the land, and they sometimes manufacture on their own account, while others sublet their pans. The following description of their rights is taken from the Honorable Mr. Clarke's report on the salt work of the Madras and Nellore Districts, dated 25th October 1860:—

"The pans are looked on as private property; are mortgaged, sold, and inherited. The prices of the pans vary much. At some cotaurs they realize only from 10 to 30 rupees, in others as much as 300 to 400 rupees each. The price is apparently and ostensibly regulated by the quantity of the salt ordinarily allotted for manufacture and the regularity and certainty of the demand. Some pans are only worked once in two or three years, and the quantity of salt required to be made at them is very variable; such pans naturally command a lower price than those at which large supplies are annually ordered; but the facilities for illicit trade enter into the calculation and help to regulate the price . . . . . .

"No claim to manufacture salt annually appears to exist, nor does any right seem invaded, nor is compensation looked for where pans are closed. During my tour, the manufacturers frequently and strongly deprecated the closing of their pans, and prayed for an extension of the manufacture, on the plea that they had no other means of living; but no claim of right was ever advanced. I was informed that pans have been closed in this district without compensation having been given."

The quantity of salt to be made annually is determined by the Collector and communicated through his Deputy in charge of the Salt Department to the Superintendents, who apportion rateably the quantity thus ordered among the panholders according to the number of beds each man has, and an agreement, or, as it is called, a Patkut Muchilka, is taken from them to the effect that they will make good salt of approved sample. Upon this, manufacturing operations are commenced, and for every garce of salt each ryot delivers, he is paid at a certain stipulated sum, or as it is called the "cudivaram," or ryot's share. Where a ryot does not work for himself, but sublets his pan, he pays the manufacturer or subrenter sometimes a quarter and sometimes two-thirds of the price received from Government. In the former case the working party bears only the expense of repairing the pans and manufacturing the salt; in the latter he shares with the proprietor the burthen of delivering, storing, covering, and measuring the salt, keeping the platforms in repair, and renewing from time to time as may be necessary the thatch coverings on the heaps.

The legitimate duties of the manufacturers is thus defined in the concluding paragraph of the Order of Government, Revenue Department, No. 1,043, dated 12th May 1862:—

"The manufacturers are bound at their own expense to keep the minor channels and pans in proper order, to deliver the salt by weight or measurement into store, to keep the fences round the pans in repair, and to guard the pans during the season of manufacture. They should be required also to provide labor for covering the heaps and repairing the platforms, main channels, and other works at the station, receiving payment for such duties. From escorting treasure, taking part in the sale of salt, and guarding the platforms they should be wholly relieved.

Rates of cudivaram.

The rates of cudivaram have from time to time in this district varied, one rate prevailing in the southern and another in the northern cotaurs; one rate for "brown," and another for "white" salt. These distinctions have latterly been done away with, and one uniform rate now prevails under sanction of Government noted marginally of Rupees 10 per garce for all salt made throughout the district. The old distinctions of "brown" and "white" salt

Revenue Department, 10th January 1865, No. 280.

applied rather to whether the salt was for the land or the export trade, which latter used in former years to be separately provided for, rather than to any real distinction in the color, quality, or mode of manufacture of the salt. Salt intended for exportation by sea was called "white," that for the land trade, "brown." The present rate of cudivaram of 10 rupees per garce is a higher rate than the manufacturers ever had before, and is generally considered remunerative.

Storage.

After the salt has been sufficiently aired on the ridges in the pans, it is removed in baskets to the platforms or store-yards, which are rectangular raised mounds of earth well consolidated and level on the surface. It is there again allowed to dry for a further indefinite period before it is actually taken into store and brought to Government account by the servants of the salt establishment. So long as the salt is not thus brought into account, it remains at the risk of the manufacturer, who is thus paid, not for every garce of salt he makes, but for every garce he delivers into store, and at times unseasonable flood or rain causes much loss to the manufacturer.

The salt is stored on the platforms in quantities or heaps of ten garces, or 1,200 Indian maunds. The heaps are placed in straight lines as near as possible to one another, space sufficient for only one person to pass between any two heaps being alone left. In these spaces drainage channels are made, which intersect the platform and divide its surface, as it were, into so many rectangular sites for the heaps to be stored upon, and these channels further carry off the rain water and so protect the heaps. At the time of storage each manufacturer's salt is brought in separately, and an individual account and register (Forms Nos. 8 and 9, Appendix A, of the Salt Manual,) is kept of the quantity delivered by each man, but each man's salt is not stored separately.

Trade and revenue.

The salt revenue of the district, from the time of the establishment of the monopoly, stood on the average at from five to six lakhs of rupees per annum: it fell in some years to four and three lakhs, and occasionally also to 2¾ and 2½ lakhs; but it generally righted itself again in a year or two. It will serve no good, nor is it here necessary to inquire into the causes of these various fluctuations; but it will be sufficient for the purposes of comparison if the trade and revenue of the district from fusli 1268 (A.D. 1858-59) is described, as that is the year previous to the one in which the first sensible increase was made in the monopoly selling price as described above at page 599, and moreover 1858-59 is the year preceding the appointment of a special uncovenanted agency in the position of a Deputy Collector to the charge of the salt as a separate department, and many important changes with improved management has resulted by the adoption of that measure. The trade

and revenue since 1858-59 is given in detail as an appendix, and the subjoined statement shows the variations under both heads in that period :—

Years.		Home Sales.		Inland Sales.		Export Trade.		Total.	
		Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rupees.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Fusli.	A.D.								
1268.	1858-59.	203,679	2,03,679	400,123	3,97,663	208,260	31,236	812,062	6,32,581*
1269.	1859-60.	197,561	2,19,485	331,802	3,67,390	194,342	29,151	723,705	6,16,026†
1270.	1860-61.	211,862	2,50,392	518,467	5,85,089	190,250	28,537	920,579	8,64,018‡
1275.	1865-66.	268,145	4,13,953	446,323	6,53,238	102,452	15,368	816,920	10,82,559§
1279.	1869-70.	279,718	5,37,896	298,465	5,72,465	...	...	578,183	11,10,361‖
1280.	1870-71.	284,715	5,69,430	312,491	6,10,582	...	...	597,206	11,80,012

It will be seen from the foregoing statement that, while the selling price in 1870-71 was double what it was in 1858-59, or an increase in price of cent. per cent., the salt revenue of the district has not doubled itself, but has risen only 86½ per cent., or from Rupees 6,32,581 in 1858-59 to Rupees 11,80,012 in 1870-71. This result is not owing, as may at first sight be supposed, to diminished consumption consequent on the rise in the selling price, but to a change in the circumstances of the district, to appreciate which and to form a fair judgment of the variations in our trade we must look to our sales in maunds, not in rupees, and we must consider each branch of the trade separately.

The salt trade is, then, divided into two great branches—the "land trade," which again is sub-divided as "home" and "inland," and the "export trade," or shipments by sea. Each of these three heads will have to be considered separately, and we will begin with the "home" sales, which, as the name itself implies, refers to the local trade, or demand and consumption of the district itself within "home" or district limits.

Home sales.

The statement given above shows that, notwithstanding the increase in price of cent. per cent., our "home" sales have steadily improved; and that, whilst in 1858-59 our demand was 203,679 maunds, last year, or in 1870-71,

*Monopoly selling price at 1 rupee per Indian maund, or Rupees 120 the garce.

†The year of the appointment of a Deputy Collector. Price raised to 1 rupee 2 annas per maund.

‡Price raised again first to 1 rupee 6 annas and then to 1 rupee 8 annas per maund.

§Price raised again to 1 rupee 11 annas per Indian maund, or Rupees 202½ per garce.

‖ Price raised to present selling rate of 2 rupees per Indian maund, or Rupees 240 per garce.

it was 284,715 maunds, or an increase of forty per cent. nearly. It is thus evident that the recent enhancement in the monopoly price has not had the effect of reducing the consumption, but that rather year after year, from 1858-59 to 1870-71, there has been a gradual and steady improvement in our "home" demand, notwithstanding the gradual increase in the selling price that has in the interval been carried out. Improved management, greater checks in putting down smuggling and preventing frauds, depreciation in the value of money, the high prices of grain, and the generally improved condition of the agricultural population have doubtless all more or less tended to the above-shown satisfactory increase in our "home" demand and consumption.

Inland sales.

This branch of the salt trade in contradistinction to "home" means the demand from other parts *beyond* home or district limits, and it is sub-divided again into two heads, viz., "within the territories of the Madras Presidency," and "across the frontier" or "foreign states;" the former implies the Revenue Collectorates of the Presidency, and the latter independent states, such as Mysore, Bangalore, the Nizam's territories, and such like.

In former years there was a brisk demand for salt on our Nellore depôts from as far west as Mysore and Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool, and North Arcot, and the southern and eastern parts of the Hyderabad country; but, as railways increase, and the facilities of communication with Bombay and Madras from the Nizam's territories and the Ceded Districts are improved, our inland demand must fall off, and so it has as shown in column 4 of the statement given on the last page. Nellore will, in fact, become a small isolated tract in itself, intercepted not far from its western frontier by the north-west railway and on the north by improved means of communication from Nizampatam and Bantumally, two very large salt depôts in the Kistna District, the Kistna canals to Bezwada, and a good road from there on to Hyderabad; all these changes have, of course, changed the circumstances of the inland trade of Nellore, which will soon be limited to its own wants and the wants only of those who reside on its immediate frontiers, *e.g.*, the Doopaud and Cumbum tracts of Kurnool, Vinukonda, and the Palnaad in the Kistna District, and the immediately adjoining country of the Nizam's territories. This accounts for the deterioration of nearly a lakh of maunds in the inland sales as shown by the statement referred to, and it will be seen the decrease is not connected with the enhanced price and consequent decreased consumption as may at first sight have been supposed.

Export trade.

The export trade of the district up to the year 1854 is described by Mr. F. B. Elton, in his letter above alluded to, thus:—

"Contracts are entered into by the Salt Agent at Chittagong with the owners or captains of vessels to take the salt required, and, on producing proper certificates, they are supplied with salt here for export to Chittagong on payment of 25 rupees per hundred Indian maunds. Private merchants are also supplied with salt for export to Calcutta on private trade, in vessels of a certain size, at 15 rupees per hundred Indian maunds. Salt is sometimes, though rarely, exported to Madras on Government account. It is then only charged with the costs of manufacture under the special sanction of the Board. The quantity annually exported to Chittagong may, on an average, be stated to be 868 garces, which, at the rate of 30 rupees per garce, comes to 26,040 rupees, and that to Calcutta 419 garces, which comes to 7,542 rupees, at the rate of 18 rupees per garce. No salt is ever supplied to the French Government from this district, but in fusli 1257 (A.D. 1847-48) 6,000 Indian maunds were exported on board a vessel to Sumatra at 35 rupees per hundred Indian maunds."

The export trade up to 1854 having been thus described, the figures for the following two years, 1854-55 and 1855-56, are not forthcoming, and the following statement gives the transactions from 1856-57 down to the present time :—

Years.	To Chittagong and Calcutta on Government Indents.	Private Trade.	Total.
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
Fusli 1266 (A.D. 1856-57) ...	180,485	24,300	204,785
„ 1267 (A.D. 1857-58) ...	190,971	...	190,971
„ 1268 (A.D. 1858-59) ...	181,140	27,120	208,260
„ 1269 (A.D. 1859-60) ...	154,442	39,900	194,342
„ 1270 (A.D. 1860-61) ...	183,770	6,480	190,250
„ 1271 (A.D. 1861-62) ...	108,000	8,092	116,092
„ 1272 (A.D. 1862-63) ...	...	5,160	5,160
„ 1273 (A.D. 1863-64) ...	...	7,400	7,400
„ 1274 (A.D. 1864-65) ...	...	4,880	4,880
„ 1275 (A.D. 1865-66) ...	...	102,452	102,452
„ 1276 (A.D. 1866-67) ...	...	38,027	38,027
„ 1277 (A.D. 1867-68) ...	...	1,800	1,800
„ 1278 (A.D. 1868-69) ...	...	5,040	5,040
„ 1279 (A.D. 1869-70) ...	...	...	...
„ 1280 (A.D. 1870-71) ...	...	...	...

It will be thus seen that the Government demand for Chittagong and Calcutta has altogether ceased since the last nine years, and is not likely to be revived again, as they make their own salt now at the head of the bay; and the private trade, which never has been very extensive, has almost entirely failed, and during the last two years there has been no shipment and order at all. The causes for this cessation of this branch of the trade cannot be ascertained with any degree

of certainty, but it is at present under inquiry. In his memorandum * on salt, dated 17th June 1854, Mr. W. H. Bayley describes the drawbacks to the export trade and the causes for its falling off to be fourfold, and probably some, or perhaps all, of these causes may tend to affect our sales under this head also: this cannot, however, be stated with any degree of certainty, and, as I have already said, the matter is under inquiry. Mr. Bayley's causes for the falling off are, first, insufficiency of the rate of freight; secondly, the wastage and risk caused by the nature of a cargo of salt; thirdly, the obligation imposed on the shippers to pay for the salt; and, fourthly, the uncertainty as to the time the vessel will be detained at Calcutta by the authorities before they clear out the salt.

Export depôts.

There were originally in this district eleven export platforms, whence salt used to be shipped by sea at the places named below:—

Kristnapatam	2	platforms.
Gogulapalli	1	do.
Varani	2	do.
Iskapalli	2	do.
Tummalapenta	2	do.
Binginapalli	1	do.
Pakala	1	do.
Total ...	11	do.

Owing, however, to the scanty demand and the precarious nature of the trade, all these platforms but those at Iskapalli have been done away with, and Iskapalli is, therefore, now the only place in the district where salt for exportation by sea is available. The selling price of this salt and the charges connected with the shipment has been already given above at page 599.

Sale of salt at the depôts.
Weighment and measurement.
Purchasers.

The land trade is open to every one who pays, and it is known as wholesale and retail. "Wholesale" implies the purchase of one or more number of full heaps, for which the purchaser is allowed a discount of five per cent., or in other words each full heap so bought is paid for at 9½ garces (the reputed contents of the heap as stored being ten garces) and the trader removes the heap in bulk without any detailed weighment or other check. The discount of five per cent. is allowed to the trader to compensate for the natural wastage in a heap of salt from ordinary causes, and it moreover saves the trouble of detailed weighment. The retail sales are restricted to quantities of *not less than one maund*, and over that minimum the retail dealer is free to take any number of *whole maunds* he chooses to

* Selections from the Records of the Madras Government, No. XVI.

buy; fractions of a maund are not now admitted into the accounts, although formerly they used to be. Mr. F. B. Elton writes of the trade of the district thus:—"The salt required for internal consumption within the district is supplied generally by Sudras and Mahomedans, who buy the article at quantities not exceeding a garce, and dispose of it to advantage to the bazaarmen in the cusbah stations, or go about the country and sell the salt to the village people, or exchange it for grain. Asses or bullocks are made use of for conveying the salt. The quantity required for inland consumption beyond the district is chiefly supplied by Lumbadies and Yerukalas, natives of the western districts, who live in companies, and make it their trade to purchase salt from the cotaurs here, and sell or barter it to the salt merchants in different parts of the country. There is no foreign salt brought to this zillah, unless perhaps on the borders to a very small amount, the extent of which is not known." These latter are the wholesale purchasers chiefly, and it is not uncommon for a company of Lumbadies or Yerukalas to buy up 8, 10, or 12 heaps at one time. Country ponies or tattoos are sometimes used by retail dealers for carrying salt.

Till very lately the sales for the land trade used to be conducted by measurement, originally by what was called a "parrah," measure of five marcals in capacity, and subsequently by marcals themselves, 424 of which were regarded as the equivalent of one garce or 120 Indian maunds, thus making the maund equal to a trifle more than 3½ marcals, and the marcal to about 11⅓ seers. The export sales have all along been done by weighment with tripod beam-scales, but since 1864 weighment has been substituted for measurement *in all salt transactions*, and a new pattern of platform weighing machine was introduced, which is used alike for both the land and export trades. This machine, however, being found not to work satisfactorily, and not to be quite adapted to the purpose for which it was made, an improved design of machine has been devised, but it has not yet been brought into work or been fairly tried in any district except at Madras.

Consumption per head of the population.

Eighteen pounds of salt per head per annum, or nearly two rupees' weight per diem, has been assumed* to be a fair rate of consumption, if salt was from its price within the reach of every one to the extent he required, and assuming this to be correct, it is found that in 1852-53 Mr. Elton, the then Collector of Nellore, ascertained that the home sales for that year divided by the population of the district at the time gave 8½ seers, or 17 lbs., per head for the consumption, if we take the seer to be nearly equal to two pounds. This is under the above estimate. If we follow the same course

* Paragraph 141 of Mr. W. H. Bayley's Memorandum on salt, dated 17th June 1854. Selections from the Records of the Madras Government, No. XVI.

and divide the "home" sales of the last year, 1870-71, viz., 284,715 maunds, by the population* of the district according to the last census taken in fusli 1276, or five years ago, the consumption averages 9¾ seers, or 19½ lbs. per head very nearly, which is considerably over the estimate made by Mr. W. H. Bayley. This is another clear proof I think that the enhancement in the monopoly price has not reduced the consumption, but it is evident that the figures in our returns represent *the sales* rather than *the consumption;* for it does not follow that all the salt purchased at our stores for "inland" consumption crosses the limits of the district or that all "home" purchases are consumed within it. There is no check beyond the purchaser's own assertion that the salt is intended to be sold at a certain place, and frequently the salt is disposed of from various causes at places other than where, at the time of purchase, it was intended to be taken.

Agency and its duties.

The management of the salt has, from the onset, been under the control of the Board of Revenue. On the establishment of the monopoly system, a general salt agent under the Board's orders was appointed; this office was, however, abolished in May 1808, or towards the close of fusli 1217, and the administration of the salt revenue vested, subject to the Board's continued control, in Collectors and their Head Assistants, to whom a commission of one per cent. to the former and half per cent. to the latter was granted. In 1836 this commission was abolished, and in 1859 an Uncovenanted Deputy Collector was deputed to the special charge of the department as a subordinate of the Collector and subject, as previously, to the Board's supervision. The duties of the Collector and his subordinates are laid down in the Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue. Annual inspection of the salt cotaurs must be made by the Collector, and in the sub-division by the Sub-Collector, and a few heaps weighed and tested in their presence during the storage season, a general control must be exercised by them, and this control must make itself felt in every branch of the department, and "it should be of such a character as any efficient, active, honest subordinate officer would rather see exercised than not, inasmuch as it would strengthen his hands and bring to light his good conduct and zeal in the service." The Deputy Collector placed in charge of the Salt Department is required to devote his whole time to the duties of the department and to have full means of check and control in the preparation of the salt accounts. "No other charge should be given to him except on the special sanction of Government."

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* Adults...	...	...	...	...	802,850
Children	...	...	...	...	365,814
				Total ...	1,168,664

Salt Establishment.

The administration of the department being vested, as described in the foregoing paragraph, there has all along been maintained in this district a separate salt subordinate establishment for the performance of the duties connected with the manufacture, storage, care, and sale of salt. In the first year of the monopoly there were certain servants maintained in the Collector's office, and known as the "Huzur" establishment, comprising an amildar, a peishcar, a mazumdar, two assistants, a jawabniviss, a shroff, a massalchi, and ten peons, at an aggregate monthly cost of 75 Madras Pagodas, and an out-station or working establishment at the places of manufacture and sale composed of nivisindas, peishcars, gumashtas, shroffs, peons, kavalgars, and vettiyans, at an aggregate cost per mensem of 104 Madras Pagodas. In 1808, on the transfer of Tada and the other places on the Pulicat lake referred to at page 600, the cost of the establishment was increased for the "Huzur" from 75 to 88 Madras Pagodas per mensem, and at the out-stations, or as it used to be designated, "Gybut Establishment," from 104 Pagodas to 181 Madras Pagodas 13 Fanams and 3 Cash, or in round numbers for both Rupees 943 per mensem. Modified from time to time, according to the requirements of the department and district, the establishment both "Huzur" and out-station stood at the time of Mr. F. B. Elton's report in 1854 at Rupees 157 for the Huzur and Rupees 2,081 for the stations per mensem. The details are given as an appendix statement. The Honorable Mr. Clarke, at his inspection of 1860, found this same establishment entertained at the out-stations, but, upon the general revision of Revenue Establishments carried out since then under the superintendence of the Honorable C. Pelly, late Member of the Madras Board of Revenue, great changes were made. The servants in the Collector's office were dispensed with and a separate office, at a monthly cost of 100 rupees per mensem, attached to the Uncovenanted Deputy Collector appointed to the special charge of the department; the pay of the superintendents was raised from Rupees 30 and 40 to Rupees 50, 60, 70, 85, and 100 according to the revenue derived and the work to be done in each division; the office of akbarneviss and other similar posts were done away with as unnecessary, and the preventive service or escort duties transferred to the police, whereby a great reduction in the number of the peons previously maintained was effected. The details of the establishment, as it now stands, is given as a final appendix, and aggregates Rupees 1,804 per mensem, being Rupees 100 for the Deputy Collector's office, and Rupees 1,704 for the station establishments.

The following table of the designations and duties of the various persons employed in the Salt Department is taken from Mr. F. B. Elton's

report of 1854, and continued in force till the revised establishments were introduced in 1864:—

Gybut Servants.	Superintendent ...	The management of the divisions, consisting of from two to four cotaurs, is under the Superintendents, who have to superintend the manufacture, storing, and sale of salt, and to send reports and accounts to the Collector's office and receive instructions from there.
	Gumashta, Nivisindah	These servants have to superintend the manufacture, storing, and sale of salt in a cotaur, and prepare the accounts.
	Shroff	It is his duty to receive the money from the purchasers of salt, examine coins, and keep regular accounts of the same.
	Akbarneviss ...	His duty is to watch the conduct of all the other servants, and bring any irregularities or particular circumstances to the notice of the Collector, and to stand by when the sales are going on, and to see that the measurements are correctly made.
	Naick	To overlook the peons and see to the due performance of their duties.
	Pygusties	To see that there is no smuggling, and that the peons are on their watch and go their rounds during night and day.
	Peons	Some to be on the platforms watching the salt, some at the pans, and some for guarding the cash, and the remainder to perform the other miscellaneous duties required.
	Vettiyans	Engaged in the weighing and measuring of salt, and to make any slight repairs on the platforms, and perform other trifling duties.
Huzur Servants.	Salt Writer	To prepare the English accounts and copy letters required to be sent to the Board of Revenue.
	Head Gumashta ...	To prepare, in Telugu, all the accounts, &c., required.
	Gumashta	To examine the various accounts sent in by the Superintendents, and to bring any discrepancies in them to notice.
	Rawannah Writer ...	To number the rawannahs received from Madras and send them to the cotaurs as per indents received from them.
	Ruktawan	To make the Indian ink for writing the accounts and to stamp the rawannah accounts, &c.
	Massalchi	To keep lights.
	Javabniviss... ...	To register the arzies sent by the Superintendents and cotaur servants, and to draft the necessary orders. Deputed to perform salt duties in the Sub-Collector's office.

These servants were not all confined to these specific duties, but some of them were employed on the general business of the Collector's office.

By the revision of 1864 a separate Superintendent was appointed to each cotaur. Instead of the nivisindah and gumashta an Assistant Superintendent and clerk, or, in divisions where the work is heavy, two clerks were appointed; the Assistant Superintendent, as his designation implies, being required to aid the Superintendent in the general administration of the cotaur, and supervising, under the orders of the latter, manufacture, storage, and sales, and the clerks being required to look after the records, prepare and copy all accounts, arzies, &c. The shroff's duties are the same as before, and he is virtually the cashier and treasurer of the cotaur. Two to five peons, just enough for miscella-

neous duties in summoning the ryots, &c., were retained. Measurers for measuring and weighing the salt, and vettiyans, whose duties are described in the foregoing table, complete the list of servants according to present arrangements. The duties of the naick, pygusties, and peons to watch the platforms, pans, and cash now devolves on the police, and, as already mentioned, the office of akbarneviss was dispensed with altogether as unnecessary. The work of the Huzur servants is now done by the two clerks attached to the Deputy Collector's office.

Transactions at depôt.

Parties desirous of purchasing salt for "home" or "inland" consumption pay the price to the shroff, who enters the particulars in his sale chittah or account particular of sales, and gives a receipt for the money in the prescribed form* to the purchaser, who carries the receipt to the platform and presents it to the Superintendent or other officer there conducting the sales. The officer conducting the sales thereon takes the receipt, and after having made the necessary entries in his sale book (Form No 13, Appendix A., of the Salt Manual,) he weighs out the salt to the receipt-holder and gives him a pass for the quantity thus weighed out. The purchaser secures his salt in his gunny bags or other receptacles brought by him for the purpose and removes it from the platform, delivering the pass granted him by the officer conducting the sales to the police constable on duty at the entrance to the platform, as his (the purchaser's) authority for taking away the quantity of salt specified in the pass. It will be thus seen there is a triplicate check on the daily sales at each cotaur. The entries in the shroff's sale chittah and the Superintendent's sale book must support each other, and the passes, which are despatched by the police to the Treasury Deputy Collector each evening after the sales for the day are closed, are posted up each day in the Vernacular Account Department of the Collector's office, and at the end of each month the sales, as exhibited by the passes, are compared with the sales as exhibited by the shroff's receipts, chittah, and the sale book. The transactions at the time of exportation are precisely the same as for the home and inland sales, only that the Superintendent or other officer conducting the sales is required to keep a separate account of sales for export (Form No. 14, Appendix A, of the Salt Manual). As a preventive against fraud, and to secure them from interpolation, the sale books and chittah forms are issued to the several cotaurs from the Huzur, as required, each leaf thereof being previously impressed with the seal and name of the Deputy Collector, and the pages being consecutively numbered and certified to on the fly-leaf or cover of the book under the signature of the Deputy Collector.

* See Rules 27 and 28 of the Salt Manual.

Passes.

The pass referred to is of recent origin and was substituted, under Government Order of 10th July 1863, for the rawannah or permit previously required to be given under Section 12, Regulation I. of 1805, without which all salt, found in transit before, was liable to seizure and confiscation, and the change has freed the trader from a great deal of unnecessary oppression and officious interference that formerly prevailed.

Local means for preventing fraud.

The precautions adopted against fraud are to have a guard night and day on the platforms and during the season of manufacture in the pans also; to have a daily return of manufacture, storage, and sales kept and periodical reports made to the Deputy Collector in charge of the department; to remove all salt as quickly as possible from the pans to the platform where it can be more efficiently guarded; to have all the more important returns entered in books with each page previously numbered and stamped with the seal of the Collector; to report monthly the receipt and issue of the passes; to have the heaps frequently tested by the Deputy Collector or other superior covenanted officer; to have the heaps stamped and well thatched as a protection against the deteriorating effects of the weather and to prevent wastage; to have a return made of the outturn of each heap as soon as it is sold off, and to notice any serious wastage or other irregularity; to watch any fluctuations in the extent of manufacture, sale, wastage, &c., and to investigate the causes.

Wastage.

The authorized wastage of the district at present is,—.

For the first year	$2\frac{1}{2}$	per cent.
Do. second year	4	do.
Do. third year	5	do.

These results were, however, obtained upon experiments made many years ago when marcals of no fixed standard or size were in use, and now that measurement has been superseded by weighment, it is generally believed that the average wastage is much greater, and a series of experiments have been undertaken since fusli 1276 (A.D. 1866-67), upon the results of which the authorized wastage of the district will again have to be modified.

Another reason assigned for the above specified rates of wastage being too low for the present time is that, in former years when those rates were arrived at, the salt used to be perfectly dry and was not stored or brought to account till after it had lain for several months on the platform; but under present rules the salt is stored in a month or two after its manufacture, or as soon after it is sufficiently aired to be able to resist pressure and prevent destruction of the crystals by its own weight. It is evident that the salt must weigh heavier or

lighter according to the greater or less degree of moisture retained by it at the time of examination.

Smuggling.

The exact extent of smuggling, or the mode in which it is carried on, cannot be stated, for if it were known, it would be prevented. It is, however, generally believed that salt is mostly smuggled now from the pans during the season of manufacture—spread over a large extent of ground, and with a limited preventive establishment, the facilities for making away with the salt are very great. There is no doubt also that the smugglers are mostly the ryots or manufacturers themselves, who, in a great many cases, act in collusion with the peons and vettiyans and the lower-paid servants of the salt establishment and with the police constables. To prevent this it is proposed to form enclosed drying yards in the vicinity of the platforms where the salt, as manufactured, can be removed daily and allowed to air before being stored and brought to account without fear of peculation, and to surround the pans with a deep moat and fence or hedge which it will be impossible to cross, leaving only one or two authorized entrances for the ingress and egress of the manufacturers and others. Another extensive source of smuggling and peculation was by means of over-storage, whereby all the surplus in the heaps over ten garces was disposed of by the salt servants for their own benefit, but within the last few years this source of fraud has been effectually put down. A third source of peculation is in the misappropriation of the spontaneous salt, particularly in the islands and along the shores of the Pulicat lake. To prevent this, as already described at page 605 above, a series of embankments or dykes have been constructed and a special preventive establishment is maintained with much effect.

Salt revenue how protected.

The salt revenue of Nellore, in common with the revenue of the rest of the Madras Presidency, is protected by the enforcement of the laws and adherence to the rules published by the Board of Revenue relative to the subject; by the local means for preventing fraud described in last page, and by the measures to put down smuggling referred to in the foregoing paragraph; by a careful system of accounts as laid down in the Salt Manual; and by care and attention on the part of the Deputy Collector in charge of the department subject to the supervision and control of the Collector of the district.

General Remarks.

The charge of the Salt Department of the Nellore District is one of the most arduous in the Presidency. The number of stations is larger, the length of sea-board is greater, the means of approach are difficult, and it requires the unceasing care and attention of the Deputy Collector. The platforms are all well laid out, but the pans are not, and much improve-

ment is called for in this latter respect. As a rule the quality of the salt manufactured is good, but it is, of course, susceptible of improvement. The servants of the establishment are not so good as they might be, and constant cases of fraud and other malpractices are turning up and require punishment. In point of revenue, Madras being excepted, Nellore stands second in the Presidency, Ganjam being the first, and if the revenue, the number of stations to be supervised, the length of sea-board to be traversed, and the extent of work to be done are all to be criterions of the rank of the officer to be appointed to the special charge of the Salt Department, it will be seen that the Nellore Salt Department needs a Deputy Collector of the higher grade, who, the Madras Salt Deputy alone excepted, has more to do than any officer in a similar position in the remaining districts of the Presidency.

Statement showing the Salt Establishment in the District of Nellore as it stands at the present time.

Divisions.			Stations.			Superintendents.			1st Assistant Superintendents.			2nd Assistant Superintendents.			1st Clerks.			2nd Clerks.		
						No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.	
							Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Station Establishment.	1	Kanuparti	1	Kanuparti	1	60 0 0		1	20 0 0		...	... ...		1	20 0 0		1	15 0 0	
	2	Padarti	1	Padarti...	1	100 0 0		1	20 0 0		...	... ...		1	20 0 0		1	15 0 0	
			2	Devarampaud...	...	... ...		1	20 0 0		...	... ...		...	... ...		...	... ...	
	3	Pakala	1	Pakala	1	70 0 0		1	20 0 0		...	... ...		1	20 0 0		...	... ...	
	4	Tummalapenta	1	Tummalapenta.	1	50 0 0		...	... ...		...	... ...		...	... ...		1	15 0 0	
	5	Iskapalli	1	Iskapalli	1	85 0 0		1	20 0 0		...	... ...		1	20 0 0		...	... ...	
	6	Gogulapalli	1	Gogulapalli	1	50 0 0		...	... ...		1	15 0 0		1	20 0 0		...	... ...	
	7	Kristnapatam	1	Kristnapatam...	1	70 0 0		1	20 0 0		...	.. ..		1	20 0 0		...	... ...	
	8	Dugarazupatam	1	Dugarazupatam	1	60 0 0		...	... ...		1	15 0 0		1	20 0 0		...	... ...	
	9	Tada	1	Tada	1	60 0 0		1	20 0 0		...	... ...		1	20 0 0		...	... ...	
	10	Sunnapagunta	1	Sunnapagunta...	1	50 0 0		...	... ...		1	15 0 0		...	... ...		1	15 0 0	
				Total ...	10	655 0 0		7	140 0 0		3	45 0 0		8	160 0 0		4	60 0 0	
		Salt Deputy Collector's Office Establishment.																		
Office Servants.	...	.....	1	Head Clerk	1	45 0 0		...	... ...		...	... ...		...	... ...		...	... ...	
	...	.....	2	2nd Clerk	1	20 0 0		...	... ...		...	... ...		...	... ...		...	... ...	
	...	.....	3	Attender	1	8 0 0		...	... ...		...	... ...		...	... ...		...	... ...	
	...	.....	4	Dhalayet	3	21 0 0		...	... ...		...	... ...		...	... ...		...	... ...	
	...	.....	5	Massalchi	1	6 0 0		...	... ...		...	... ...		...	... ...		...	... ...	
				Total ...	...	100 0 0		...	... ...		...	... ...		...	... ...		...	... ...	
				Grand Total ...	...	... ...		...	... ...		...	... ...		...	... ...		...	... ...	

Statement showing the Salt Establishment in the District of Nellore as it stands at the present time.—(Continued.)

	Divisions.		Stations.		Shroffs.			Measurers.			Peons.			Vettiyans.			Total.		
					No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.	
						Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs A. P.			Rs. A. P	
Station Establishment.—(*Contd.*)	1	Kanuparti	1	Kanuparti	1	15 0 0		3	18 0 0		4	24 0 0		8	40 0 0		...	212 0 0	
	2	Padarti	1	Padarti	1	15 0 0		3	18 0 0		4	24 0 0		7	35 0 0		...	247 0 0	
			2	Devarampaud	...	... .		...	... .		...	... ...		4	20 0 0		...	40 0 0	
	3	Pakala	1	Pakala	1	10 0 0		2	12 0 0		3	18 0 0		4	20 0 0		...	170 0 0	
	4	Tummalapenta	1	Tummalapenta	...	... ...		1	6 0 0		1	6 0 0		2	10 0 0		...	87 0 0	
	5	Iskapalli	1	Iskapalli	1	15 0 0		3	18 0 0		4	24 0 0		5	25 0 0		...	207 0 0	
	6	Gogulapalli	1	Gogulapalli	1	10 0 0		2	12 0 0		2	12 0 0		5	25 0 0		..	144 0 0	
	7	Kristnapatam	1	Kristnapatam	1	10 0 0		2	12 0 0		3	18 0 0		6	30 0 0		...	180 0 0	
	8	Dugarazupatam	1	Dugarazupatam	1	10 0 0		2	12 0 0		3	18 0 0		3	15 0 0		...	150 0 0	
	9	Tada	1	Tada	1	10 0 0		2	12 0 0		2	12 0 0		4	20 0 0		...	154 0 0	
	10	Sunnapagunta	1	Sunnapagunta	...	... ...		1	6 0 0		2	12 0 0		3	15 0 0		...	113 0 0	
				Total ...	8	95 0 0		21	126 0 0		28	168 0 0		51	255 0 0		...	1704 0 0	
Office Servants.—(*Contd.*)	Salt Deputy Collector's Office Establishment.—(*Continued.*)																		
	...	.....	1	Head Clerk	...	... ...		...	... ...		...	... ...		...	... .		...	... ...	
	...	.....	2	2nd Clerk	...	... ...		...	... ...		...	... ...		...	... ...		...	... ...	
	...	.....	3	Attender	...	... ...		...	... ...		...	... ...		...	... ...		...	... ...	
	...	.....	4	Dhalayets	...	... ...		...	... .		...	... ...		...	... ...		...	... ...	
	...	.....	5	Massalchi	...	... ...		...	... ...		...	... ...		...	... .		...	... .	
				Total ...	...	... ...		...	... ...		...	... ...		...	... ...		...	100 0 0	
				Grand Total ...	...	... ...		...	... ...		...	... .		...	... ...		...	1804 0 0	

Abkari Revenue.

The abkari revenue, derived from an excise on the manufacture and sale of spirituous and fermented liquor, dates from 1808.

Toddy.

The following is the mode pursued in this district of extracting toddy from the palmyra (*Borassus flabelliformis*). The flowering bud of the male palm is cut off, and a small earthen pot is fastened to it. Every morning the juice which has collected in the pot is removed, the bud is sharpened, and the pot again replaced. In the case of the female palm, which sends out a bunch of fruits, this is allowed to grow to the length of one cubit, when the top is cut off and squeezed, and the toddy is drawn off in the same way. The trees are drained in this manner for several months of the year.

If the toddy be collected for the purpose of boiling down into jaggery, lime, to check fermentation, is rubbed over the inside of the pot, and the liquor which flows into it is called *charu*. Toddy here is rarely used when fresh drawn from the tree. It begins to ferment as soon as the sun rises, and is a mildly intoxicating drink.

Toddy is also extracted from the wild date tree (*Phœnix sylvestris*). The lower leaves and their sheaths are first removed, and then a triangular notch is cut into the pith of the tree near the top, when the juice exudes and is conducted by a piece of palmyra leaf into a pot hung below. The toddy of the date, as well as the palmyra, is converted into jaggery. The *charu* or limed juice is boiled in large vessels until it attains such consistency that a drop will float unbroken in water. The pot is then removed from the fire and the contents well stirred with a stick and allowed to run into moulds, which are rectangular pits dug in the ground and lined with palmyra leaves. The juice remains in the mould for one or two days till it completely hardens, and is then taken out as jaggery.

In the Nellore District toddy is not drawn from the cocoanut tree (*Cocos nucifera*).

Arrack.

The following is the method of distilling arrack practised in this district. It is never made directly from the fresh toddy, but from palmyra or date jaggery. In 32 seers of water is dissolved eight viss of jaggery either made from palmyra or date toddy or from sugar-cane. To this is added one viss of the bark of the white Tumma tree (*Acacia leucophlœa*). This bark contains tannin, and this precipitates the injurious albumenous impurities contained in the jaggery, and which brought into solution would otherwise rapidly begin to putrify. About half a seer of yeast is also added to the mixture, *i.e.*, toddy of the previous day, and this is repeated each day. The pot is kept covered with a flat earthen

plate. On the evening of the third day the mixture is well stirred with the hands, and the stirring is repeated for three successive days. On the sixth day the contents of two pots of fermented jaggery are poured into the still, which consists of a clay chatty fixed over a fire. This is kept covered with another clay chatty. When the contents become heated, the upper chatty is removed and a copper concave vessel is fastened on the mouth of the pot; and, to prevent loss by evaporation, the seams where the two vessels meet are smeared with cow-dung. The copper condenser is kept cool with water falling on it from a vessel placed above, and the distilled spirit is drawn away by a tube into a vessel placed to receive it. The quantity of arrack distilled at one time is 18 seers. It is measured with a stick which has a notch cut for each seer, and, as soon as this quantity has been drawn off, distillation is stopped.

Abkari contract.

Each taluq and division is leased out as a separate farm, and the renter makes his own arrangements with the keeper of shops and stills. Arrears of abkari revenue are recovered as arrears of land revenue under Act II. of 1864 (Madras), and renters similarly recover these arrears of rent under Act VIII. of 1865 (Madras). The following table shows the amounts realized by the sale of each farm for a series of years :—

Revenue.

Abkari Farms.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Nellore	18,315	18,315	18,315	25,100	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,090	35,130	35,115	34,050	35,125	Do. do. the present leases being for three years.
Atmakur	1,055	1,055	1,055	3,403	3,203	3,200	3,200	3,200	6,300	6,300	6,000	6,350	
Gudur	845	845	845	3,101	3,200	3,100	3,100	3,100	14,801	14,803	12,734	16,736	
Rapur	529	529	529	2,820	2,352	2,350	2,350	2,350	2,500	2,500	2,500	3,175	
Udayagiri	1,245	1,245	1,245	3,105	3,000	2,964	2,964	2,964	4,000	4,000	3,325	3,025	
Kavali	...	...	...	2,450	2,450	2,450	2,450	2,450	4,401	4,401	4,400	6,050	
Ongole	4,388	4,388	4,388	4,389	6,065	6,065	6,065	6,090	8,310	8,292	8,210	10,467	
Kandukur	2,750	2,750	2,750	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,901	1,925	2,510	2,510	2,510	3,369	
Kanigiri	1,439	1,439	1,439	2,001	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,551	1,554	1,550	1,700	
Venkatagiri...	1,757	1,757	1,757	2,500	2,511	2,500	2,501	2,500	3,900	3,900	3,900	4,650	
Polur...	2,826	2,826	2,826	4,000	4,035	4,000	4,000	4,000	...	...	...	...	
Darsi	500	500	500	482	618	400	400	400	1,330	1,330	1,330	1,735	
Podile	475	475	475	400	401	618	618	618					
Huzur	...	...	...	...	1	...	75	...	25	125	...	...	
Total ...	36,124	36,124	36,124	55,651	56,486	56,297	56,374	56,437	84,758	84,830	80,509	92,382	

Minimum rates.

The following are the fixed minimum rates for the sale of toddy and arrack :—

	Per Dram.			Per Bottle.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Toddy	0	0	1	0	0	6
Arrack	0	1	0	0	6	0

Stamp Revenue.

Successive Acts of Legislature.

A revenue from stamps was first introduced in 1809. Documents executed between 1st January 1809 and 12th July 1817 are subject to the rate of stamps prescribed by Regulation VIII. of 1808.

Those executed between 13th July 1817 and 1st October 1860 are subject to the rate of stamps prescribed by Regulation XIII. of 1816.

Those executed between 1st October 1860 and 31st May 1862 are subject to the rate of stamps prescribed in Act XXXVI. of 1860.

Those executed on and after 1st June 1862 are subject to the rate of stamps prescribed in Act X. of 1862 amended by Act XVIII. of 1865.

Act XXVI. of 1867 amending Schedule B of Act X. of 1862 (Court Fees Stamps) greatly increased the revenue derived from stamps. It came into force on 22nd March 1867, but the rates soon called for revision, and it was repealed by Act VII. of 1870, which came into force on 1st April 1870.

The General Stamp Act was revised and thrown into a new form by Act XVIII. of 1869, which came into force on 1st January 1870.

Licensed vendors.

There are at present 58 licensed stamp vendors in the district, and there are nine stamp depôt stations generally under the charge of Tahsildars where they can replenish their stock.

Formerly the commission system was tried, but it has now been entirely superseded by the discount system. Stamp vendors buy a stock of stamps to meet the wants of the public, and are required to keep up their stock on pain of having their licenses withdrawn.

The following are the recognized rates of discount :—

Three per cent. on Judicial Stamps in Huzur and Taluqs.

Four per cent. on non-Judicial Stamps in Taluqs.

Three per cent. on non-Judicial Stamps of value above Rupees 50 in Huzur and Taluqs.

One anna per rupee on Revenue Adhesive Stamps in Huzur and Taluqs.

Statement showing the Sale of Stamps,

Years.	Judicial Stamps.			Non-Judicial	
	Red and Black.	Court Fees, Adhesive.	Total.	Blue and Black Stamps.	Bills of Exchange.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1861-62... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	80,326 8 0	... ...
1862-63... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	42,148 8 6	151 4 0
1863-64... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	50,428 13 0	163 8 0
1864-65... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	54,808 5 6	149 1 0
1865-66... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	62,619 14 0	168 5 0
1866-67... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	62,119 9 0	149 5 0
1867-68... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	90,792 3 0	107 11 0
1868-69... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,17,542 2 0	172 3 0
1869-70... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,05,811 8 0	134 8 0
1870-71... ...	59,667 10 0	1,174 6 0	60,842 0 0	44,532 6 0	159 5 0
Total ...	59,667 10 0	1,174 6 0	60,842 0 0	7,11,129 13 0	1,350 2 0

Statement showing the Sale of Stamps,

Years.	Pauper Suits.	Amount collected by defalcated Vendors.	Government Law Suit.	Grand Total.	Com- Allowance.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1861-62... ...	112 13 2	... ...	... ...	90,749 12 10	186 5 4
1862-63... ...	96 0 0	... ...	... ...	45,020 9 6	122 14 1
1863-64... ...	115 0 0	1,128 15 6	0 8 0	53,729 11 6	195 0 6
1864-65... ...	... ...	... ...	0 8 0	57,744 1 0	... ...
1865-66... ...	... ...	... ...	1 8 0	64,575 11 0	... ...
1866-67... ...	50 0 0	... ...	6 1 0	63,993 4 0	... ...
1867-68... ...	106 0 0	... ...	0 13 2	92,783 7 2	... ...
1868-69... ...	... ...	... ...	0 13 0	1,18,467 11 0	... ...
1869-70... ...	232 0 0	... ...	2 14 0	1,06,849 4 0	... ...
1870-71... ...	92 0 0	... ...	2 14 0	1,06,512 14 0	... ...
Total ...	803 13 2	1,128 15 6	15 15 2	8,00,426 6 0	504 3 11

&c., for 10 *years in the District of Nellore.*

STAMPS.																	
Bills of Lading.			Adhesive Stamps.			Total.			Grand Total.			Duty on Unstamped Papers.			Penalty.		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
...	...	...	311	14	8	80,638	6	8	80,638	6	8	503	9	0	9,495	0	0
5	8	0	95	0	0	42,400	4	6	42,400	4	6	145	1	0	2,379	4	0
23	12	0	50	0	0	50,666	1	0	50,666	1	0	113	8	0	1,705	11	0
29	12	0	202	0	0	55,189	2	6	55,189	2	6	109	12	6	2,444	10	0
19	12	0	552	8	0	63,355	7	0	63,355	7	0	19	6	0	1,199	6	0
11	4	0	523	3	0	62,803	5	0	62,803	5	0	43	6	0	1,090	8	0
10	0	0	554	5	0	91,464	3	0	91,464	3	0	46	3	0	1,166	4	0
14	4	0	638	12	0	1,18,367	5	0	1,18,367	5	0	35	9	0	64	0	0
3	0	0	564	10	0	1,06,513	10	0	1,06,513	10	0	43	12	0	57	0	0
9	8	0	743	6	0	45,444	9	0	1,06,286	9	0	93	15	0	37	8	0
126	12	0	4,235	10	8	7,16,842	5	8	7,77,684	5	8	1,154	1	6	19,639	3	0

&c., for 10 *years in the District of Nellore.*—(Continued.)

MISSION.						DISCOUNT.								
Commission.			Fixed Salary to Vendors.			Commission or Discount of Stamp Vendors.			Discount allowed to Purchasers of Stamps.			Depôt Stations.	Number of Vendors.
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.		
849	0	5	456	0	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,137	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,444	15	7	...	...	...	1,500	11	11	12	0	0	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,107	1	7	16	7	0	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,939	10	10	5	12	6	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,215	13	3	13	0	0	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,079	6	10	34	5	0	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,684	3	6	29	13	0	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,629	6	11	42	8	0	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,904	15	8	...	...	...	...	...
3,431	6	2	456	0	5	20,061	6	6	153	13	6	9	58

Sea Customs Revenue.

Ports.

The sea-board trade of this district is not large. There are seven principal ports—Kottapatam with a Superintendent of Sea Customs; (2) Itamukkula with an Assistant Superintendent; (3) Pakala with a Superintendent; (4) Ramapatam with an Assistant Superintendent; (5) Iskapalli with a Superintendent; (6) Kristnapatam with a Superintendent; (7) Dugarazupatam.

Receipts.

The receipts from this source of revenue for the last ten years is shown below:—

Ports.	1858-59.		1859-60.		1860-61.		1861-62.		1862-63.		1863-64.		1864-65.		1865-66.		1866-67.		1867-68.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Kottapatam } Itamukkula }	Rs. ...	Rs. 680	Rs. ...	Rs. 331	Rs. ...	Rs. 106	Rs. 56	Rs. 409	Rs. 17	Rs. 748	Rs. ...	Rs. 15	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 41	Rs. 24	Rs. 81	Rs. 4	Rs. 417
Pakala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramapatam ...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iskapalli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...
Kristnapatam...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dugarazupatam.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	680	3	331	2	106	56	409	17	748	...	279	...	...	...	41	24	98	4	417

Ports.	1868-69.				1869-70.				1870-71.				Total.
	Duty on		Miscellaneous, or Fines under Section 191 of Act No. VI. of 1863.	Total.	Duty on		Miscellaneous, or Fines under Section 191 of Act No. VI. of 1863.	Total.	Duty on		Miscellaneous, or Fines under Section 191 of Act No. VI. of 1863.	Total.	
	Imports.	Exports.			Imports.	Exports.			Imports.	Exports.			
Kottapatam ...	Rs. 17	Rs. 156	Rs. 26	Rs. 199	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 13	Rs. 13	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 2	Rs. 2	Rs. 2
Itamukkula ...	...	35	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakala... ...	...	...	20	20	...	...	11	11	...	...	1	1	1
Ramapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1
Iskapalli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kristnapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dugarazupatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	17	191	46	254	...	...	25	25	...	...	4	4	4

Drift wood.

The Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent have the duty of collecting the drift wood washed ashore in their respective ranges. The wood is periodically put up to auction and sold. The remainder, after deducting five per cent. allowed to the Superintendents, is carried to the credit of the Madras Port Fund. The receipts from the sale of drift wood for the last ten years are shown below :—

Years.	Sale Proceeds. Rs.	A.	P.
1858-59	92	0	0
1859-60	2,662	0	0
1860-61	3,059	0	0
1861-62	986	0	0
1862-63	1,742	0	0
1863-64	2,088	0	0
1864-65	1,341	0	0
1865-66	9,147	0	0
1866-67	581	0	0
1867-68	520	0	0
1868-69	4,437	2	8
1869-70	2,369	7	5
1870-71	995	11	0

Boat Rules.

The amended boat rules of 1867 have been introduced into the ports of Kottapatam, Ramapatam, and Iskapalli, the Superintendents at these ports being appointed officers to register boats.

Assessed Taxes.

Income Tax.

The income tax was first introduced in 1860-61 and was abolished in 1865-66. In 1867-68 the license tax was introduced. In 1868-69 the certificate tax was substituted. In 1869-70 the income tax was re-introduced, and has continued in force since.

Memorandum of Income Tax Operations in the Nellore District.

Number of Acts.	Years.	Rates of Tax.		Collections.	
				Years.	Rs.
XXXII. of 1860 ...	Ending 31st July 1861...	From Rs. 200 to below Rs. 500 ... ... 2 per cent. ...		1860-61	1,070
		From ,, 500 and upwards ... ... 3 and 1 per cent.			
XXI. of 1861	Ending 31st July 1862...	From ,, 200 to below Rs. 500 ... ... 2 per cent.		1861-62	93,098
		From ,, 500 and upwards ... ... 3 and 1 per cent.			
XVI. of 1862	Ending 31st July 1863 ...	On incomes above 500 Rs. ... ... 3 and 1 per cent....		1862-63	65,740
XXII. of 1863	Ending 31st July 1864 ...	On incomes above 500 Rs. ... ... 2 and 1 per cent.		1863-64	42,571
				1864-65	41,247
Do. do.	Ending 31st July 1865 ...	On incomes above 500 Rs. ... ... 2 and 1 per cent.		1865-66	9,963
				1866-67	21,836
		License Tax.			
			Rs.		
		From Rs. 200 to Rs. 500	4		
		From ,, 500 to ,, 1,000	10		
		From ,, 1,000 to ,, 5,000	20		
		From ,, 5,000 to ,, 10,000	100		
XXI. of 1867	Ending 30th April 1868	From ,, 10,000 to ,, 25,000	200		
		From ,, 25,000 and upwards	500	1867-68	16,643
		On Companies—			
		On incomes exceeding Rs. 16,000	500		
		On capital from £50,000 to ,, 100,000	1,000		
		On capital above ,, 100,000	2,000		
		Certificate Tax.			
		From Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000	8		
		From ,, 1,000 to ,, 2,500	16		
IX. of 1868.	Ending 30th April 1869	From ,, 2,500 to ,, 5,000	40	1868-69	39,237
		From ,, 5,000 to ,, 10,000	80		
		From ,, 10,000 to ,, 25,000	160		
		From ,, 25,000 to ,, 50,000	400		

Memorandum of Income Tax Operations in the Nellore District.—(Continued.)

Number of Acts.	Years.	Rates of Tax.	Collections.
		Certificate Tax.—(Continued.)	Years. Rs.
IX. of 1868	Ending 30th April 1869 —(*Continued.*)	From Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 ... ... Rs. 800 0 0 From ,, 1,00,000 to ,, 2,00,000 ... ... 1,600 0 0 From ,, 2,00,000 to ,, 4,00,000 ... ... 3,200 0 0 From ,, 4,00,000 and upwards ... ... 6,400 0 0 Government Servants drawing more than 1,000 Rs. a year. 1 per cent.	1868-69 39,236
		Income Tax.	
IX. of 1869 ... XXIII. of 1869 ...	From 1st May to 31st March 1870.	From Rs. 500 to Rs. 750 ... ... Rs. 9 0 0 From ,, 750 to ,, 1,000 ... ... 12 12 0 From ,, 1,000 to ,, 1,500 ... ... 18 0 0 From ,, 1,500 to ,, 2,000 ... ... 25 8 0 From ,, 2,000 to ,, 3,000 ... ... 36 0 0 From ,, 3,000 to ,, 4,000 ... ... 46 0 0 For every 1,000 above 4,000 up to 10,000 Rs. 15 0 0 From Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,500 ... ... 165 0 0 From ,, 12,500 to ,, 15,000 ... ... 202 8 0 For every 2,500 above 15,000 up to 1,00,000 Rs. 37 8 0 From Rs. 1,00,000 to Rs. 1,10,000 ... ... 1,560 0 0 From ,, 1,10,000 to ,, 1,20,000 ... ... 1,710 0 0 For every 10,000 above Rs. 1,20,000 ... ... 150 0 0 Government Servants ... ... 1 8 0 per cent	1869-70 ... 70,024
XVI. of 1870	Ending 31st March 1871.	From Rs. 500 to Rs. 750 ... ... Rs. 19 8 0 From ,, 750 to ,, 1,000 ... ... 27 0 0 From ,, 1,000 to ,, 1,500 ... ... 39 0 0 From ,, 1,500 to ,, 2,000 ... ... 54 0 0 From ,, 2,000 and upwards ... ... 6 pies in a rupee Government Servants ... ... Do.	1870-71 1,07,682
XII. of 1871	Ending 31st March 1872 ...	On all incomes above 750 Rs. ... ...at 2 pies in the rupee.	

Local Funds.

The local funds in this district are—(1) the District Road Fund, (2) the Jungle Conservancy Fund, (3) the Cattle Pound Fund, (4) the Public Bungalow Fund, and (5) the Endowment Fund. The following statement shows the transactions of these funds during 1870-71:—

Funds.	Balance brought forward.			Receipts during the year.			Total.			Expenditure during the year.						Total.			Balance.		
										By Revenue Department.			By Public Works Department.								
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
District Road Fund...	53,634	10	3	1,42,150	12	4	1,95,785	6	7	3,324	7	10	88,253	6	4	91,582	14	2	1,04,202	8	5
Jungle Conservancy Fund	54,177	2	9	20,530	3	0	74,707	10	9	18,538	7	10	1,323	4	3	19,861	12	1	54,845	14	8
Pound Fund	5,175	3	7	23,468	5	9	28,643	9	4	15,477	14	10	...	...	...	15,477	14	10	13,185	10	6
Public Bungalow Fund.	1,492	0	2	2,056	9	6	3,548	9	8	1,431	11	4	1,430	4	10	2,862	0	2	* 686	9	6
Endowment Fund ...	174	7	5	3,312	7	6	3,486	14	11	2,576	13	9	...	...	...	2,576	13	9	910	1	2
Total ...	1,14,653	8	2	1,91,538	11	1	3,06,192	3	3	41,349	7	7	91,011	15	5	1,32,361	7	0	1,73,830	12	3

District Road Fund.

The District Road Fund was chiefly raised by a road-cess of 6 pies in the rupee charged upon the annual rent-value of all occupied land under Madras Act III. of 1866, by the proceeds of tolls, grass-rents, fish-rents, &c. To this fund Government used also to transfer the surplus of the cattle pound fund in the district. The following statement shows the receipts of this fund from each source during 1870-71 :—

	Rs.
Road-cess	1,32,021
Tolls, Pennar anicut	1,674
Grass-rents	...
Fish-rents	68
Miscellaneous	388
Surplus from Cattle Pound Fund	8,000
Total ...	1,42,151

The Madras Local Funds' Act (IV. of 1871) has now created Local Fund Boards in each district. The whole of the Nellore District is included in one circle. The rate at which the road-cess is imposed has been raised to one anna per rupee on the rental value of land. The Board are empowered to raise funds, to levy tolls, and to raise a house-tax, the proceeds of the last being devoted entirely to union schools, and to be expended when the money is raised.

"The objects to which local funds are to be applied are—

(1.) The construction, repair, and maintenance of roads and communications.

(2.) The diffusion of education and, with this object in view, the construction and repair of school-houses, the maintenance of schools either wholly or by means of grants-in-aid, the inspection of schools, and the pay of teachers.

(3.) The construction and repair of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, choultries, markets, tanks, and wells, the payment of all charges connected with the objects for which such buildings have been constructed, the training and employment of vaccinators and medical practitioners, the sanitary inspection of towns and villages, the cleansing of the roads, streets, and tombs, and any other local works of public utility calculated to promote the health, comfort, and convenience of the people."—(Act IV. of 1871, section 26.)

Jungle Conservancy Fund.

The jungle conservancy funds in the district are chiefly derived from the annual rent of portions of the Srihari-kotta jungles, which supplies firewood for Madras, the seigniorage charged on firewood and bamboos cut in Government jungles throughout the district, and other similar receipts.

The following statement shows the receipts of this fund for 1870-71 :—

	Rs.
Rent of jungles	17,461
Seigniorage on firewood, &c.	2,221
Sale of casuarina clippings	25
Sale of trees	35
Tax on building materials	525
Fees on channel	14
Miscellaneous	105
Total ...	20,531

The system of jungle conservancy adopted in this district is described in the chapter on Fauna. There is a conservancy establishment. Large tracts are reserved and carefully watched for the protection of the jungles. Planting operations are carried out on a large scale, and a system of licenses is enforced for the cutting of timber and firewood, which are issued through the village officers, who receive a seigniorage of 20 per cent. on the seigniorage collected. The Sriharikotta jungles are divided into seven portions or khandams, and one is in turn leased out under certain restrictions annually. It is found that in seven years the jungle renews itself. Along the coast casuarina topes have been largely planted, and palmyras everywhere. The plantation of avenues along the roads is also charged to this fund.

Cattle Pound Fund.

The receipts of this fund are derived from the fines inflicted on stray cattle impounded and proceeds of stray cattle sold unclaimed. Under Act I. of 1871 (Cattle Trespass Act) cattle pounds are provided in a great many villages, and the number is gradually increased according as necessity arises. The pounds are under the management of the heads of villages, who receive salaries at from 3 rupees to 1 rupee a month. The following statement shows the receipts of the funds during 1870-71 :—

	Rs.
Fines levied on stray cattle	22,113
Sale proceeds of do.	1,375
Total ...	23,488

After meeting the cost of establishment, and the charges incurred for erection of new pounds and repairs of existing ones, the surplus receipts of this fund have hitherto annually, with the permission of Government, been transferred to the District Road Fund; but Government have directed that these funds shall, in future, be kept separate. Act I. of 1871, section 18, provides that "the surplus (if any) shall be

applied, under orders of the Local Government, to the construction and repair of roads and bridges, and to other purposes of public utility."

The expenditure on cattle pounds during 1870-71 amounted to Rupees 15,477-14-10, the sum being devoted to repair of cattle pounds and pound-keepers' salaries. The sum also includes Rupees 8,000 transferred to district road fund.

The following statement shows the number of cattle pounds in each taluq and division. Total 341 :—

	No. of Pounds.
Taluqs.	
Gudur	29
Rapur	37
Nellore	37
Atmakur	33
Kavali	30
Udayagiri	22
Kanigiri	21
Ongole	15
Divisions.	
Addanki	15
Podile	14
Darsi	16
Kottapalem	4
Polur	9
Venkatagiri	24
Sriharikotta	6
Total	341

Public Bungalow Fund.

The receipts of this fund consist of an annual grant-in-aid from Government, supplemented by the fees of travellers, &c. The following statement shows the receipts of 1870-71 :—

	RS.
Government grant-in-aid	750
Travellers' fees	795
Sale proceeds of old furniture	92
Sale of bungalows abandoned	420
Total	2,057

It is the policy of Government gradually to withdraw from the support of these institutions, abolishing such bungalows as are not self-supporting. In this case they must either be taken up by the Local Fund Board or the abandoned bungalows may be made over to the

district officials and maintained by them for their own use as is done in some districts.

Endowment Fund.

This is a fund maintained for the support of a poor-house or lunger-khana at Nellore. The receipts during 1870-71 consist of—

	RS.
Government grant	2,940
Surplus of famine relief funds	372
Total ...	3,312

The actual expenditure during the year amounted to—

Cost of feeding indigent persons	2,406
Establishment	168
Miscellaneous	3
Total ...	2,577

Statement showing Expenditure of Local Funds for a series of years.

Years.	District Road Fund.	Jungle Conservancy Fund.	Cattle Pound Fund.	Public Bungalow Fund.	Lunger-khana.	Process Service Fund.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1863-64 ...	42,562	396	9,336	...	2,834	...
1864-65 ...	31,782	322	13,480	1,862	2,833	...
1865-66 ...	31,419	7,523	18,895	1,324	3,248	...
1866-67 ...	17,976	6,298	8,628	1,347	3,618	10
1867-68 ...	48,586	8,548	6,489	1,246	3,162	68
1868-69 ...	78,272	26,443	29,736	1,728	2,972	272
1869-70 ...	91,203	30,713	15,608	1,474	2,976	610
1870-71 ...	91,583	19,863	15,478	2,863	2,577	101

Registration of Assurances.

The registration of assurances—deeds, documents, &c.—was first introduced by Act XVI. of 1864. The system has subsequently undergone considerable modifications by successive Acts of Imperial Legislation—Act IX. of 1865, Act XX. of 1866, and Act VIII. of 1871. There is one Registrar for the district, the Treasury Deputy Collector, who receives, on this account, a monthly allowance of Rupees 75. There are fourteen Sub-Registrars, who each receive forty per cent. upon the monthly receipts of their offices and ten per cent. for office expenses. The Sub-Registrars' offices are situated at (1) Sulurpett, (2) Venkatagiri, (3) Gudur, (4) Rapur, (5) Nellore, (6) Allur, (7) Atmakur, (8) Kavali, (9) Udayagiri, (10) Kandukur, (11) Kanigiri, (12) Ongole, (13) Addanki, and (14) Podile.

The following Statement shows the Working of Registration.

Years.	No. of Documents registered.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1864-65	132	75 12 0	... ...
1865-66	1,548	1,612 12 0	1,616 14 0
1866-67	1,235	3,510 0 0	2,689 2 6
1867-68	1,505	4,322 2 9	3,778 7 3
1868-69	1,419	4,597 12 0	3,987 4 0
1869-70	1,615	5,393 8 6	3,411 6 0
1870-71	1,581	4,461 10 0	3,289 0 1

Postal Department.

There are at present fifteen Imperial Post Offices in the Nellore District, located at the following stations :—(1) Tada, (2) Sulurpett, (3) Nayudupett, (4) Venkatagiri, (5) Gudur, (6) Nellore, (7) Kavali, (8) Ongole, (9) Kotapatam, (10) Podile, (11) Kandukur, (12) Mogallur, (13) Udayagiri, (14) Devarayapalli, (15) Addanki (experimental).

There are eighteen District Post Offices at the following stations :—(1) Sunnapagunta, (2) Rapur, (3) Dugarazupatam, (4) Sriharikotta, (5) Nellore, (6) Kristnapatam, (7) Gangapatam, (8) Sangom, (9) Allur, (10) Iskapalli, (11) Tummalapenta, (12) Kaligiri, (13) Ramapatam, (14) Pakala, (15) Pamur, (16) Podarti, (17) Kanuparti, and (18) Darsi.

The two following statements show the routes of the regular and district lines of post, with the distances :—

Statement showing the Routes of the Regular Posts and the Stations in the Nellore District.

No. of Lines.	Routes.	From Post Office.	To Post Office.	Miles.	Letter Mail Stage.	Banghy Mail Stage.
1	Tada and Ongole	Tada	Sulurpett	9	Kondur.	
					Tullumpadu.	
					Kalagunta.	
					Nayudupett	Nayudupett.
		Sulurpett	Nayudupett	18	Rallakalava	Ogelli.
					Buthanum	Writer's chuttrum.
		Nayudupett	Gudur	18	Gudur.	
					Piddur	Piddur.
					Venkanagunta	Venkatachella chuttrum.
		Gudur	Nellore	24	Nellore	Nellore.
					Soobareddi chuttrum	Ragoopolliem.
					Penkut Phena	Lutchmunarasa Reddy Bavee.
					Kavur Gunta	Cumsala Bavee.
					Kadanuthala.	
		Nellore	Kavali	33	Musanur	Kavali.
					Muthurpadu.	
					Thettu	Tetlu.
					Iyavar Reddy Vanam	Ulavapadu.
					Gottypadu	Moolaguntapalem.
					Bucheerajupolliem	Nayudupolliem.
		Kavali	Ongole	42	Wullur.	
					Ongole	Ongole.
2	Nayudupett & Venkatagiri.	Nayudupett	Venkatagiri	24		
3	Nellore and Udayagiri	Nellore	Davarayapalli	39		
		Davarayapalli	Udayagiri	24		
4	Ongole and Mogallur	Ongole	Podile	30		
		Podile	Mogallu	25		
5	Do. and Kottapatam	Ongole	Kottapatam	10		
6	Do. and Kandukur	Do.	Kandukur	32		
7	Do. and Addanki	Do.	Addanki*	22		

* This is an Experimental Post Office.

Statement showing the Routes of the District Post and Stations in the Nellore District.

No. of Lines.	Routes from and to.	Miles.	Stages	Stations.
1	Sunnapagunta to Ramapuram	5	1	1
2	Rapur to Dugarazupatam *viâ* Gudur	48	10	2
3	Dugarazupatam to Sriharikotta	20	4	1
4	Nellore to Kristnapatam	17	3	1
5	Do. to Gangapatam	17	3	1
6	Ulavapalem to Allur	5	1	1
7	Allur to Iskapalli	5	1	1
8	Kavali to Tummalapenta	5	1	1
9	Do. to Kaligiri	23	2	1
10	Ramapatam to Tetta	3	1	1
11	Pamuru to Darsi	64	10	3
12	Kandukur to Pakala	13	2	1
13	Ongole to Biramgunta	8	2	1
14	Biramgunta to Kanuparti	5	1	1
15	Ongole to Addanki	23	4	1

There are sixteen postal depôts in the district for the sale of stamps. The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure for the last two years:—

Years.	Receipts.				Total Expenditure.
	Collection of Postage.	Sale of Postage Stamps.	Sale of Service Stamps.	Total.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1869-70...	4,086 4 0	5,895 8 0	245 1 0	10,226 13 0	37,718 5 4
1870-71...	4,590 3 7	5,565 12 0	441 0 0	10,596 15 7	38,372 9 5

Telegraph Department.

There is only one Telegraph Office of the 3rd class located in the town of Nellore. The cost of the Telegraph Establishment in this district for 1870-71 amounted to Rupees 7,911-1-10.

The following statement shows the telegraphic receipts in the district for a series of years as credited in the treasury:—

Years.	Rs. A. P.
1861-62	1,440 4 0
1862-63	2,637 14 8
1863-64	3,229 9 9
1864-65	3,397 2 10
1865-66	3,215 5 11
1866-67	1,701 9 7
1867-68	712 5 0
1868-69	1,032 15 0
1869-70	665 9 11
1870-71	739 6 2
Total ...	18,772 2 10
Average ...	1,877 3 5

CHAPTER XXIII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

System of Administration.—Maramat Department.—Tank Department.—Appointment of Civil Engineers.—Inspector-General of Civil Estimates.—Control of the Board of Revenue.—Revenue Surveyors.—Buildings placed under Military Board.—Also military roads and large bridges.—Chief Engineer, Member of Board of Revenue.—Secretary to Board in Public Works Department.—Civil and Military Engineers.—Re-distribution of Public Works Divisions.—Judicial buildings.—Marine buildings.—Superintendent of Roads.—Overseers.—Re-distribution of Public Works Divisions.—Repairs of Roads.—Executive and Assistant Engineers.—Annual budgets.—Revision of establishment.—Maramat Superintendent.—Re-organization of Public Works, 1854.—Inspector-General of Jails.—Estimates.—Assistant Civil Engineers under Collector.—Administration Reports.—Divisions under Deputy Chief Engineer.—Abolition of Special Road Agency.—Superintending Engineers.—District Establishment.—Telegraph.—Reduction of establishment.—Employment of Tahsildars to superintend works.—Lieutenant Mullins' opinion.—Customary labor.—Mail cart discontinued in 1859.—Re-distribution of ranges.—Another in 1861.—Maistries.—Re-organization of the department, 1863.—Present ranges.—Chief Engineer of Irrigation.—Bezwada, head-quarters of Superintending Engineer.—Statement showing expenditure on Public Works from 1801 to 1871.—Irrigation works.—River Pennar.—Nellore tank.—Pennar anicut.—Channels.—Sarvapalli tank.—Causes of success.—Old channels.—Sangam scheme.—Gaudepalem tank.—Irrigation taluqwar.—Canal navigation.—Profits of Pennar anicut.—Roads.—Northern trunk road.—Other roads.—Itinerary of roads.—Madras to Hyderabad.—Nellore to Guntur.—Nellore to Cuddapah by Dorenal Pass.—Ongole to Cumbum.—Scheme of existing and proposed roads.—Private choultries with Government grants.—Private choultries without endowments.—Halting places for troops on lines of march.

WHEN the British first took charge of the Nellore District the control of irrigation works was vested in the Board of Revenue; also the repair of roads and public choultries. For the actual execution of works there was a Maramat Department constituted under the Collector. In 1819 a Tank Department was organized with an Inspector of Tank Estimates at the Presidency, and Superintendents of Tanks in the districts. Captain Cleghorn was appointed Superintendent of Tanks for the districts of Nellore, North Arcot, Cuddapah, &c. In 1820 the Tank Department was united with that of civil buildings. It had before included in its duties the repairs of roads and public choultries. With this change Captain Cleghorn was appointed Civil Engineer of the 1st Division, including the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry, Masulipatam, Guntur, Nellore, and Bellary. The Inspector of Tank Estimates at the Presidency had his designation at the same time changed into Inspector-General of Civil Estimates and Civil Architect at the Presidency.

Maramat Department.

Tank Department.

Appointment of Civil Engineers.

Inspector-General of Civil Estimates.

Control of the Board of Revenue.

In 1825 the whole of the establishment for the repair of tanks and the execution of other public works in the Revenue Department were placed under the immediate direction of the Board of Revenue. The Collector continued to correspond with the Inspector-General, who conducted the duties of his office in communication with, and under the orders of, the Board of Revenue, corresponding, by order of the Board, direct with Government. In carrying out this change a new set of rules for the Tank Department was brought into force from 1st January 1827. The execution of works was chiefly carried out in the districts by Revenue Surveyors, the Superintendent's range being so extensive that he was only able to visit each district occasionally.

Revenue Surveyors.

In 1834 there was a re-distribution of the ranges of Civil Engineers. The 1st Division was made to comprise the districts of Bellary, Cuddapah, Nellore, and the Northern Circars. In this year it was directed by Government that the estimates for the repair or construction of revenue buildings, exceeding the cost of Rupees 500, should be prepared by Superintending Engineers at the requisition of Collectors, and be executed by them in the Military Department. Later in the same year, Government ordered that the superintendence and control of the Military Board should be extended to all buildings of every description. The Government also ruled the same year that the superintendence of the ordinary public roads should remain under the Collector, and the making and repairing such roads should be under the Civil Engineer in communication and concert with the Collector, and also that the construction of bridges, &c., required for the completion of roads on such roads should be left to the charge of the Civil Engineer. That, with regard to the formations and repair of roads by detachments from the Corps of Sappers and Miners under the direction of officers of Engineers, or roads made expressly for military purposes, and in the construction of large bridges, the building of which required much professional skill and the constant personal attention of an Engineer officer, such works should be executed under the direction of the Superintending Engineer under the control of the Military Board.

Buildings placed under Military Board.

Also military roads and large bridges.

By Minutes of Consultation, dated 31st August 1836, No. 1,158, Government ruled that the Chief Engineer should have a seat at the Board of Revenue in the Maramat Department, and that under his superintendence should be placed the repair of tanks, the formation and repair of roads and other communications, and all other works of civil

Chief Engineer, Member of Board of Revenue.

engineering, as well as the other duties hitherto vested in the Inspector-General of Civil Estimates, whose designation was altered into Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Department of Public Works, and who, it was laid down, should henceforth conduct the correspondence and perform such other ministerial duties in the department of repairs under the orders of the Board of Revenue as might be devolved upon him by that authority, while he was to be available also to proceed occasionally into the provinces for the purpose of local inquiry and inspection.

Secretary to Board in Public Works Department.

By this arrangement the Chief Engineer became the Superintendent of the corps in all its branches of service, and the officers generally, whether employed in civil or military duties, were to look to him equally as their head. Hitherto, when a new building was required in the Revenue Department, the Collector called upon the Superintending Engineer to prepare an estimate, which was submitted by the Collector to the Board of Revenue, and by the Board to Government; and, if the work was approved by Government, the estimate was then referred to the Military Board, with instructions to examine and check it and to pass the necessary orders for carrying it into execution. By the rules of 1836 the work of examining and checking the estimates was directed to be performed by the Chief Engineer in his place at the Board of Revenue, instead of at the Military Board, which Board were simply to be ordered to execute the work according to the estimate after it had been approved by the Board and sanctioned by Government.

When the Civil Engineer was of opinion that a work would be more conveniently executed by the Civil Department, and the Board of Revenue agreed with him, he was directed to prepare the estimate, which would be submitted by the Board of Revenue and passed by Government for execution accordingly. The accounts of the work, however, were to be submitted by the Civil Engineer through the Superintending Engineer to the Military Board for examination and check. Similarly, by the concurrence of the Board with the Chief Engineer, Government would commit the direction and control of any work to the Superintending Engineer, communicating the order to the Military Board, when the accounts would be submitted by the Superintending Engineer through the Civil Engineer to the Board of Revenue for examination and check. As a general rule, however, Civil and Military Engineers respectively were to be employed in their proper duties.

Civil and Military Engineers.

The plans of any large irrigation works were to be submitted to the Chief Engineers generally for their observations, and extracts from their

diaries were to be circulated for the information of the department under the authority of the Chief Engineer.

Re-distribution of Public Works Divisions.

The Chief Engineer and one Member of the Board were declared competent to transact the ordinary business of the Maramat Department. In 1838 Government sanctioned a re-distribution of Public Works Divisions. The districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Rajahmundry were made the 1st Division; Masulipatam, Guntur, and Nellore the 2nd Division; each with a Civil Engineer.

Judicial buildings.

In 1837 Judicial officers were directed to send estimates for judicial buildings through the Civil Engineer for submission to the Board of Revenue in the Department of Public Works. It was ordered that such plans and estimates should be sent to the Sadr Court, who would forward them, through the Board of Revenue, to Government for sanction. Subsequently it was ordered that the sanction of the Sadr Adawlat should be obtained before calling for plans and estimates.

Marine buildings.

In 1846 it was ordered that the Civil Engineer should make any proposals with regard to marine buildings to the Collector, by whom they should be submitted to the Marine Board, and by them to Government.

Superintendent of Roads.

In 1845 Captain Best was appointed Superintendent of Roads for the whole Presidency, and in 1846 instructions were issued that the great trunk roads, with all extensive lines of road, should be placed permanently under his charge, whilst the branch roads from them, with other minor district roads, were to continue under the charge of the Collector and District Engineer, as heretofore, the Superintendent of Roads being consulted in the formation, the keeping in repair, and the improvement of the branch roads to ensure uniformity of system.

Overseers.

The subordinates in the Maramat Department up to this time were designated Revenue Surveyors: a new class was now introduced, viz., Overseers selected from the Corps of Sappers and Miners.

The only trunk roads passing through this district were—

No. VI.—The Northern Trunk Road, *vid* Nayudupett, Nellore, Ongole, and Guntur, to the Bengal frontier.

No. VII.—The Hyderabad road from Ongole (No. VI.) to the Kistna river near Pondigal.

Re-distribution of Public Works Divisions.

In 1849 there was a re-distribution of the Public Works Divisions: Ganjam and Vizagapatam were created into a sub-division with an Assistant Civil Engineer;

Rajahmundry, Masulipatam, and Guntur were the 1st Division, and Nellore and Cuddapah the 2nd, an Assistant Civil Engineer being attached to each division.

Repair of roads.

In 1850 it was laid down that the preparation of estimates for the repair of made roads should be attended to by the district officers in the same manner as of those of irrigation, while estimates for new works should be made by the Civil Engineer's Department, or at least by the Maramat Superintendent of the district.

All works executed by the Collector were examined by an officer of the Revenue Department, and subsequently, as a check, by any member of the Engineer's Department who might visit them in course of inspection. When a work was under the entire charge of the Civil Engineer Department, all payments for it were made on the sole responsibility of that department, by which alone the examinations were made. In case of a work of importance being under the executive charge of the Collector, while it was constantly or frequently superintended by the Civil Engineer's Department, the examinations were required to be conducted by the Tahsildar and the Surveyor or Overseer conjointly, and the payment determined with the concurrence of both officers.

It may be noticed here that since 1849 Collectors were authorized to incur a discretionary expenditure for annual repairs of roads varying according to local peculiarities from Rupees 300 to Rupees 750 per district, but aggregating for the whole Presidency Rupees 9,650. In 1853 these discretionary amounts at the disposal of Collectors were raised—the allowance in the Nellore District to Rupees 4,000.

Executive and Assistant Engineers.

In 1854 an executive officer was specially appointed to the Nellore District, under the Civil Engineer of the 2nd Division, especially with reference to the requirements of the anicut; and late in the year an Assistant Engineer was also attached to the district.

Annual budgets.

In 1854 the system of annual budgets was introduced. In 1855 it was ordered that all ordinary repairs to buildings and to made roads, for which there were no special grants, should be performed on estimate to be sanctioned by the Board of Revenue, Department of Public Works, and that all bills of ordinary and emergent repairs and all bills of occasional works within and not more than five per cent. beyond the corresponding estimates should be sanctioned by the Board, all such expenditure sanctioned by the Board being annually reported to Government.

Revision of establishment.

In 1855 a revised establishment for the Maramat Department was sanctioned for this district as follows :—

Former Scale.	Rs.
One 1st-Class Maistry ...	35
Two 2nd-Class Maistries at Rupees 21 each	42
Two 3rd-Class Maistries at Rupees 17-8-0 each ...	35
Total ...	112

Revised Scale.	Rs.
One Superintendent	80
One Deputy do	50
Two 1st-Class Maistries at Rupees 35 each	70
Three 2nd-Class Maistries at Rupees 25 each	75
Two 3rd-Class Maistries at Rupees 17-8-0 each ...	35
Total ...	310

Maramat Superintendent.

The duties of the Maramat Superintendent and his Deputy were to exercise a general superintendence over the Maistries—the former in the principal and the latter in the sub-division—and to bring forward works of greater importance than those ordinarily estimated for by the Tahsildar or Taluq Maistry. They were expected to look into the accounts of the various works visited, with a view to checking them, and to assist at the Collector's office in the preparation of annual statements, &c. The Superintendent was, in fact, to be considered as the Collector's Native Engineer.

Re-organization of Public Works, 1854.

In consequence of the recommendation of the Madras Public Works Commission the whole system of Public Works was re-organized in 1855. As a first step, from 1st August all the functions heretofore exercised by the Public Works Department of the Board of Revenue and by the Engineering Department of the Military Board were transferred to the central office of the new Department of Public Works under the Chief Engineer. In order to make the transfer complete, the duties of the Road Department were also transferred to the Chief Engineer at the same time, and the charge of the trunk roads in the district were transferred to the Civil Engineer.

Inspector of Jails.

In the same year an Inspector-General of Jails was appointed, who was henceforth to stand in the place of the Sadr Fouzdari Court to jails, passing all ordinary and usual contingent charges, indents, &c., not exceeding Rupees 400 on account of the several jails, and submitting to Government, at the close of every official year, an annual statement specifying the nature and amount of the charges.

Estimates.

By order of Government, dated 21st July 1855, No. 359, the distinction between ordinary and occasional estimates that was hitherto observed was abolished, and Collectors were required to countersign all estimates for new works and improvements to irrigation as well as repairs. Really emergent

works to be executed without estimate. Estimates for repair of made roads to be also countersigned by the Collector.

Assistant Civil Engineer under Collector.

In January 1856 Captain Mullins was appointed Assistant Civil Engineer in charge of the District of Nellore, but the executive was ordered to remain for some time longer with the Collector.

Administration Reports.

In February 1856 a circular was issued prohibiting Engineers from sending up projects for the sanction of Government without the opinion or concurrence of the Collector having been previously obtained. In this year administration reports were first introduced.

Divisions under Deputy Chief Engineer.

By order of Government, dated 17th June 1856, No. 987, the districts of Nellore, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Chingleput, and the Presidency were combined into one division, or third of the Presidency, to be distinguished as the Centre Division under a Deputy Chief Engineer.

District Engineer.

In November 1856 the execution of the Public Works Department was partially transferred in the Nellore District from the Collector to the Engineer Officer henceforth styled District Engineer, the whole of the Collector's Maramat establishment, Huzur and Taluq, being made over to him.

In the Presidency there were 10 District Engineers on Rupees 700 a month and ten on Rupees 600. A new scale of establishments was introduced, the old Superintendents of Maramat and Maistries being merged in the grade of Sub-Overseers in addition to the Surveyors and Overseers already existing.

Abolition of Special Road Agency.

Up to this time Assistant Superintendents of Roads continued to discharge their separate duties under the District Engineer, but from 1859 this special road agency was abolished, and each Executive Agent in the Department Public Works was required to be responsible for the trunk roads and other communications just the same as all other public works within the limits of his range. By order of Government, dated 7th March 1857, No. 438, Collectors were required to report annually to the Board of Revenue on the progress of improvements of every description in their districts, and District Engineers were also required to include in their annual report to the Chief Engineer the condition of the roads within their respective charges.

Superintending Engineers.

In this year the Deputy Chief Engineers had their designations altered into Superintending Engineers, Nellore remaining in the Central Circle; the former designation was, however, shortly after again revised, and Nellore included in the Northern Circle.

District Establishment.

In May 1857 the transfer of the executive to the Engineer Department was completed. The district establishment of Nellore was fixed at—

One District Engineer of the 2nd Class.
One Executive Engineer of the 3rd do.
One do. do. of the 4th do.
One Assistant Engineer.
Ten Supervisors, Assistant Supervisors, Overseers, and Assistant Overseers.
One Storekeeper.
Three Apprentices.

Telegraph.

In 1857 the line of telegraph between Madras and Calcutta, passing through Nellore, was constructed.

Reduction of Establishment.

In that year, in consequence of the outbreak of the Bengal Mutiny, a reduction of the establishment of Public Works was ordered, and many important works which had been brought forward had to be temporarily laid aside. In consequence of the serious injury sustained by public works from a violent storm in November 1857 the services of the Tahsildars were again called into requisition to carry out the emergent repairs to tanks and other irrigation works.

Employment of Tahsildars to superintend works.

In reference to this and the general policy of entrusting the execution of public works to Revenue officials we make the following extracts from a letter from Lieutenant Mullins, the District Engineer, to the Collector, dated 26th February 1858:—

Lieutenant Mullins' opinion.

"I wish to give the Tahsildars all the credit they deserve for the assistance which they rendered during the closing months of 1857; many of them did do a great deal of work that was of very great value in the then precarious state of the irrigation works generally, but their assistance would not, until after the storm of November, have been necessary had the Public Works establishment been moderately strong; and from what I have seen of the way in which the works were generally performed in those taluqs which I have had an opportunity of visiting I am of opinion that nothing but an emergency such as the storm occasioned should be considered a sufficient reason for employing an agency which is incompetent to carry out even earthwork repairs in the way they ought to be done, both for economy and durability, and which always will remain unfitted for the duty until either the Tahsildars are in a position to receive constant instruction from qualified persons, or the work-people have been taught what is the proper way of carrying out repairs of all kinds. * * * I have seen very many tanks in taluqs which possess Tahsildars of very great experience, and I have not seen

one instance in which the money expended was made the most of, while but too often very great waste has occurred. * * *

"The saving in expense which at first sight appears to be attainable by placing the repairs of minor irrigation works under the charge of Tahsildars will, on examination, be found, I think, more apparent than real. I am quite sure, and I speak from careful observation, that the cost of superintendence, large though it be, is an insignificant item compared with the sums which have been yearly expended without any corresponding advantage as regards the efficiency of the works, and which will be wasted until the executive agency has been itself taught and has been the means of teaching the laboring classes generally the proper and most economical methods of doing all kinds of work. It is manifestly absurd, I grant, to find that an estimate of, say, Rupees 500 has cost Rupees 60 for the superintendence required to carry it out, but this after all is a much better consequence than that Rupees 200 or Rupees 250 out of the 500 should be wasted and that the object of the outlay should not be attained. Moreover, there is no reason, as far as I can see, that superintendence should not year by year become less costly, but rather that, as both Superintendent and workmen become more experienced, the former should be able to look after more work and the latter require less supervision."

With reference to the influence possessed by Tahsildars to get public works promptly and cheaply executed Lieutenant Mullins goes on to write in the same letter: "This influence, if altogether of the kind supposed (*i.e.*, the influence which an honest and efficient Tahsildar possesses), is, and must be, attributable to some power which is placed in his hands for the public benefit; what, therefore, can prevent officers of this department (Public Works) placed in situations of similar responsibility from being similarly empowered? But I must demur to the conclusion that a Tahsildar can, by merely strictly legitimate means, enforce attention to his orders, and I think I can inferentially prove this; for, take the case of *Umjee* (customary free) labor, you will, I think, admit that even the powers conferred by the new Act (I. of 1858) would be very frequently insufficient to obtain *Umjee* labor from distant villages. Heads of villages will not do that which they are bound to do, even close to their own doors, at the requisition of members of this department. What then can the Tahsildar do if he is prepared only to act within his powers? Nothing whatever. But what is the real source of his power? The knowledge that the villagers possess, that in one way or the other he will punish them for disobedience, either by refusing to recommend remissions, keeping them waiting at his cutcherry, or even that there may be some improper practices which, if inquired into, would result in punishment, and that he is ready to make inquiries if information be

Customary labor.

given. There are plenty of cases within my own knowledge in which such a course would place heads of villages under the influence of the Tahsildar; and while it is evident that, as long as the villagers do not incur the Tahsildar's displeasure, nothing will be said regarding these practices, no one will doubt but that a hint from that official would produce abundant testimony against the party to be punished for inattention to orders.

"The Tahsildar's usual course of proceeding in the case of irrigation repairs is to send for the village munsif or kaupus, give them an advance, and direct them to carry out the work; in some cases perhaps the Wuddars (caste of tank-diggers) are employed directly, but in all the village authorities are more or less concerned in the work. There would be no reason why these same officials should not be equally willing to carry on minor repairs now, were it not that they know—

1*st*.—That they cannot, as formerly, do almost what they like with the money; and

2*ndly*.—Were they not averse to doing the work in the regular and uniform manner in which it ought to be done.

"I am in hopes that eventually all minor works will be done by contract by village officials. It is manifestly the interest of the villagers to employ their spare labor at their own villages, especially for works which conduce to their own welfare; and though it is by no means surprising that natives should, as they commonly do, oppose their own interests, perhaps they may in time learn that nothing is required from them but an honest performance of a simple duty, for doing which they will be well paid.

"The argument that a Tahsildar's interest will make him a good protector of the irrigation works is neither supported by the evidence of past years, nor does it follow that, even when the old race of taluq officials has been superseded by a more enlightened class of men, they will be better qualified for the superintendence of work requiring special training. Any arrangement also which makes an officer of one department bound to carry out the orders both of his own superiors and also of an officer of a separate and independent department is both inconvenient and liable to become obstructive, while in the present case the Tahsildar's more proper duties being sufficient, and more than sufficient, to occupy his time, he would be obliged to delegate his irrigation duties to his subordinates, and responsibility by being indefinitely divided would become nominal instead of real."

Mail Cart discontinued in 1859.

The abolition of a separate agency for the maintenance of roads does not appear to have worked well from the beginning, for we find early in 1859 that the Northern Mail Cart had to be discontinued in consequence of the bad condition of the road between Madras and Nellore, and it has never since been put on the line again.

Redistribution of ranges in 1859.

In 1859 Government ordered a redistribution of the Public Works ranges and the executive establishments to suit. In Nellore the arrangements were as follow:—

No.	Name of Range.	Five years' average revenue.	Three years' expenditure on Public Works.
		Rs.	Rs.
	First Class.		
2	Kotah	6,51,888	46,492
4	Buddapudi	4,20,681	48,437
	Second Class.		
1	Nellore	3,24,232	1,48,934
3	Udayagiri	2,64,468	29,798

Another in 1861.

In 1861, by Government Order, dated 10th July 1861, No. 1,269, Public Works Department, another redistribution of the executive ranges of the district was sanctioned as follows:—

1st Range, Nellore.—Nellore portion of Gudur north of the Kandleru river.

2nd Range, Northern.—Ongole, Kandukur, Kanigiri, and northern part of Venkatagiri Zemindary.

3rd Range, Southern.—Rapur, portion of Gudur south of the Kandleru river, portion of the Revur Taluq south of the Pennair, southern portion of Venkatagiri Zemindary.

4th Range, Centre.—Udayagiri, Kavali, portion of the Revur Taluq north of the Pennair.

Maistries.

In 1863 the grade of Sub-Overseer was abolished and Maistries on a monthly salary not exceeding Rupees 20 appointed one to each taluq.

Reorganization of the Department, 1863.

This same year saw a complete reorganization of the Department of Public Works (Government Order, 18th June 1863, No. 1,599). Upon the recommendation of a Committee appointed to prepare a scheme for reducing the cost of Public Works establishments in the Presidency the offices of Chief Engineer, Deputy Chief Engineer, and District Engineer were abolished, and the duties hitherto performed by these officials were allotted to a Secretary to Government in the Department of Public Works aided by a Deputy Secretary and eight Superintending Engineers residing in their several divisions.

Thus the districts of Nellore and Krishna were constituted the second division under a Superintending Engineer having his headquarters at Masulipatam.

The scheme of district establishment adopted was to assign on an average about two officers of the grade of Executive or Assistant Engineer to each district to be placed in charge of the more import-

ant ranges, the other ranges being entrusted to Sub-Engineers or Supervisors with a Taluq Overseer for each taluq to be held specially responsible for the minor works and especially for the minor irrigation works, but to be available when required under the orders of the Range Officer for other works in progress within the taluq.

Present ranges.

The ranges of the Nellore District as they stand at present are—

1*st*, *Nellore Range*—Including portion of Nellore Taluq south of the Pennair, Gudur Taluq with Sriharikota and the Zemindary Divisions of Venkatagiri and Polur.

2*nd*, *Centre Range*—Including the Kavali Taluq and portion of the Nellore Taluq north of the Pennair.

3*rd*, *Western Range*.—Taluqs of Udayagiri, Atmakur, and Rapur.

4*th*, *Northern Range*.—Taluqs of Ongole, Kandukur, and Kanigiri with Zemindary Divisions of Darsi and Podile.

At present there is an Assistant Engineer in charge of the Nellore Range with an Assistant under him in charge of the Gudur Taluq.

Each of the other ranges is in charge of an officer of the grade of Supervisor.

Chief Engineer of Irrigation.

In 1867 Colonel Anderson was appointed Chief Engineer of Irrigation for the Presidency, and irrigation circles were introduced.

Bezwada, head-quarters of Superintending Engineer.

In 1868 the head-quarters of the Superintending Engineer were removed from Masulipatam to Bezwada.

Irrigation Works.

River Pennair.

The River Pennair, which rises in Mysore after a course of 355 miles, debouches into the sea about 19 miles below the town of Nellore. During the course of ages it has formed for itself a delta. It appears probable that the sea extended at a former period to within three miles from Sangam, and was bounded by the high grounds on which the following villages and towns are now built, viz., Anantavaram, Poneru, Upulapalem, Jangal, Ongole, Sangam Mopur, Narsimhakonda, Nellore, Sarvepalli, and Gudur. All the country to the east of these places has been formed by deposits from the Pennair and the soil is alluvial—a mixture of sand and vegetable soil, of a poor quality, but peculiarly well suited for rice crops, which flourish well in it when liberally irrigated. Numerous tanks have been formed in past times by the natives to supply water for their crops, and small irregular channels have been led off from the river to supply some of them, the principal reservoir being the Nellore Tank, which received its water by a channel taken off from the river in the neighbourhood of Mulumudi, and which also acted as a catch channel

Nellore Tank.

to receive the waters of the Ludums which rise near Ayagaripalli, Podalakur, &c. In 1854-55 the British Government constructed an anicut at Nellore across the river with a view of securing a good and certain supply of water for all the tanks in the southern delta, and soon after improvements to the Nellore Tank were sanctioned. The section given to the anicut in the first instance was too weak. The river comes down occasionally with great suddenness and impetuosity. The fall of its bed is about three feet per mile (three times as great as that of the Krishna), and in October 1857 it rose to the great height of 16 feet above the work, and did such damage that it had to be rebuilt. During the short time, however, that it lasted the increase to the revenue was very material. The section of the anicut was then entirely remodelled, but this also failed, and the present structure, designed by Sir A. Cotton, was completed in 1862-63, and has hitherto stood admirably. The crest of the anicut is 9 feet above the bed of the river and 37½ feet above mean sea-level. It is 1,581 feet in length. The profits of the work are exhibited in the annexed statement :—

Ponnair Anicut.

Statement showing Expenditure on the Pennair Anicut and Profits resulting from the Work.

Years.	Area irrigated under the Nellore Tank above the level of the Anicut works, and the revenue derived therefrom				Area irrigated under the Tanks, Channels, and other subsidiary works under the influence of the Anicut, excluding the Nellore Tank so far as thus affected, and the revenue derived therefrom				Expenditure on the Anicut itself since its first commencement in 1854-55 up to its completion, as well as upon all works connected with it, new and old, including the Nellore Tank.		
	During the ten years prior to the completion of the Anicut in 1861-62.		Since the completion of the Anicut.		During the ten years prior to the completion of the Anicut in 1861-62.		Since the completion of the Anicut.				
	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	New Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1851-52	3,506	14,983	...	...	26,154	1,21,543	...	...	...	3,495	3,495
1852-53	3,265	14,338	...	...	23,600	1,07,609	...	...	...	4,527	4,527
1853-54	1,926	8,693	...	...	11,857	52,397	...	...	...	12,505	12,505
1854-55	2,821	12,263	...	...	18,152	79,941	...	...	89,494	18,125	1,07,619
1855-56	3,620	13,597	...	...	24,567	1,14,207	...	...	16,559	14,611	31,170
1856-57	3,548	14,966	...	...	28,224	1,30,051	...	...	8,935	20,410	29,345
1857-58	3,221	12,089	...	...	19,842	81,217	...	...	20,862	34,869	55,731
1858-59	3,550	14,223	...	...	30,382	1,24,523	...	...	55,129	64,651	1,19,780
1859-60	3,377	14,670	...	...	30,778	1,28,714	...	...	52,667	40,908	93,575
1860-61	5,310	13,152	...	...	33,980	1,09,148	...	...	92,427	24,607	1,17,034
Total ...	33,784	1,32,974	...	...	247,536	10,49,344	...	...	3,36,073	2,38,708	5,74,781
Average ...	3,378	13,297	...	...	24,754	1,04,934	...	...	3,30,607	23,871	57,478

Statement showing Expenditure on the Pennair Anicut and Profits resulting from the Work—(Concluded.)

Years.	Area irrigated under the Nellore Tank above the level of the Anicut works, and the revenue derived therefrom				Area irrigated under the Tanks, Channels, and other subsidiary works under the influence of the Anicut, excluding the Nellore Tank so far as thus affected, and the revenue derived therefrom				Expenditure on the Anicut itself since its first commencement in 1854-55 up to its completion, as well as upon all works connected with it, new and old, including the Nellore Tank.		
	During the ten years prior to the completion of the Anicut in 1861-62.		Since the completion of the Anicut.		During the ten years prior to the completion of the Anicut in 1861-62.		Since the completion of the Anicut.				
	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	New Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1861-62	...	...	5,816	22,228	...	...	35,534	1,19,701	68,138	6,845	74,983
1862-63	...	...	6,172	24,174	...	...	36,091	1,37,777	57,246	3,884	61,130
1863-64	...	...	5,616	22,057	...	...	39,577	1,59,719	44,114	7,775	51,889
1864-65	...	...	6,457	18,782	...	...	41,086	1,72,779	27,386	4,124	31,510
1865-66	...	...	6,306	18,312	...	...	41,204	1,73,200	10,546	7,394	17,940
1866-67	...	...	7,433	20,529	...	...	53,278	1,97,662	8,891	9,611	18,502
1867-68	...	...	6,545	18,585	...	...	51,856	1,81,326	67,285	11,069	78,354
1868-69	...	...	7,439	20,306	...	...	57,860	1,97,108	73,412	19,662	93,074
1869-70	...	...	8,080	22,210	...	...	55,128	2,09,838	60,762	4,429	65,191
Total ...	...	...	59,864	1,87,183	...	...	4,11,614	15,49,110	4,17,780	74,793	4,92,573
Average ...	...	...	6,652	20,798	...	...	45,735	1,72,123	46,420	8,310	54,730

Channels.

The channels are about to be so adjusted that a full water-supply will be obtainable for 64,000 acres (100 square miles) even in the worst seasons. The quantity of water allowed per acre is 2¼ cubic yards per hour, and this will be supplied for 150 days, which is ample time for any rice crop to come to maturity. The channels will be capable of bearing 10 feet depth of water flowing in them, but usually not more than 8 feet will be allowed to pass, and their dimensions are calculated so as to ensure a sufficient supply with this depth, *i. e.*, 518,400,000 cubic yards for the season.

There are three main channels that issue from the primary feeder, viz., the Jaffer Saib's, Krishnapatam, and Sarvepalli channels. Under the two first 34,000 acres are cultivated, and under the latter, which is now being excavated, 30,000 acres.

Sarvepalli Tank.

Government have recently sanctioned an estimate of upwards of four lakhs of Rupees for the latter channel; one of its main features is the improvement of the Sarvepalli Tank till it shall have a cubical capacity of 62½ million yards.

When the channels are finished it is calculated they will altogether have cost 9,39,445 Rupees.

The probable revenue is as follows :—

	Rs.
Wet cist on 64,000 acres, at 4 Rupees per acre ...	2,56,000
Dry cist on 18,000 acres now lying waste, at 2 Rupees per acre	36,000
	2,92,000
Deduct area cultivated as wet before commencement of works, 24,754 acres, yielding	1,04,934
Total Increase of Revenue ...	1,87,066
Allowing 12 Annas as maintenance charges, interest on capital expended, &c., per annum on 64,000 acres	48,000
Total Annual Profit ...	1,39,066
Rate of profit on expenditure to be incurred 14·8 per cent., cost of furnishing water per acre to (64,000—24,754) = 39,246 acres	2,394

Causes of success.

The causes of the satisfactory condition of these works may be thus summed up :—

1*st*.—The previous existence of large reservoirs into which the Pennair water could be directed, and without which the scheme would be comparatively unprofitable, as the character of the Pennair is to come down impetuously in bursts of short duration.

2*nd*.—All the channels flow along the water-shed of the country. There is but little cross-drainage.

3*rd*.—The soil throughout the delta is generally very favorable for wet crops.

4*th*.—There are no heavy cuttings except near the heads of the channels.

5*th*.—The slope of the channels is such (from 8 to 18 inches per mile) that very little silt or sand deposits, and when all the works are in order the cost of maintenance will be smaller than in most delta projects.

Old channels.

The former native governments of the country secured a considerable amount of wet cultivation in the North Delta of the Pennair as well as in the narrow strip of delta land to the west of Nellore by taking off channels from Sangam and near Virur. They are not so well lined out and arranged as they might be, but they have done much good service.

Sangam scheme.

Two extensive schemes for securing the water not required by the channels under the Nellore Anicut are now (1868) in embryo—one is for irrigating the whole of the Northern Delta by means of channels from Sangam (20 miles above Nellore), which will only be allowed to take off water when the river is flowing over the anicut at Nellore.

It is proposed, by enlarging the Kanigiri Tank, to hold 270 million cubic yards, and securing this surplus water in it and other reservoirs to afford the means of largely extending wet cultivation in the northern portion of the delta, which will eventually approach 80,000 acres. The cost will be about 13 lakhs. The other scheme is to erect an anicut at Someswaram, where the river passes through the eastern ghauts, and thence, by a channel carried with a slight fall along the sides of the sloping ground gradually working its way to Podalakur, to command a considerable area of land both to the north and south of the village, Podalakur itself being on the crest of the water-shed dividing the Pennair and the Krishnapatam rivers. This project originated with the Madras Irrigation Company, who have already sunk a large amount of money in the preliminary works, and whose design was to make this both an irrigating and navigable canal, and to carry it eventually up to Nellore.

Gandepalem Tank.

There are several more rivers in the Nellore District which may be utilized for irrigation. Time, men, and money alone are wanting for carrying out the works. The formation of a very large reservoir near the village of Gandepalem, in the Udayagiri Taluq, is a work which is likely to be of immense benefit to the inhabitants of that taluq, where the soil is poor and the rainfall scanty. The reservoir is naturally formed by surrounding hills. The outlet between two of these was formerly closed by a very large bund,

but the work is now ruined. It is reported that its destruction was the work of an enemy and due to no failure of the scheme itself, though a better site for the bund of the tank exists at the distance of a mile. There are many ruined tanks in the district, the restoration of which would greatly benefit the country and augment the revenue.

Irrigation Taluqwar.

The following statement shows the number of irrigation works in each taluq with the revenue dependent thereon. The amount, however, annually devoted to repairs is very inadequate. It would be very desirable if an annual percentage of the revenue derived from irrigated land were devoted to keeping the tanks and channels of the country in repair:—

List of Tanks with Revenue.

Taluqs.	No. of Tanks.	Adjusted Revenue, 1866-67.	Adjusted Revenue, 1870-71
		RS.	RS.
Nellore	223	3,42,256	3,71,552
Gudur	217	1,90,669	2,04,962
Kavali	85	77,955	1,37,065
Rapur	127	25,479	29,178
Udayagiri	62	7,096	12,992
Atmakur	102	77,716	88,694
Ongole	57	15,617	17,428
Kandukur	92	57,359	75,743
Kanigiri	10	4,380	4,638
Total ...	975	7,98,527	9,42,252

Canal Navigation.

At present there is no canal navigation through the district, but when the Eastern Coast Canal, which is now being extended from Dugarazapatam to Krishnapatam, is completed, the formation of a still-water channel adapted for boat transit from Nellore to Krishnapatam will probably be undertaken. The channel will probably be supplied from the Nellore Tank, and will furnish means of navigation for eight or nine months in the year.

NELLORE DISTRICT.

Statement of Remunerative Works for the Year 1870-71.

Name of Works.	CAPITAL. Outlay on Construction Dead Stock Valuation.				REVENUE. Charges.				Income.			
	Description.	Amount up to the end of the past official year.	Amount for the current year.	Total.	Description.	Amount up to the end of the past official year.	Amount for the current year.	Total.	Description.	Amount up to the end of the past official year.	Amount for the current year.	Total.
Pennair Anicut Project.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Outlay on Original Works and Re-construction.	7,53,803	70,451	8,24,254	Interest on Capital on Rs. 7,53,803...	2,21,192	29,152	2,50,344	Gross proceeds from all sources.	6,04,704	1,00,254	7,06,292
	Deduct deterioration by wear and tear.	55,297	7,538	62,835	Maintenance and Repair.	3,28,213	23,684	3,51,897		Gross proceeds... 1,334		
										6,06,038		
						5,49,405	52,836	6,02,241				
	Balance of Capital...	6,98,506	62,913	7,61,419	Balance of Charges.	...	...	...	Balance of Income.	56,633	47,418	1,04,051
											Being 6·22 per cent. on balance of Capital.	

	Rs.
Maintenance Establishment	4,118
Delta Irrigation Repairs	19,566
Total ...	23,684

N.B.—The figures of expenditure and revenue have been modified agreeably to G. O., No. 1,467, dated 30th May 1871, and this statement, therefore, does not agree with the previous returns.

Statement showing the Amount expended on the Pennair Anicut Project from 1854-55 *and the Returns realized to accompany Statement of Remunerative Works for* 1870-71.

Years.	Capital expended.	Deduct deterioration.	Balance of Capital.	Charges.			Returns realized *minus* charges.	Percentage of Profit on Balance of Capital.
				Interest on Capital up to previous year at 4 per cent.	Maintenance and Repair.	Total.		
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Up to 1861-62...	3,96,014	68,768	3,27,246	48,388	1,68,721	2,17,109	...	...
In 1862-63 ...	56,858	7,920	$\frac{48938}{376161}$	15,840	4,937	20,777	19,815	5·26
„ 1863-64 ...	39,830	9,058	$\frac{307729}{406956}$	18,114	8,790	26,904	37,618	9·24
„ 1864-65 ...	23,109	9,854	$\frac{132553}{426511}$	19,708	6,051	25,759	39,116	9·3
„ 1865-66 ...	10,268	10,316	$\frac{1}{-}$ 48	20,632	9,330	29,962	65,817	15·66
„ 1866-67 ...	8,449	10,522	2,073	21,044	8,752	29,796	68,589	16·4
„ 1867-68 ...	62,383	10,690	51,693	21,383	7,140	28,521	56,422	12·0
„ 1868-69 ...	71,849	5,969	65,880	23,876	2,979	27,855	74,309	13·87
„ 1869-70 ...	61,528	6,687	54,841	26,750	6,203	32,953	97,655	16·54
„ 1870-71 ...	70,451	7,538	62,913	29,152	23,684	52,836	47,418	6·22

ROADS.

(Communicated by the late Colonel G. V. Winscom.)

Northern Trunk Road.

The Northern Trunk Road (No. VI.) from Madras to Calcutta runs through the whole length of this district from south to north. Its course, which is nearly that of a straight line, lies at a short distance from the coast and over a plain but slightly elevated above the level of the sea. The distance of the road from the sea depends on the curvature of the coast. At Gudur it is 20 miles; at Nellore 13; and at Ongole, near where it bifurcates into the Hyderabad and Masulipatam branches, it is eight miles distant. Throughout the greater part of its extent it is artificially raised three or four feet above the general level of the country, and metalled. Crossing the entire drainage of the country at right angles the numbers of culverts and bridges are very great, and, on account of the enormous floods which occasionally occur, it has been necessary to supplement these by numerous road dams (inverted bridges), some of which are of unusual magnitude. The Supreme Government have lately ordered that this entire line of road shall be improved so as to be suitable for swift mail cart transit, and the large rivers Kalinganadi, Suvarnamukhi, Musi, Palair, Mannair, and Gundlakamma will shortly be bridged or have good masonry causeways across them. Travellers' bungalows are provided along the line except for 60 miles north of Nellore. From near Velampalli, a little north of Ongole, it is proposed to lay out a new line to Guntur, the old line passing over extremely bad

black soil, quite impassable during the rains and having no metal near it. From the south of the district to the Pallair this road is in excellent order, chiefly metalled with laterite of a superior description and kept in order by a maintenance allowance from Government.

The other chief lines issuing from the Trunk Road No. VI. are—

Other roads.

1. From Ongole to Cumbum, in the Kurnool District, *viâ* the Vemulapad Pass.
2. From Nellore to Cuddapah *viâ* the Dornal Pass.
3. From Nellore to Cuddapah *viâ* the Somisilla Ghaut.
4. From Gudur to Cuddapah *viâ* the Rapur Ghaut.

Each of these lines is, for a considerable portion of its length, in excellent order, and for some miles in very inferior condition. The large sums of money that are now likely to be available will, however, enable them to be put into superior condition throughout their length.

The itineraries of Trunk Roads Nos. VI. and VII. to Hyderabad, No. VI. from Ongole to Guntur, from Ongole to Cumbum and Nellore to Cuddapah *viâ* Dornal Pass, are given below.

The following abstract shows the progress made during 1870-71 in each range and the length of roads maintained:—

Ranges.	No. of miles maintained.	No. of miles completed.	No. of miles in progress.
Nellore Range	54⅗	...	...
Centre do.	23½	3	16
Western do.	85	15¼	16
Northern do.	78¼	17¼	8
Total ...	241⅖	36	40

Itinerary of Northern Trunk Roads Nos. VI. and VII. from Madras to Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

By Sulurpett, Nellore, Ongole, Nagarikal, and Hytipaumla.

Limits of the District.	Names of Places.	Mid Distance. M.	Mid Distance. F.	Stage. M.	Stage. F.	Total Distance. M.	Total Distance. F.	Remarks regarding Encamping Ground, Road, Water Supplies, &c.
	From Madras.							
Collector of Madras.	*Gummidipudi B.* ...	27	...	27	...	27	...	
	Ramapuram	8	1	...	...	...	...	
	Arumbakam B. ...	1	1	9	2	36	2	Ground good and open, rather low but dry. Water abundant from numerous wells. Supplies plentiful. The salt-water inlet is four furlongs broad. Bazaar.
	Pudi	2	7	...	...	...	...	
	Tada Chuttrum ...	2	3	...	...	...	...	Open and spacious ground to the north and south of choultry. Supply of water from wells abundant.
	Bodilingampad ...	...	7½	...	...	...	...	
	Cross four nullahs to Akkammapeta.	3	1	...	...	...	...	
	Cross two nullahs cross Kalinganadi River.	3	2	...	...	...	...	River will be bridged in 1874.
	Sulurpett B.	...	7½	13	4	49	6	There is a small sandy plain south of the village higher than the surrounding country. Water plentiful. The Kalinganadi River is about 150 yards broad. Bazaar.
Collector of Nellore.	Cross four nullahs to Vuparapalem.	3	5	...	...	...	...	Bridged.
	Cross three nullahs to Akkarapakam.	4	...	...	...	...	...	Bridged.
	Dhoravari (or Nayidi Chuttrum).	1	5	...	...	...	...	The soil is red and dry, but the space for encampment is very limited, being surrounded by jungle. Water from a stone-built tank. Nelaballi is sometimes preferred as a halting place. Road very good.
	Nelaballi B.	3	7	13	1	62	7	Spacious camping ground to the north and west of the bungalow. Two tanks and a pond. No wells. Bazaar at Naidupett, four miles off.
	Beradavada ...	1	6½	...	...	...	...	
	Cross three nullahs to Naidupett.	2	4½	...	...	...	...	Bridged.
	Cross three nullahs to Suvarnamukhi River right bank.	2	4	...	...	...	...	Bridged.
	Suvarnamukhi River left bank.	...	3	...	...	...	...	

ITINERARY OF NORTHERN TRUNK ROADS NOS. VI. AND VII. FROM MADRAS TO HYDERABAD AND SECUNDERABAD.

By Sulurpett, Nellore, Ongole, Nagarikal, and Hytipaumla—(Continued.)

Limits of the District.	Names of Places.	Mid Distance.		Stage.		Total Distance.		Remarks regarding Encamping Ground, Road, Water Supplies, &c.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Collector of Nellore—(*Continued.*)	Cross four nullahs to Ojuli B.	4	0	11	2	74	1	Ground high and good at 150 yards, also one mile north of village, sufficient for two corps. Water abundant from a tank and well quarter of a mile from ground. Supplies abundant. Bed of the river very heavy. Country generally open with patches of low jungle.
	Razupalem	1	7	...	...	...	...	
	Puttragunta	1	6	...	...	...	...	
	Budanam	1	5	...	...	...	...	
	Writer Chuttrum ...	2	4	..	...	...	...	
	Cross four nullahs to Chelakalur.	1	6½	...	...	...	...	
	Cross three nullahs to *Gudur B.*	1	4½	11	1	85	2	Ground high and good, 300 yards south of the village, sufficient for two corps. Water abundant from two tanks east and north of the ground. There is space and water also one mile north-east of the village. Nullahs all bridged. Country open with much low jungle. The bungalow is an excellent one south of village.
	Cross 11 nullahs to Manubolu.	3	7½	...	...	...	...	Bridged or paved.
	Krishnamacharlu Chuttrum.	3	1½	...	...	...	...	
	Cross four nullahs to Guruvindapudi.	2	4	...	...	...	...	Bridged.
	Cross two nullahs to Venkatachalam's Chuttrum B.	4	3	14	...	99	2	One encamping ground south of choultry and north of Toda-razupalem, another near Bonam Narayudu's Choultry.
	Cross two nullahs to Chamudugunta.	3	1	...	...	...	...	Bridged
	Kumundan'sChuttrum	1	3	...	...	...	...	
	Cross a nullah to Nellore B.	4	½	8	4½	107	6½	Ground of red gravelly soil, high, good, and extensive west and south of the town, which is very large and populous and is a civil station. Water abundant from wells in the vicinity. Road very good, of red soil. Country open and slightly undulating, well cultivated, nullahs all bridged. Kumundan's Chuttrum has good water and high ground for a camp. A road strikes off here to the west to Cuddapah. The Trunk Road passes east of Nellore.

ITINERARY OF NORTHERN TRUNK ROAD NOS. VI. AND VII. FROM MADRAS TO HYDERABAD AND SECUNDERABAD.

By Sulurpett, Nellore, Ongole, Nagarikal, and Hytipaumla.—(Continued.)

Limits of the District.	Names of Places.	Mid Distance		Stage.		Total Distance		Remarks regarding Encamping Ground, Roads, Water Supplies, &c.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Collector of Nellore.—(*Continued.*)	Nellore leaves ...	1	1½	...	...	...	...	
	Pennair river, right bank.	...	3	...	...	...	...	Road crosses over the anicut; a ferry plies when the river is flooded.
	Pennair river, left bank.	...	4½	...	...	...	...	Bridged.
	Cross six nullahs to Kovur.	2	1½	...	...	...	...	
	Cross five nullahs to Rajupalem.	3	7	...	...	...	...	
	Cross six nullahs to *Kammapalem S.*	2	7	11	½	118	7	The Pyderu is here crossed by a very handsome laterite bridge lately erected.
	Cross three nullahs to Racherlapadu.	3	6½	...	...	...	...	Bridged.
	Cross three nullahs to *Ulavapalem S.*	5	7	9	5½	128	4½	A travellers' bungalow is proposed to be built here. The bungalow at Allur on the old road is two miles off the road, has been abandoned and sold.
	Cross a nullah to Kovurupalli.	3	6	...	...	...	...	
	Karnutala	...	6	...	...	...	...	
	Gavuravaram ...	2	7½	...	...	...	...	Road excellent throughout.
	Cross five nullahs to Uccupalem.	3	1½	...	...	...	...	
	Musunuru	...	4½	...	...	...	...	The road here crosses the Musunur Valley on which 68,000 rupees have lately been expended by Government. It is embanked for three miles, and large masonry bridges have been erected.
	Kavali S	2	5	13	6½	142	3	A travellers' bungalow here has been constructed.
	Maddurupadu ...	2	5½	...	...	...	...	
	Cross five nullahs to *Tettu S.*	6	7	9	4½	151	7½	A travellers' bungalow is proposed to be built here. The bungalow at Ramapatam on the old road is two miles off the road.
	Mocherla	...	5	...	...	...	...	
	Cross four nullahs to Vulavapadu.	7	5½	...	...	...	...	
	Cross two nullahs to Mannaru river, 200 yards broad.	3	...	...	...	...	...	A causeway across the river will shortly be constructed, which will afford every passage in dry weather. In floods a ferry will be provided.

ITINERARY OF NORTHERN TRUNK ROAD NOS. VI. AND VII. FROM MADRAS TO HYDERABAD AND SECUNDERABAD.

By Sulurpett, Nellore, Ongole, Nagarikal, and Hytipaumla.—(Continued.)

Limits of the District.	Names of Places.	Mid Distance		Stage.		Total Distance		Remarks regarding Encamping Ground, Road, Water Supplies, &c.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Collector of Nellore.—(*Continued.*)	Cross two nullahs to *Singarayakonda B.*	¼	3	12	5½	164	5	Ground high and good half a mile of village, sufficient for two corps. Water good and abundant from a tank near a small hill in the village. Country open and level. Soil red. Road passes west of the village about half a mile distance. Right bank of the Munnair river is difficult of ascent for bandies. There is ground for encampment on its banks. River not bridged.
	Gollapalem	...	4	...	...	...	...	
	Bitragunta	4	5	...	...	...	...	
	Paleru river, right bank.	...	7½	...	...	...	..	
	Paleru river, left bank.	...	1¾	...	....	...	...	
	Tangatur B.	1	1¼	7	3¼	172	0¼	Ground high and good and extensive north of the village. Water plentiful from two tanks adjacent. Country presents the same appearance. Road good, but sandy in places, and passes west of the village. The bed of the Paleru river is difficult for bandies, but will have a causeway erected across it probably in 1874.
	Cross a nullah to Musi river, 200 yards wide.	2	5	...	...	...	...	A causeway will shortly be constructed.
	Nayudupalem ...	...	4¼	...	...	...	...	
	Cross a nullah to Valluru.	2	5¼	...	...	...	...	
	Cross a nullah to Pelluru.	2	3	...	...	...	...	
	Cross a nullah to *Ongole* to north of old Fort B.	3	6	12	...	184	0½	Ground good and very extensive half a mile north-west of the town, which contains 200 houses and a fort. Abundance of water from tanks adjacent. Road good, but intersected by muddy nullahs, passes through the town. Soil generally black. Country open and level. Road inferior during rainy weather; not made in a few parts.
	Cross a nullah to Lingumgunta.	3	5	...	...	...	...	
	Cross two nullahs to Dodavarappadu.	1	7¼	...	...	...	...	

Itinerary of Northern Trunk Road Nos. VI. and VII. from Madras to Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

By Sulurpatt, Nellore, Ongole, Nagarikul, and Hytipaumla.—(Continued.)

Limits of the District.	Names of Places.	Mid Distance		Stage.		Total Distance		Remarks regarding Encamping Ground, Road, Water Supplies, &c.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Collector of Nellore.—(Continued.)	Cross a nullah to *Velampalli B.*	4	0½	9	5	193	5½	Extensive, high, and good ground immediately south of the village, which contains 40 houses. Water from the Gundlakamma river. Aspect of the country the same, with a few groups of low hills. Road good. Soil generally black. Dodavarappadu may be used as a halting ground.
	Gundlakamma river, right bank.	...	1	...	...	...	...	River unbridged.
	Gundlakamma river, left bank.	...	½	...	...	...	...	
	Cross two nullahs to Timmanapalem.	3	5½	...	...	...	..	
	Cross four nullahs to *Addanki B.*	9	...	12	7	206	4½	Ground high, good and extensive just north of the village, which has 200 houses in it. Water still from the Gundlakamma river, which is about three-quarters of a mile from this ground; also very good from village well. Road good, passes through the place. Soil red. Country level and open. Across the river also the ground is suited for a camp.
	Bavanasi nullah ...	4	1½	...	...	...	...	
	Cross five nullahs to Kottapalem.	2	5	...	...	...	...	
Collector of Kistna.	Cross a nullah to *Kopperapadu S.*	2	3	9	1½	215	6·0	
	Kommalapadu B. ...	6	3	...	...	...	...	
	Velchuru	4	...	10	3	226	1·0	
	Rampacherla B. ...	...	...	9	4	235	5·0	
	Nagarekallu B. ...	...	...	12	...	247	5·0	
	Peddugural B. ...	...	...	9	1	256	6·0	
	Dachepalli B. ...	...	...	13	4½	270	2½	
	Pondigul B.	...	...	3	1½	273	4·0	
Nizam's Dominions.	*Warrapalli B.* ...	...	...	...	7	279	3·0	
	Miriyalagudem B. ...	...	...	16	1	295	4·0	
	Tepparti B.	...	...	14	6	310	2·0	
	Hytipaumula B ...	...	...	15	...	325	2·0	
	Narikellapalli B ...	...	...	11	5	336	7·0	
	Gundrampalli B. ...	...	...	14	3	351	2·0	
	Malkhapur B ...	...	...	13	3	364	5·0	
	Umbaripeti B. ...	...	...	11	2½	375	7½	
	Vupul B.	...	...	8	1½	384	1·0	
	Secunderabad B. ...	...	...	6	1	390	2·0	

NORTHERN TRUNK ROAD NO. VI. FROM NELLORE TO GUNTUR.

By Inakollu and Prattipadu.

Limits of the District.	Names of Places.	Mid Distance.		Stage.		Total Distance.		Remarks regarding Encamping Ground, Road, Water Supplies, &c.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	From Nellore to Ongole	...	...	...	...	78	7	
	From *Ongole*... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	This is the old Trunk Road No. VI. which will shortly be abandoned except for local use. It is throughout its length in very inferior order, and during the rainy season is almost impassable for wheeled traffic. As there are bungalows on it, it may be used by passengers by palanquin.
	Potarazu nullah ...	...	5	...	...	...	...	
	Muktinutala... ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	
	Cross two bridged nullahs to Throvaguntа.	...	6	...	...	...	...	
	Maddirilapadu ...	3	2	...	...	...	...	
	Cross the Adda Vagu nullah to right bank of Gundlakamma river.	...	5	...	...	...	...	
	Chedulvada S. ...	1	...	8	3	8	3	Ground open and extensive south of the village and a furlong from the river Gundlakamma. The river is 385 yards wide, has a sandy bed, and always contains sufficient water for a large force. There is ground for a camp on either bank. Soil black. Road good. Supplies abundant.
	Naguluppalapad ...	2	4	...	...	...	...	
	Tank	1	7	...	...	...	...	
	Cross Kongalavagu nullah.	...	5	...	...	...	...	
	Cross Rallavagu nullah to Rachapudi..	3	2	...	...	...	...	
	A Tank.	2	4	...	...	...	...	
	Duddukur S... ...	...	2	11	...	19	3	There is a clear open plain and tolerably good, through black soil. North-west and near to the road a tope of Tamarind trees. Water sufficient from a tank and three guntas close by, but sometimes scarce and bad in the hot season. Road good, partly made. Supplies abundant. The two nullahs cause obstruction in the rainy season.

NORTHERN TRUNK ROAD NO. VI. FROM NELLORE TO GUNTUR.

By Inakollu and Prattipadu.—(Continued.)

Limits of the District.	Names of Places.	Mid Distance		Stage.		Total Distance		Remarks regarding Encamping Ground, Road, Water Supplies, &c.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	Parakadivagu nullah to Koniki.	2	6	...	...	...	...	Very inferior road.
	Cross the Konikivagu nullah.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Gangavaram ...	1	2	...	...	...	...	
	Attiyaru nullah ...	1	3½	...	...	...	...	
	Small tank boundary.	...	3½	...	...	...	...	
	Inakollu B.	...	2	6	1	25	4	
	Parchuru B.... ...	...	...	12	...	37	4	
	Nandipadu S. ...	...	...	8	3	45	7	
	Prattipadu B. ...	...	...	8	4	54	3	
	Guntur B.	...	...	11	3	65	6	
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	144	5	

FROM NELLORE TO CUDDAPAH.

By Sangam, Karatampad, Nandavaram, Dornala Pass, Baddevole, and Kazipett.

Limits of the District.	Names of Places.	Mid Distance		Stage.		Total Distance		Remarks.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Collector of Nellore.	From *Nellore* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	This road is in excellent order for 50 miles from Nellore, and is very passable throughout its length, though the unmetalled portions are difficult to traverse in parts during the rains. There are no travellers' bungalows. The Dorenal ghaut is very stony.
	Cross Pennair river to Potureddipalem.	2	4	...	...	...	...	These nullahs are all bridged.
	Cross four nullahs to Damaramadugu.	3	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cross three nullahs to Jangampalli.	3	3	...	...	...	...	
	Cross two nullahs to Duvuru.	4	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cross four nullahs to Siddepuram.	1	7	...	...	...	...	
	Venkareddipalem ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	
	Cross five nallahs and a Tank. *Sangam S.*	4	2	19	3	19	3	

From Nellore to Cuddapah.

By Sangam, Karatampad, Nandavaram, Dornala Pass, Baddevole, and Kazipett.—(Continued.)

Limits of the District.	Names of Places.	Mid Distance		Stage.		Total Distance		Remarks.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Collector of Nellore.—(Continued).	Cross Sangam Hill	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bridged.
	Cross Biraperu river	1	3	...	...	...	...	
	Vasili	4	2½	...	...	...	...	
	Cross a nullah to Venkataravupalli.	2	3	...	...	...	...	
	Cross two nullahs to *Nellorepalem S.*	2	4	10	4½	29	7½	
	Cross two nullahs to Gollapalli.	4	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cross Boggeru river and a nullah to Karatampadu.	1	3½	...	...	...	...	
	Darmaravucheruvu-palli.	2	4½	...	...	...	...	
	Cross a nullah to *Nandavaram.*	2	7	10	7	40	6½	
	Cross eight nullahs to Kadirinenipalli.	15	4	15	4	56	2½	
	Cross four nullahs to Doranala Pass. C.	4	4	...	...	...	...	
Collr. of Cuddapah.	*Baddevole S*	9	2	13	6	70	0½	
	Uttimarragu S. ...	...	...	9	6	79	6½	
	Nandiyalampett S ...	...	...	8	2	88	0½	
	Kazipett S.	...	...	6	...	94	0½	
	Cuddapah S	...	...	12	7	106	7½	

From Ongole to Cumbum.

By Podela and Vemulapadu Pass.

Limits of the District.	Names of Places.	Mid Distance.		Stage.		Total Distance		Remarks regarding Encamping Ground, Road, Water Supplies, &c.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Collector of Nellore.	From *Ongole* B. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cross one nullah to Parnametta.	3	5	...	...	...	...	
	Cross a nullah to *Santa Nutalapad S.*	4	1	7	6	7	6	A large place. Water abundant. Ground good. Country open, flat, and well cultivated. Road good, except during the rainy season, when, from the nature of the soil (black), it is difficult.

FROM ONGOLE TO CUMBUM.

By Podela and Vemulapadu Pass.—(Continued.)

Limits of the District.	Names of Places.	Mid Distance M.	Mid Distance F.	Stage. M.	Stage. F.	Total Distance M.	Total Distance F.	Remarks regarding Encamping Ground, Road, Water Supplies, &c.
Collector of Nellore.—(Continued).	Cross a nullah to Chimakurti.	6	7	...	...	...	...	
	Cross three nullahs to Musi river.	6	6	...	...	...	...	
	Vuppalapadu. S. ...	...	5¼	11	2¼	22	0½	Village small. Water always procurable from the Musi river close at hand. Road very good over a hard stony surface.
	Talamalla	2	2	...	...	...	...	
	Podele S.	7	3	9	5	31	5½	A large place. Ground in all directions where not cultivated. Water from a large tank. Road good. Soil chiefly red. In the dry season the road runs to the east through the great tank. Country flat, open, and well cultivated.
	Potavaram	2	1½	...	...	...	...	
	Cross a nullah to Kambalapadu.	1	6	...	...	...	...	
	Cross five nullahs to Patapadu.	7	6½	...	...	...	...	
	Gotlaguttu	2	1½	...	...	...	...	
	Cross a nullah to Bapanapalli.	1	5½	...	...	...	...	
	Kakirelavaripalli ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
	Chinamanagundum S. ...	3	16	1	16	1		
	Cross three nullahs to Vemulapadu Pass.	5	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cross six nullahs to *Rolagumpadu S.* ...	9	2	14	2	30	3	
Collector of Kurnool.	*Cumbum. S.*	...	...	7	...	37	3	

The following is a scheme of existing and proposed Imperial and Local Roads :—

No.	Imperial Roads.	State.	Distance in Miles.
VI.	Arambakam to Kovur	Two bridges wanting ...	74
VI.	Kovur to Ongole	In progress	72
VI.	Ongole to Koniki	Do.	23
VII.	Mudigonda river to Koperapad	Do.	28
VI.A.	Nellore to Cuddapah *viâ* Dorenal Pass ...	Do.	61
VI.B.	Ongole to Cumbum	Completed	36
			294
	Imperial Salt Roads.		
A.	From Ponengudi backwater (Sunnapagunta) to 36th mile stone on Trunk Road No. VI..	In progress	2
B.	Tada to backwater near Salt Kotar	Proposed	1
C.	Dugrazapatam to Trunk Road No. VI. ...	Completed	20
D.	Kristnapatam to Ramdoss Chattrum on Trunk Road No. VI.	Proposed	14
E.	Krishapnatam to Nellore	Completed	17
F.	Iskapalli to Allur	Do.	5
G.	Tammalapenta to Kavali	Proposed	5
H.	Binganapalli to Singarayakonda	Do.	3
I.	Ulapalem (Pakala) to Trunk Road No. VI. ...	Completed	3
J.	Kottapatnam to Ongole	Do.	9
K.	Koppolu to Biranigunta	Do.	5½
L.	Devarampad to Trunk Road No. VI. ...	Proposed	9
M.	Kanuparti *viâ* Raparla to Nagulapad... ...	Do.	9
			102½
	Local Roads.		
1	Tipparapad to Venkatagiri	Completed	21
2	Gudur to Rapur Ghaut	Do.	30
3	Rapur to Venkatagiri	In progress	15
4	Venkatagiri to Naidupett	Bandy track	25
5	Marlapudi to Nandavaram *viâ* Dassur and Mahimalur	Do.	38
6	Manubolu to Podalakur	Completed	16
7	Nellore to Someshwaram and the Somisilla Ghat *viâ* Podalakur	Do.	49
8	Podalakur to Penchalakonda Ghaut	Mere track	23
9	Venkatachalam's Choultry to Sarvepalli ...	Completed	4
10	Nellore to Gangapatnam	Good road, unmetalled	14
11	Mahipad to Gangapatnam	Do. do. ...	2
12	Narrainreddipett to Narukur	Do. do. ...	2
13	Nawabpett to Narakur	Metalled	8
14	Allur to Razupalem on Trunk Road No. VI....	Do.	10
15	Buchireddipalem to Allur	Mere bandy track ...	16
16	Sangam to Kaligiri	Completed	19
17	Nellorepalem to Atmakur	Do.	2¾
18	Nandavaram (on Dorenal road) to Udayagiri.	Do.	17½
19	Udayagiri to Kaligiri *viâ* Dutalur	In progress	27
20	Kaligiri to Kavali	Completed	22½
21	Allur to Kavaragunta	In progress	6
22	Ulavapalem to Singapett	Do.	4¼
23	Chinnakraka to Kavaragunta	Do.	13
24	Kaligiri to Nandavaram	Do.	18
25	Kaligiri to Kandakur *viâ* Boyalavapalem ...	A track	34
26	Udayagiri to Kanigiri *viâ* Pamur	Not made	39
27	Kandukur to Trunk Road No. VI.	Made and bridged ...	7¼

No.	Local Roads.	State.	Distance in Miles.
	Local Roads.—(Continued.)		
28	Kandukur to Ponalur	Completed	8½
29	Ponalur to Kanigiri	Do.	22
30	Kanigiri to Vemulapad Ghaut...	In progress	18
31	Podile to Kanigiri *viâ* Paddarakutla	Do	18
32	Podile to Darsi	Do.	12
33	Tettu to Ramapatam	Made	4
34	Road from Venukonda to Cumbum through this district	Bandy track	37

List of Existing and Proposed Roads in the Nellore District.

Names of Roads.	Distance in Miles.	State.
Great Northern Road from Madras to Bengal frontier.	179	
Road from Nellore to Dorenal Pass	60	In progress.
Do. from Kottapatam on the Nellore Coast to Nundial in Kurnool, *viâ* Ongole and the Nundeeanama Pass	69	Completed.
Do. from Gudur to Venkatagiri	21	Do.
Do. from Gudur to Dugarazupatam	20	Do.
Do. from Gudur to Rapur	30	Do.
Do. from Venkatachellum Choultry to Mootoocoor.	14	In progress.
Do. from Nellore to Kristnapatam...	17	Partly completed.
Do. from Nellore to Gungapatam	14	Do.
Metalling and making up the road embankments from Nellore to Kodoor	13	In progress.
Constructing and metalling road from Narrainreddipett to Nurukur	2	Do.
Road from Venkanapallem to Amalur	3	Proposed.
Do. from Narrainreddipett to Indukurpett ...	4	Do.
Do. from Survapulli to Ravur	23	Do.
Do. from Totapalli to Indur	5	Do.
Do. from Venkatagiri to Nayudupett	22	Do.
Do. from Mypad to Kristnapatam	16	Do.
Do. from Manubole to Podalakur	16	Completed.
Do. from Venkatagiri to Rapur	17	In progress.
Do. from Nellore to Somasweram	49	Completed.
Do. from Sangam to Podalakur	13	Proposed.
Do. from Podalakur to Rapur	18	Do.
Do. from junction of Rapur and Podalakur road to Pinchalacoada	16	Do.
Do. from Yapanapy to Nundaveram	33	Do.
Do. from Allur to Iskapalli...	6	Completed.
Do. from Woollavapalla to Ulloor	6	Do.
Do. from Kovaragunta to Allur	4	Do.
Do. from Kavaly to Kaligiri *viâ* Zaladunky and Chinnakraka	22	In progress.
Do. from Kaligiri to Udayagiri	27	Do.
Do. from Chinnakraka to Bogole	11	Proposed.
Do. from Kaligiri to Nundaveram	17¼	Do.
Do. from Duttalur to Bata	18	Do.
Do. from Somasweram to Chuntulur	11	Do.
Do. from Nandaveram to Udayagiri	17¼	Completed.
Do. from Nellorepallem to Atmakur	2¾	Do.
Do. from Allur to Rajupallem	11	Do.
Do. from Sangam to Kaligiri	19	Do.
Do. from Kavali to Tummalapenta	5	Proposed.
Do. from Tettu to Ramapatam	4	Completed.
Do. from Tettu to Boyalapallem	22	Proposed.

List of Existing and Proposed Roads in the Nellore District.—(Continued.)

Names of Roads.	Distance in Miles.	State.
Road from Kandukur to Boyalapallem	22	Proposed.
Do. from Sundy to Lingasamudrum	6	Do.
Do. from Tettu to Kandukur	13	Do.
Do. from Kanigiri to Udayagiri	38	Do.
Do. from Oolapallem to Kanigiri	42	Partly completed.
Do. from Kanigiri to join Cumbum road ...	16	In progress.
Do. from Kanigiri to Arecutla	12	Do.
Do. from Kandukur to Kondapy	13	Proposed.
Do. from Itamukkula to trunk road	5	Completed.
Do. from Ongole to Beerumgunta	5	Do.
Do. from Vellumpalli to Gabloor *viâ* Darsi ...	52	Do.
Do. from Podile to Burripallem	21	Do.
Do. from Addanki to Darsi	20	Do.
Do. from Addanki and Darsi road to Burripallem.	13	Do.
Do. from Great Northern Road to Kopperpad ...	12	Do.
Total ...	1,167¾	

Choultries.

There are no Government choultries in this district nor any private choultries with landed endowment or money grants under the management of the Revenue authorities. There are, however, many private choultries with landed or money grants from Government under the management of the owners, of which the following is a list:—

Viranakanupur.—Malavarapu Venkatachellam's Choultry, on Trunk Road No. VI., was built about 90 years ago, and is endowed with acres 375·12 of land, yielding an annual revenue of Rupees 282.

Gudur Taluq.

Jatla Kondur.—Bellamkonda Krishnama Acharryulu's Choultry, on Trunk Road No. VI., was built about 1808, and has an endowment of about acres 30, with an income of Rupees 90.

Mutiyalapad.—Writer's Choultry, on Trunk Road No. VI., was erected during Mahomedan rule. It has a landed endowment, which yields about Rupees 111-8-0 per annum: part of this was granted by British Government.

Kottapatam.—Domarala Streenavasa Row's Choultry, on old coast line, has landed endowment, which yields about Rupees 82 a year, granted in the time of the Nawabs. Dasari Rada Row's Choultry, also in this village, has an inam of about 14 acres, which yields annually about Rupees 30.

Chanduru Govindu Chuttrum.—This choultry, on the old coast line, has an inam of about 12 acres, which, however, has become covered with sand, and is nearly valueless.

Yerur.—Yelirevu Choultry, on Nellore to Kota road, was built in

Mr. Bishop's time to provide accommodation for all castes. It has land attached to it, which yields about Rupees 90 a year.

Dugarazupatam.—At the head of the Pulicat lake. Pakalacharlapati Nayudu's Choultry was founded in the days of the Nawabs. It has an inam, which yields Rupees 32-7-3 per annum.

Kancherla Obulusetti's Choultry, also in this village, was built in the time of Mahomedan rule. It has endowment of about 34 acres of land, which yields Rupees 9-9-0 per annum.

Ojilly.—The choultry here, on Trunk Road No. VI., was endowed by the Nawab Wallajah in fusli 1191 with the shrotriam village of Ojilly, whose shist is Rupees 158-15-6. It also has another inam of acres 8·60; shist Rupees 65.

Reddipalem.—Kancherla Chensu's Choultry on the coast. This also was endowed by the Nawab Wallajah with acres 1·52 of irrigated land, yielding Rupees 11-4-0 a year.

Pandrangam Chuttrum.—This choultry on the coast was also endowed by the nawabs with land, whose income is now Rupees 242-12-2.

Ravanappa Chuttrum.—This choultry on the coast was especially established, at a date unknown, for the convenience of pilgrims from Rameshwaram to Benares. Inam about acres 46; shist Rs. 102-15-11.

Chengalpalem.—On the East Coast canal: endowment about acres 13; shist Rupees 60.

Venad.—It is not known when the choultry on the island in the Pulicat lake was established. It has about acres 13 in land; shist Rupees 17-15-0, and a money allowance of Rupees 32-13-10 a year.

Tettupett.—This choultry on the coast has an inam of about acres 37; shist Rupees 32-11-8. The date of its establishment is unknown.

Terukanpalem.—Mona Choultry; date of establishment unknown; inam about 4 acres; shist Rupees 18-10-10, and a money grant of Rupees 24-8-0 a year.

Papireddipalem.—Hamlet of Tupili on old coast line. Tayapa's Choultry or Kalingaraya Moodelliar's Choultry was established in the time of the nawabs. It received a Government grant in Mr. Travers' time of about 300 acres, yielding an income of about Rupees 480. It has also lately received a grant of land from the Rajah of Venkatagiri, which yields about Rupees 60 a year. It also has certain russums amounting to Rupees 3-12-0 a year.

Pudiraga Doruvu.—Surapa's Choultry on old coast road was erected for the convenience especially of pilgrims from Rameshwaram to Benares. The date of its establishment is unknown. It has a khandriga in Sarvepalli about 36 acres, about 55 acres pasture land, and

some irrigated land in Peta, and also a tope. Total income about Rupees 227-12-3.

Nellore Taluq.

Padamartipalem.—Gandawarapu Krishna Reddy's Choultry on the old Cuddapah road. The khandriga given for endowment was resumed by Government, but since 1854 it has received an annual grant of Rupees 60.

Sangam.—Dasur Rungaswami Nayudu's Choultry, on the Nellore and Cuddapah road, has an inam of about acres 47 granted by Government in Dovur. Income about Rupees 60.

Kondlapudi.—On the Nellore and Jonavada road. Baru Sitabamma's Choultry has an inam granted by Government of about 37 acres in Polur; shist Rupees 60.

Vaveru.—On the Cuddapah road. Dodla Venkata Rama Reddy's Choultry was founded about 1861; has an inam of acres 3·97.

Santapett.—Suburb of Nellore. Potureddy Narama Reddy's Choultry has inams in Inamadagu and Muneguntapad, which yield about Rupees 25 a year.

Nawabpett.—Suburb of Nellore. Nawabpett Komatla Choultry has inam in Nellore, and subscriptions are raised for it by the Baniyans of Nellore, who manage it.

Runganaikulupett.—Suburb of Nellore. Has small inam in 13 villages, viz., Nellore about 4 acres, Idur about 3 acres, Tottapalli about 2 acres, Varegonda about 3 acres, Pedatapalem about 1½ acres, Vollur about 1¾ acres, Indukurpett about 1¼ acres, Sarvepalli about 3 acres, Ippur about 1½ acres, Pudiparti about 1½ acres, Idimpalli about 2½ acres, Kotapatam about 2 acres, and Idugalli about 2½ acres.

Santapett.—Suburb of Nellore. Sundaragiri Ramanuja's Choultry has an inam tope in front of the building.

Bhuja Bhuja.—Suburb of Nellore. Kumandan's Choultry has the khandriga of Bhuja Bhuja alienated for its support, which yields about Rupees 380-15-0 per annum.

Velagapudi.—The choultry here was endowed with the shrotriam village of Velagapudi by Mundupati Rama Chandrarazu Garu about 1704 A.D. The surplus funds, amounting to about Rupees 70 a month, are distributed as alms (sadavarti) to travellers. The old sanad has been confirmed by the Inam Commissioner.

Kandukur Taluq.

Singarayakonda.—Dodla Rama Reddy's Choultry, on Trunk Road No. VI., was originally endowed by the Nawab of the Carnatic with an inam, which yields Rupees 88 a year. The grant has been confirmed by the Inam Commissioner as long as the condition is fulfilled, in water being given to all travellers.

Allur.—This choultry, on Trunk Road No. VI., has an endowment of about 25 acres dry land and 3 acres wet in this village, yielding about Rupees 169-13-0 a year. It also receives a monthly payment of Rupees 9-2-5 from the salt station at Padarti.

Ongole Taluq.

Cherwanupalapad.—This choultry on the road to Padarti has an endowment of about 37½ acres of land, yielding about Rupees 45, and also enjoys russums from the salt pans of Padarti to the amount of Rupees 103 per annum. The date or conditions of the grant are not known, but the whole income is devoted to feeding Byragis.

Tangatur.—This choultry, on Trunk Road No. VI., has an inam of 50 acres of dry land; shist Rupees 117 a year.

Annavarapad.—This choultry is on Trunk Road No. VI., a zemindary village; has an inam of 125 acres in two Government villages; shist Rupees 203, besides 74 acres granted by the Rajah of Venkataghiri. The funds are devoted to alms (sadavarti) granted to pilgrims to Benares.

Itamukkula.—This choultry, on the old coast road, was established for granting water, &c., to travellers. It has an inam of 25 acres in a Government village, and 9 acres in two villages of Venkataghiri Zemindary.

Sulurpett.—Chençu Choultry in kattubadi khaldriga has an allowance of Rupees 1-14-3 a month from the salt station at Tada to supply travellers with water.

Polur Division.

Private Choultries without any Government Endowment.

Sarvepalli.—Ramdoss Choultry, on Trunk Road No. VI., was founded in 1804 by Revur Ramdoss Pantulu.

Gudur Taluq.

Gudur.—Dirisapalli Narasaya's Choultry, on Trunk Road No. VI., established about 1833 by D. Narasaya, has detached inam about seven acres; shist Rupees 19-9-0, and receives grain from Chittvail village.

Manubole.—Madepati Rangamma's Choultry on Trunk Road No. VI. Built in 1865.

Pandlur.—Yelirevu Adi Narayanasetti's Choultry, on Trunk Road No. VI., of recent construction.

Kodurpallem.—Hamlet of Tupili. Rangappa Reddy's Choultry on old coast road was endowed by Rajah of Venkataghiri with wet land, yielding Rupees 13-4-0 a year. Has also some dry land and a tope. Total income Rupees 25-9-0.

Venkataghiri Rajah's Choultry is supported by the rajah. Food is daily given to twelve Brahmins at a cost of Rupees 360 a year, and the establishment costs about Rupees 720 a year.

Venkataghiri Division.

Mokkalapad.—Subbaya's Choultry, on the Cuddapah road *viâ* the Chengalati Pass, is endowed with about 16 acres of land.

Bangarupett.—This choultry, on the road from Nellore to Tripati, has no endowment, but meals are given to two Brahmins daily at a cost of Rupees 67-8-0 a year.

Narimanipenta.—This choultry, on the road to Cuddapah *viâ* the Chengalati Pass, was built by a member of the Vabaluri family, but has no endowment.

Vangili.—Awadhanam Kasturaya's Choultry, on the road to Cuddapah *viâ* Rapur Ghaut, was endowed about 1790 by the Turravar Poligar with about 218 acres of dry land.

Rapur Taluq.

Tumtur.—Jalayasetti Viraswami Setti's Choultry, on Trunk Road No. VI., has no endowment, but Rupees 360 are expended on it in feeding Brahmins, and Rupees 132 on establishment.

Polur Division.

Tada.—This choultry is situated on Trunk Road No. VI.

Pulevinda.—This choultry is also situated on Trunk Road No. VI.

Akkarupaka.—Rama Chendra Reddy's Choultry, is also situated on Trunk Road No. VI.

Nayudupett.—Rajah's Choultry, also situated on Trunk Road No. VI. for pilgrims to and from Benares. The expenses in 1867 amounted to Rupees 1,961-3-4.

Tumbura.—Govindu Reddy's Choultry on Trunk Road No. VI.

Penepalli.—This choultry is also on Trunk Road No. VI.

Yekollur.—Akkugari Choultry or Naidi Choultry is supported by the Rajah of Venkatagiri.

Vavveru.—Dodlavari Choultry, on the Cuddapah road, maintained at an annual cost of about Rupees 150.

Nellore Taluq.

Vavveru.—Addankivari's Choultry.

Vavveru.—Nukelapati Ranga Reddy's Choultry. Annual expense about Rupees 100.

Duvur.—Pellakuri Pole Reddy's Choultry on the Cuddapah road.

Siddepur—Konduru Narayana Reddy's Choultry on the Cuddapah road. Newly built.

Jonnavada—Tripati Ramaswami's Choultry.

Kovur—Kotam Reddy Bama Chendra Reddy's Choultry on Trunk Road No. VI.

Yellayapalem—Palacherla Subba Reddy's Choultry. Built 1867.

Talamandu Rayapalem.—Bezwarah Linga Reddy's Choultry on Trunk Road No. VI.

Kamavaripallem.—Duggisette Chençurami Setti's Choultry on Trunk Road No. VI.

Kodavalur.—Kodur Balaka's Choultry on Trunk Road No. VI.

Basavapalem.—Jaladanki Padmabhudu's Choultry.

Nawabpett—Suburb of Nellore. Talekonda Viraya's Choultry.

Nellore.—Duggisette Chençurami Setti's Choultry.

Nellore.—Duggi Sitaramudu Paleki Appaya's Choultry.

Nellore.—Yaragudiputi Venkatachellum's Choultry.

Fattehkhanpett—Suburb of Nellore. Vira Lakshmi's Choultry.

Nellore.—Rebala Raghava Reddy's Choultry.

Nellore.—Kopola Papireddi's Choultry.

Punnur.—Ponalur Venkamma's Choultry.

Kakapalli.—Chenna Reddi Obalamma's Choultry.

Allur.—Kattam Reddi Krishna Reddi's Choultry on Trunk Road No. VI. especially for pilgrims from and to Benares.

Mopur.—Rebala Pira Reddi's Choultry.

Indupur.—Mukelapati Achamma's Choultry.

Atmakur Taluq. *Somisella.*—This choultry is on the Cuddapah road.

Tumbillapalli.—Hamlet of Someshwaram. This choultry is also on the Cuddapah road.

Kallavalli.—Sarapatti khandriga Salevendla, for supplying water to travellers: was established A.S. 1703, and has an inam granted by the villagers and recognized by the Inam Commissioner.

Udayagiri Taluq. *Tunayapalem.*—This choultry was built about 1848, and is on the road from Udayagiri to the Cuddapah road.

Udayagiri.—Attavanam Jaganadha Row's Choultry was built about 1846.

Ongole Taluq. *Nagulapalapad.*—This choultry on Trunk Road No. VI. is located in the old public bungalow. Alms are distributed to Brahmins at an annual cost of Rupees 300, besides cost of establishment.

Allur.—This choultry on Trunk Road No. VI. is only for Sudras.

Kottapatam.—This choultry at the port receives four annas for each puti of grain imported. There is also another choultry at this place.

Velampalli.—This choultry is on Trunk Road No. VII. The Brahmin in charge holds about six acres of land on condition of service.

Addanki.—Addanki Nara Pantulu's Choultry is also on Trunk Road No. VII. Also Janaveni Verasalingam Nayudu's Choultry and Merriyala Sitaramudu's Choultry—a new one.

Ongole.—There are here on Trunk Road No. VI. (1) Devanu Kondanda Ramana's Choultry, (2) Bammisettewam's Choultry, (3) Chenaya Choultry, (4) Bheenaraya Ramaya's Choultry, (5) Subadar Kawatam Mutiyalu's Choultry.

Kandukur Taluq. *Ulavapad.*—Hamlet of Ragupalem. This choultry, on Trunk Road No. VI, was built in 1867.

Karedu.—Yaragudipati Venkatachellam's Choultry is on the old coast road. Also another Machirazu Pichayya's Choultry.

Chakicharla.—Venulagunti Subba Row's Choultry, also on the old trunk road, was built about 1838. None now halt here.

Yelurupad.—Kasakhala Raghapati Row's Choultry, on Trunk Road No. VI., was built in 1865.

Singarayakonda.—A choultry was built here about 1838 by Sunka Chennabi, Abunurti Setti, and Gadam Setti Subbarayadu. It is on Trunk Road No. VI.

Pellur.—Nagesuri Venganna's Choultry on Trunk Road No. VI.

Nakurampad.—This salevendra was endowed by the Rajah of Venkatagiri with about six acres of land.

Vullur.—This choultry is on Trunk Road No. VI.

Anavarapad.—This salevendra on Trunk Road No. VI. is endowed by the Rajah of Venkatagiri with about 61 acres of land.

Kanigiri Taluq. *Pomur.*—This choultry is maintained by the Zemindar of Kolbaty, and daily alms (sadavarti) are distributed to 12 travellers.

Darsi Division. *Darsi.*—Ichampadi Runga Charlu's Choultry.

Indlacheruvu—R. Sheshaya's Choultry.

Podile Division. *Podile.*—The Rajah of Venkataghiri has bestowed a shrotriem on a priest, Senkara Charlu, for the support of the choultry. Daily eight Brahmin travellers receive food at a cost of Rupees 360 a year.

Some of the choultries are thatched buildings and some tiled. Very few provide accommodations for all classes. A large number are for the exclusive use of Brahmins. In some Brahmins are fed. In some cooking utensils are lent. In some butter-milk, and in others water is offered to travellers. All the choultries are managed by the zemindars or their descendants or by agents appointed by them. In some of the choultries permanent establishments are retained on different scales. The larger ones have a gumashta, a Brahmin cook, a peon, a sweeper, and kavilgar. Some have one or two servants. Some have none. In some a monthly allowance is granted for lamp oil. In some alms (sadavarti) are distributed to Brahmins. Some of the choultries are especially founded for the use of pilgrims from Rameshwaram to Benares. Some of these institutions are salevendlas, where supplies of drinking water are kept and offered to all passers-by.

Halting Places along the most frequented lines of march for troops in the Nellore District.

Polur Division. *Ramapuram Arambak.*—The ground is open and good. There are many wells, and the supply of water is abundant; the water from this village to Gummadipudi is saltish. The road from this village to Tada is in good order. Troops generally halt here. There is a bazaar at Arambak.

Pudi Tada Chuttrum.—There is a tope near the bazaar opposite to the tanks and in front of the chuttrum. The ground here is not extensive, and is overgrown with prickly-pear; but there is a large open piece of ground to the north and south of the chuttrum. The supply of water from wells and a pond is abundant. There are small bridges for bandies to cross the small channels. The road from this place to Sulurpett is in good order.

Bodlingampadu.—There are bridges built on the four channels crossing the road to Akkammapett. Troops do not halt here.

Sulurpett.—Here is a travellers' bungalow and Nazir's chavidi or cutcherry building. To the south of this there is a mango tope, and there is an open wide space to the east of the tope. The Kalinga river and some wells being close to the tope, the supply of water is abundant. The Sulurpett bazaar is also close to this ground. The road from this place to Naidi Chuttrum is in good order; the channels across the road are all bridged. The bridge on the Kalinga river to the south of Sulurpett was washed away by the rains years ago, and will soon be re-built. It is very difficult for bandies to cross the sand for 200 yards. Here troops generally halt.

Doravari Chuttrum or Naidi Chuttrum.—There is a large open piece of land to the east and north of a pond; there is a wood surrounding it. About ten huts of tappal runners are situated near the chuttrum. The village of Yekollu belonging to this chuttrum being at the distance of one mile from it, supplies are not easily obtained. The pond being very deep, cattle, &c., cannot go down to drink water. There are no wells, &c., near. There is neither a travellers' bungalow nor any soldiers' shed near. In 1865 the troops halted at Nelaballe owing to the inconveniences at this place. The road is in good order.

Nelaballe.—There is a travellers' bungalow at this station. There is a spacious camping ground to the north and west of the bungalow. There are two tanks and one pond near it. There are no wells. Water is abundant. Nelaballe being very near, and Nayudupett bazaar being at the distance of four miles from it, supplies can be more easily got here than at Naidi Chuttrum.

Buthanada.—The channels across the road to Nayudupett are all bridged. There is a spacious mango tope near Govinda Reddi Chuttrum at a mile's distance from it. There is no bridge over the Suvarnamukhi river, which is only two miles from this place. Bandies have to cross the sand for half a mile. There is a bazaar also here.

Ojilli.—The camping ground is situated to the west of the old road and to the north of the travellers' bungalow. Another camping ground is near Pundlur Choultry, south of Ojilli, about a mile distant from it. Though this ground is extensive and quite fit for halting purposes, yet supplies cannot be

Gudur.

easily obtained here, as they have to be brought from Ojilli. The ground near the travellers' bungalow is the one referred to in Major Scott's Road Book.

Gudur.—In this village there is a large open ground to the east, south, and west of the travellers' bungalow. Troops generally halt at this place, which is slightly elevated above the surrounding country, and has a supply of good water at hand. There are two camping grounds separated from each other in order to provide for the existence of any epidemic disease either among the troops or in the village, that one may be distinct from the other. Of the two camping grounds, one is situated near Kothunda Ramaya's Choultry, to the south of Gudur, about a mile distant from it, and the other is situated near the Pumbly canal to the north of Gudur. The latter on the north is unfit for halting during the rains, as rain water generally flows through it. The other ground near Kothunda Ramaya's Choultry is not extensive, but it has open ground to the south of it, which, however, lies low. This is the ground believed to be the one referred to in Major Scott's Road Book.

Venkatachellam's Choultry.—A piece of ground, situated to the south of the choultry and to the north of Thodrazupalem, is used as a camping ground. It is a good and open site. Another camping ground is near Bonam Narayadu's Choultry south of Venkatachellam's Chuttrum. It appears that this is the ground referred to in Major Scott's Road Book.

Nellore.—One camping ground is situated near Commandant's Chuttrum to the south of the Nellore town. It is planted with trees and has a good supply of water at hand. To the south of the Nellore town, between the 105th and 106th milestones, a tope of margosa trees planted on each side of the trunk road affords a suitable camping ground. The ground near Commandant's Chuttrum will not be used for halting purposes when the trees near 105th milestone grow to a sufficient height.

Nellore.

There are two other good topes, one of mango trees to the north of the town and south of Kovur, at the distance of half a mile from the latter, and the other of tamarind trees is situated to the north of Kovur and close to Nandegunta. There is also a good supply of water at hand. A great number of troops can conveniently halt at these topes.

Kammavaripalem.—The trunk road from Nellore branches off from the old road to the east of Razupalem, and passes to the west of this village. Boyapati Chenchurama Nayudu's tope planted on each side of the trunk road, close to the north side of the northern Pydeti river, about one-fourth of a mile distant from this village, is well suited for a camping ground. Supply of water is also at hand.

Ulavapalem.—The road passes to the west of the village. There is a

tamarind tope to the east of the road. It is provided with wells, and jungle streams flow through it. There is no other convenient spot except this.

Kavali.

Kavali.—There is a mango tope belonging to Venkata Reddi, Rama Reddy, and others, the sons of Narimala Narsa Reddi, and situated by the side of the trunk road and to the north of the village near the 142nd milestone. There is an irrigation channel and a well to the south of the tope. The land demarcated as No. 1,703 is situated between a mango tope of Vema Venkataramudu and Vema Vojaramudu, to the west of this village and the trunk road, and to the south of the Police line and the old bungalow, which is to be rebuilt. There is also a well to the east of the tope and close to the road.

Musanur.—There is a tope to the south of the village and close to the tank. A well is situated near the tope.

Gauravaram.—There is a mango tope near the tank bund to the south of this village. There is a well at a short distance from the tope.

Kadanuthala.—A tamarind tope is situated to the north of this village close to a well of good water belonging to a barber.

Kandukur.

Tettu.—If the troops pass the new road, the three gorrus of land to the west of the new road and to the south-west of this village will answer for a camping ground. Close to this there are two other open grounds, one cultivated, and the other jungle, where there are some tamarind trees also. There is a well near the tank bund. There is always a supply of water in it, even when the tank is dry. This will suit for a camping ground.

Singarayakonda.—The new road passes close to this village. There is land suitable for a camping ground.

Ongole.

Tangatur.—There is a tope inhabited by many people. To the east of this tope, and at the distance of one-fourth of a mile, there is another tope which has a tank near it.

This site is bounded on the east by the old road, on the south by the tank, on the west partly by potmakers' inam and partly by chucklers' inam, and on the west by the new tank. This ground is level throughout, and measures 2½ gorrus. The bandies going up and down halt at this place: there is a bungalow on it. There is a large well near it on the east side. The tank on the south side is fed only by rain water, as the supply channel is obstructed by the construction of the new road.

Ongole.—There is a tope at the distance of three-fourths of a mile from the southern side of the town and to the east of the trunk road. There is ample supply of good water at hand. There are two choultries known by the name of "Bairagi Matam." The tope called

"Matam" to the east of the trunk road measures nearly half a gorru, and will answer for a camping ground. It is bounded on the east by "Bawaji" or Byragi's house, on the south by the fields of Kommurikotiah and others, on the west by the trunk road, and on the north by an elevated ground. The rain water flows through the supply channel. The ground is level. There are two wells and a chuttrum to the west of it. It is overgrown with prickly-pear. This ground belongs to the "Amaram" of Aunavarapadu of Pellur in Venkatagiri Zemindary. The ground is reported to be convenient and spacious, and is situated to the north-west of the town. It measures four acres, and is in good order. It is the same that is mentioned in Major Scott's Road Book. There is a travellers' bungalow here.

Velampalli on the road to Hyderabad.—There is a tope between the village and the travellers' bungalow. There is another bungalow near a tamarind tope, measuring two and a quarter gorrus. It has been used for camping purposes. Ditches have been dug around three-fourths of a gorru, which is now under cultivation; the remaining portion is hardly sufficient for troops.

Although one Mallaya presented a kyfiet promising to re-plant the tope and give it for charitable purposes, still he has not done anything. The whole ground would afford a convenient halting place for troops. The tope is bounded on the west by the village, on the south by the field No. 10 of Verredi Subba Reddi, on the east by the fields Nos. 6 and 7 belonging to one Challapalli Ankadu and Tekkan Guravadu, and on the north by field No. 2 of Uppalapati Muttirazu. The place at Doddavarapupudi referred to in Major Scott's book will do for a camping ground.

Addanki.—There is a tope to the east of the village and to the north of the bungalow. There are two tamarind topes to the east of the village, which will do for camping grounds. These topes belong to the Ankulavari family. The ground measures 4¾ gorrus. It is bounded on the east by the old road, on the south by a tamarind tope belonging to Kopurapudi Ramakrishnamma, on the east by the village, and on the north by a supply channel to the Ankulavari tank and by a tamarind tope of Kakani Kotappa. There is a travellers' bungalow. The rain water flows through the eastern and southern channels. On the eastern side there are two wells and a tank. The supply of water during the rainy season is abundant. The river Gundlakamma flows at the distance of five or six poles from the village. This river has a constant supply of water. There is high ground for bandies to halt upon. The ground referred to in Major Scott's Road Book is situated on the other side of Bhavanasi river.

Chedalavada.—There is a tope situated on the northern bank of the Gundlakamma river and to the south-east of the village. The tope

belongs to Kondur Thatha Charry's khandriga resumed. The ground measures $2\frac{3}{4}$ gorrus. It is bounded on the east by the patta land belonging to Sarabaya and Kotaya and also by waste land, on the south by Gundlakamma river, on the west by the waste land, and on the north by the patta land belonging to Naderamaya. Of this extent $\frac{1}{16}$ths of a gorru is become useless on account of the water flow. There are heaps of sand in about $10\frac{1}{2}$ gorrus; on this there are 67 tamarind trees. The rain water flows through the eastern and western channels into the Gundlakamma river. There are neither tanks nor wells nor deep ponds at this place. The river is close to it. When there are freshes, it is not easy to say how far the waters extend on either side.

Nagalappulapadu.—The camping ground is the tope to the south of, and close to, the village. Travellers do not halt here on account or the insufficiency of water. The tamarind topes planted by Chowdariwaru and Cherukuriwaru measure nearly two gorrus. It is here that troops halt. The site is bounded on the east by a road, on the south by the northern boundary of the old travellers' bungalow, on the west by the public road, and on the north by the village. The ground is smooth and bandies conveniently halt here. The rain water easily flows off the ground. There is a pond in the north-eastern part of the tope. Close to the pond there are wells. Water abundant during the rainy season.

Duddukur.—The tamarind tope in the southern part of the large tope to the south of the village measures six gorrus, of which two gorrus of land will do for camping ground. It is bounded on the south by Sannapaneni Papaya's and Komatam Kesavulu's patta land, on the east and north by a tamarind tope, and on the west by the tank bund. There are a few tamarind topes on the ground. The land is in the possession of Komatam Kesavulu and others, and is intended for charitable purposes. The rain water easily flows off the ground. There is a tank to the west of it. During the rainy season the water in the tank will be at five yards' distance from the ground. There are no wells or ponds near it. This is a convenient spot for bandies to halt at.

Podile Division on the road from Ongole to Cumbum.

Uppalapadu.—There is a tamarind tope near the Musi river and to the north of this village.

Podile.—There is a tamarind tope to the west of the village and close to the large tank.

Gottagunta.—There is a tamarind tope to the north of this village.

Thadivaripalle.—There is a tope to the south of the village.

The road from Vinukonda to Cumbum.

Rayaveram.—A tamarind tope is close to the tank and to the west of the village.

Tharlapadu.—A tamarind tope is to the east of, and close to, the village.

Pottapadu.—Although no place has been fixed as a camping ground, still the troops at one time halted at the northern extremity of the village, and at another time at the tope to the south of the village. To the south of the wet cultivation and to the east of the tank there are five or six gorrus of waste land, and joining the limits of Donukonda. As it is a high ground, the rain water flows off it easily. Though wet cultivation is near, still the land in question is not damp. When there is no water in the tank, there is an abundant supply of water in the three wells very near it. There is no other convenient camping ground except this one. The place in the village of Indlachervu hitherto used as a camping ground cannot now be used as such on account of the scarcity of water.

Darsi Division.

To the south of the tank, to the south of the village of Pottapadu, there is a place called "Godithelayena," which, with the bed of the tank (when there is no water in it) were used as camping grounds.

In this village the place above-named is more conveniently situated than any other, as there are three wells near it to supply water when the tank becomes dry. The public road passes by the villages in the two villages above-named.

CHAPTER XXIV.

MUNICIPALITIES.

Nellore.—Origin of name.—Traditions.—Fort.—Position.—Siege.—Roman coins.—Ancient coffins.—Lie of town.—Cutcherry.—Court-house.—District Munsif's Court.—Jail.—Jail Hospital.—Civil Dispensary.—Branch Dispensary.—Poor House.—Lungerkhana.—European Poor Fund.—Christ's Church.—Cemetery.—Church School.—Free Church Mission Schools.—American Baptist Schools.—Residence of European community.—Establishment of Municipal Commission and subsequent operations.—Ongole.—Position.—Population.—Fort.—Dispensary.—American Baptist Mission.—Proposed Municipal Commission.

Nellore.

Nellore.

THE town of Nellore stands on the site of an ancient forest known as Dandaka Aranyum (a wilderness). A large town is said to have once stood on the suburb, now known as Durgametta, occupied by the residences of the European community. The name of this town is said to have been Simbapuram (lion town). The name is traced to the supposed existence of lions in the adjoining forest. There is a legend, that elephants which sleep in this locality always die, because their rest is disturbed by dreams of lions; hence there is a prejudice to this day against bringing elephants to the town.

Origin of name.

The legend attached to the name Nellore is given as follows:—There is said to have been a chief of the name of Trinetrudu *alias* Mukkanti Reddi, who had large herds. Among these was a cow into which the soul of a Brahmin woman was supposed to have passed.

Traditions.

The legend runs that this cow had a revelation that Siva had appeared on earth in the form of a lingam, and the cow used daily to resort to this stone situated under a tree Nelli chettu (*Philanthus emblica*), and used to bedew the stone with its milk, Mukkanti is said to have observed the cow's loss of milk, and to have charged the herdsman with negligence or theft. He is said to have watched the cow, and noticed its proceedings, and when he saw it bedew the stone with its milk, it is said that he struck the stone with a sword when blood flowed from it. He reported what happened to Mukkanti, who is said to have had a vision in which he saw the lingam, and was directed to build a temple on the spot, which he did, giving it the appellation of Mulastana Iswara. The adjoining village received the designation of Nelli-ur, from Nelli, the

name of the tree under which the lingam was found. This at least is the legend handed down in the Stalla Purana of Mulastana Iswara.

Fort.

With regard to the building of the Nellore fort, there is also a legend. There is a well in Durgametta, known as Vemalasetti Bavi, supposed to have been excavated many centuries ago. This is held in veneration to the present day, and resorted to by barren women especially, who make offerings at the spot in the hope of procuring offspring. Its water was held in such esteem that the Nawab of Hyderabad and various Zemindars used to send for supplies for their private use. It is traditionally reported that a shepherd, by name Vasala-mupiri, took advantage of this to collect a small toll from all persons resorting to the well. The story is that on one occasion the supply of water which the Nawab of Hyderabad had sent for was delayed by the non-payment of the toll by his messengers. Ascertaining the cause, he ordered Vasala-mupiri to be brought before him. The latter admitted that toll had been a large source of income, and in return he offered to build a fort at Nellore. Permission was granted, and around the fort grew up the town of Nellore.

Position.

Nellore, the chief town of the district, is 107 miles from Madras. It is situated on the south side of the river Pennair and about eight miles, as the crow flies, from the place where it disembogues into the Bay of Bengal. The position of the town is latitude 14° 28′ north and longitude 88° 3′ east. The site of the town is well raised, and the soil is red laterite. In former days it was surrounded by a rampart, which, as well as the fort, is now in ruins.

Siege.

In 1757, when this place was besieged by Colonel Forde, it extended about 1,200 yards from east to west and 600 yards on the other sides. The walls were of mud, and only the gateway and a few of the towers of stone. The parapet was six feet high, with many port-holes for small arms, made of pipes of baked clay laid in the moist mud whilst raising, and afterwards consolidated with the moss, which is the common mode of making these defences in India. On this occasion Colonel Forde, though an officer of the first ability, was obliged to raise the siege. It was subsequently acquired by the Nawabs of Arcot, and in 1801 ceded by treaty, along with the district, to the British Government, and placed under the Presidency of Madras.

Roman coins.

In 1787 a ryot near the town found his plough obstructed by some brick-work, and, having dug, he discovered the remains of a small Hindu temple, under which a little pot was found containing Roman coins and medals of the second century. He sold them as old gold, and many were melted; but about 30 were recovered before they underwent fusing. They were

all of the purest gold, and many of them fresh and beautiful. Some of them were much defaced and perforated as if they had been worn as ornaments on the arm or round the neck. They were mostly Trajans, Adrians, and Faustinas (Madras Road Book, 1839). When the anicut across the Pennair was being built, a large amount of laterite had to be quarried in the neighbourhood, and in this deposit were found several coffins, made apparently of burnt clay, embedded in quartz. Some of the coffins contained each more than one body, and the bodies were found, when the coffins were opened, in a perfect state of preservation; but, on exposure to the air, they quickly crumbled to dust. There were also found with them some spear heads and other implements.

Ancient coffins.

The town is irregularly built, and in some places rather crowded and confined; but there are some good streets occupied by the better classes, and on the whole, for a native town, it is tolerably clean and airy. The country around is open; to the west is a very extensive tank filled from the river; and in the vicinity of the town, and principally to the eastward, are extensive fields of rice ground watered from the tank and also by channels cut from the river. To the south of the town the country is open, hilly, and covered with a low thinly-scattered brushwood, where large tracts have been reserved for jungles.

Lie of town.

The Collector's cutcherry is situated within the old fort, and was formerly a private house belonging to the old Jaghiredar of Udayagiri. It is very unsuitable for its present purpose. There is a large range of public buildings and offices in the rear, and here also are located the cutcherries of the Tahsildar and Taluq Sub-Magistrate, the Town Sub-Magistrate, and the Village Munsif's choultry; but most of the buildings are very old, and a new set of public offices is much needed. In front of the cutcherry is a reservoir designed by the Collector, J. W. B. Dykes, Esquire. Opposite to it stands the Police office, which was formerly a range of barracks.

Cutcherry.

The court is situated to the south-east of the town adjoining the trunk road and comparatively a new building, but not commodious for the present purpose to which it is assigned. In the rear stands the District Munsif's Court, which is an older building. Behind the court is situated the jail, having paddy fields on two sides of it, above which it is raised about six feet. In the immediate vicinity are three water-courses from the tank, which is supplied by the river. These supply the fort ditch, the jail wells, and also serve to irrigate the adjacent lands. The structure itself is calculated to contain 280 persons. It

Court-house.

District Munsif's Court.

Jail.

consists of a double range of buildings forming two distinct squares being enclosed with a wall 11 feet high. The new jail, together with the hospital, were added in 1825, and have been lately put into good repair with many improvements to secure sanitation and ventilation. Both buildings are pent-roofed and tiled. The wards are airy and commodious, and the health of the prisoners has of late years been very good. The old jail, however, which is appropriated to prisoners under trial, civil debtors, and female prisoners, is out of repair; the wards are very close and confined, and the accommodation insufficient for the number for which it is required. It has been proposed to remove the jail altogether to a new site, but all that seems required is to carry out the same improvements in the older portion of the jail as have been carried out in the later-built quadrangle.

Jail Hospital.

The jail hospital is a line of buildings in the same enclosure extending across its whole breadth at the southern part. It is well raised, airy, and divided into three wards, the windows being provided with venetian shutters. It is pent-roofed and tiled, with a single verandah all round, and calculated to contain 27 patients. A dispensary and surgery are attached to it. Behind the hospital is the jail yard, in which are located a long line of cook-rooms, weaving sheds, latrines, &c. The latrines are worked on the dry-earth system. The deposits are removed by the prisoners in tubs on hand-carts to a pit outside the town every morning. The system works admirably, and there is an entire absence of all unpleasant effluvia. The patients in hospital have iron cots. The prisoners in the night wards sleep on raised pyals, coated over with mud and cow-dung. There is a free current of ventilation through the wards. The prisoners are chiefly worked on the roads and quarries in gangs of 50. A few are employed in weaving within the jail precincts, but their labor is not found to be remunerative in this form. The women are employed in spinning cotton. Formerly paper used to be made by the prisoners, but this manufacture has been discontinued.

Civil Dispensary.

The civil dispensary is situated to the south-west of the town, but at some little distance from it and near the river. It is a well-built, substantial house. A surgery, with an operating theatre at the back and two pauper wards on the right, one for males and one for females, containing respectively 14 and 6 iron cots with boards. The left wing is a police hospital containing 12 beds. The civil dispensary is supported by the munificent monthly subscriptions of Rupees 150 given by the Rajah of Venkatagiri. The institution has also a small invested endowment, which is being annually increased by subscriptions and donations. It is proposed to devote the annual interest of this endowment to the

establishment of taluq dispensaries and the education of native doctors.

As the Rajah of Venkatagiri has taken the sole support of the Nellore Dispensary upon himself, the funds are thus available for extending the benefits of medical science throughout the district. The civil dispensary and hospital were built in 1850 by public subscription and Government grant.

Branch Dispensary.

There is also a branch dispensary in the town situated within the cutcherry square, where a Sub-Assistant Surgeon prescribes for out-patients, but there is no hospital here. The number of in and out patients during 1870-71 is shown below :—

	In-patients.	Out-patients.
Civil Dispensary	336	4,173
Branch Dispensary		6,153

In the same building as the branch dispensary is a room for the accommodation of European paupers, who receive tickets, which entitle them to four annas a day while travelling through the district, provided they make their stages of not less than 20 miles a day. This charity is entirely supported by private subscriptions.

Poor House, Lungerkhana.

The lungerkhana, a poor house, a Government charity, is also located in the same building; at least here uncooked grain is daily distributed to about 120 indigent persons who are selected as worthy objects of relief by the members of a local committee. The regular annual grant of the lungerkhana is Rupees 2,940.

European Poor Fund.

There is a poor fund for the relief of Europeans and East Indians. This charity is established in 1864 for the purpose of relieving all Europeans, East Indians, and others not natives of this country passing through Nellore District without ostensible means of livelihood. The fund is supported by donations and subscriptions. The Honorary Secretary (the junior Magistrate) undertakes the duty of relieving officer at Nellore, while small sums of money, Rupees 5 at a time, are placed in the hands of the lungerkhana gumashta and of the Sub-Magistrates of Sulurpett, Gudur, Devarayapalli, Allur, Ongole, and Addanki, and the Sea Custom Superintendent of Ramapatam for distribution.

Every applicant for relief at Nellore is first required to present himself at the police office and obtain a certificate as a guarantee that he is a proper applicant. The certificate states the name of the applicant, from what place he has come, his destination, and his object. With this certificate the applicant presents himself to the Secretary, who files the certificate in his office and gives him ticket to the lungerkhana gumashta and the several Sub-Magistrates on the

route he is taking. The applicant is dieted that day by the lungerkhana gumashta, who also gives him road money to the next station, and sends him on in the morning. If the applicant is lame or sick or otherwise incapable of proceeding at once, the Secretary, on being satisfied of this, authorizes the lungerkhana gumashta to diet him for a few days. The various Sub-Magistrates, to whom funds are supplied, on the presentation by applicant of the ticket above mentioned, give him money to take him on to the next station. The rate of batta is four annas a day for 20 miles; but for any sufficient reason the Secretary increases it to four annas for 15 or 10 miles, writing an order to this effect on the tickets for the guidance of the out-stations.

At Ongole a similar course is pursued for those coming from the north with regard to getting an application from the police, but the applicant is only dieted at Nellore. The following statement shows the operations of the fund from its commencement in July 1864 to July 1867:—

Years.	No. of Persons relieved.	Amount received.	Amount expended.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1864-65 ...	62	185 0 0	102 5 3
1865-66 ...	56	62 8 8	102 8 1
1866-67 ...	97	156 3 0	177 15 4
Total ...	215	403 11 8	382 12 8

The information is not obtainable for subsequent years, the books not having been kept in such a form as to exhibit it.

The receipts include the interest of some money put in the Savings' Bank, and the expenses include small sums each year for saderwarid.

Christ's Church.

Christ's Church, the Church of England place of worship, was built in 1854-56, subscriptions being raised for the purpose chiefly through the personal interest and exertions of F. H. Crozier, Esquire, Civil and Sessions Judge. The church is a handsome edifice of the Gothic style of architecture, having a rear chancel and two aisles. The total cost was Rupees 4,500, convict labor being given by Government. There are three windows in the chancel, which bear the following inscription:—

These windows are presented as a memorial
To the liberality of the subscribers to this church,
But chiefly to F. H. Crozier, Esq., Civil and Sessons Judge,
By whose zeal and active benevolence
The work was brought to a successful issue
By the Right Rev. Thomas Dealtry, Bishop of Madras.

The church has sittings for 138 persons. The average attendance is morning 27, evening 49, maximum 88. There is no chaplain attached to Nellore, but a clergyman, the Rev. Edwin Crampton, attached to no society, officiates here, and the community retain for him a parsonage, and Government give Rupees 100 a month. The affairs of the church are administered by the resident clergyman and two lay trustees appointed by Government.

Cemetery.

There is an old cemetery at Nellore, measuring about 336 feet square, where both Protestants and Roman Catholics are interred. The ground has not been consecrated. There are about 160 tombs and graves, the earliest dating back as far as 1785.

Church School.

There is a school designed for the European and East Indian community, which is held in a commodious building in the church compound. The attendance is under 20. The schoolmaster's salary is raised by private subscription.

Free Church Mission Schools.

The Free Church of Scotland Mission has a large boys' school in the town, attendance about 213; and also a girls' school, where average attendance is 40.

American Baptist Schools.

The American Baptist Mission has also long carried on operations in Nellore, and has a small chapel with boys' and girls' schools, with an average attendance of 117.

Residences of European community.

The houses of the English residents are to the south of the town, on the east bank of a large and picturesque tank or lake, on the opposite side of which stands the hill of Narasimha Konda, which takes its name from a temple built on the summit.

Establishment of Municipal Commission.

A Municipal Commission was established in Nellore in 1866, which has been active in carrying out many reforms and improvements, opening out streets, building drains, gravelling all the roads, erecting latrines, &c. The expenditure of the Municipal Commission during 1870-71 amounted to Rupees 19,392-1-7. Previous to the establishment of the commission, former Collectors had, however, done much in improving the town. A road round the south-west side of the town bears the name of Mr. Judge Walker, while one of the principal approaches to the town is by long causeway and two bridges, which bear the name of Mr. Dykes. The Municipal Commission have constructed 400 dust boxes of brick-in-mud plastered with chunam of the average capacity of 1½ cubic yards. These are intended as receptacles for ashes and dry rubbish, and have been placed in convenient situations throughout the town, and are used by all classes.

Thirteen latrines were also constructed. Six in pairs—one yard for males, and one for females—built in mud. Six others were built of

brick-in-mud pointed with chunam—two for females and four for males. It was found that females did not so readily resort to latrines on the double-yard plan, and, therefore, it was abandoned. The latrines are worked with dry earth.

One urinal was built in the cutcherry square as an experiment. It consists of a narrow paved enclosure with a brick-in-chunam trench, which is filled with dry earth as often as required.

A slaughter-house has been also built. It is estimated that there are 20 sheep a day killed in Nellore.

Eleven toll-houses have been built, each six feet square, built of brick-in-mud plastered with chunam and tiled.

A large fresh-water reservoir, in the centre of the town, in cutcherry square, is in course of construction, to be supplied from the Nellore large tank.

A bastion of the old fort has been purchased by the commission, which will be levelled to make a new entrance into the town. The *débris* will be employed in levelling a site for a new market, to be undertaken as soon as funds are available. Adjoining the market it is proposed to construct a large reservoir, where the ground is at present cut up by several channels.

A commencement has been made in laying down open stone drains in some of the streets; but it is found that without the means of flushing they are liable to become offensive. All the houses have been numbered, of which 5,000 are under taxation, and 130 street-boards of teak have been fixed up, bearing the names of the streets in English and Telugu.

A site for a new graveyard for the Mahomedans was prepared by convict labor given gratuitously by Government; but the police lines are now proposed to be built here. New graveyards are much wanted so as to close most of the burying places in the heart of the town.

No lamp-posts have yet been erected in the town: one of the chief works of the commission has been the repair of the roads. No repairs had been made for several years, and they were generally in very bad order, many of the smaller streets being simple water-courses. In 1867-68 7 miles 5 furlongs 82 yards of road were repaired; in many cases almost remade. The streets were for the first time metalled and water-ways cleared at the sides. Thirteen roads and streets have been put in good order.

The conservancy establishment consists of 41 scavengers under the supervision of two Nuisance Inspectors. These sweep the streets at dawn, and daily remove the contents of the dust boxes to the refuse pits excavated outside the town. There are also six carts, each in charge of a toty and two coolies employed in the removal of night-soil morning and evening.

The police force maintained in the town consists of one 5th-class Inspector and 50 men at a monthly cost of Rupees 6,830-9-3. The population of the town is 22,851.

The office establishment consists of a manager and two clerks, a distrainer, one peon, and two bill collectors. A vaccinator is retained by the commission, who works under the superintendence of the Zillah Surgeon.

Ongole.

Position.

The town of Ongole lies in the northern extremity of the district, and was formerly, in 1794, the seat of a Collectorate distinct from Nellore. It is situated 11 miles north-east of the left bank of the river Musi. The town is of

Population.

considerable size, and has a population, as by the census of 1867, of 5,832 persons.

Fort.

There is a small fort, at no time of much strength or size, and now in ruins. The dwellings in the town are for the most part wretched hovels of mud and thatched, but the scenery in the neighbourhood has the advantage of being varied and picturesque. Ongole is subject to occasional shocks of earthquake. The hill near the fort is impregnated with iron. Distance from Madras, north 189 miles; Nellore, north 82 miles; Masulipatam, south-west 132 miles. Latitude 15° 37′, longitude 80° 7′.

Ongole is the head-quarters of the sub-division; an Assistant Superintendent of Police is also stationed here, and there is a District Munsif's court and a Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate's cutcherry. The latter is a new building, was finished in 1867. There is also a school,

Dispensary.

and the people have raised subscriptions to build a civil dispensary with a grant-in-aid from Government.

American Baptist Mission.

This is a station of the American Baptist Mission, who have built a chapel here and have a mission-house and schools.

Proposed Municipal Commission.

It has been proposed to introduce a Municipal Commission at Ongole, but this project has not yet been carried out.

CHAPTER XXV.

LITERATURE AND PROGRESS OF EDUCATION.

Telugu, a Dravidian language.—Early cultivation.—Early Grammarian Kunva.—Nanniah Bhutt.—Rayalu dynasty of Bijayanuggar.—Krishna Deva Rayalu.—High dialect.—Sanskrit derivation.—Brahmin Scholars.—Ignorance of other castes.—Nellore poets and their works.—Education.—System of instruction in Pyal Schools.—Educational Department organized, 1856.—Government Taluq Schools.—Improvement of Village Schools.—Result system.—Free Church Mission School.—Venkatagiri Rajah's Schools.—Schools under the Educational Act.—Subscription Schools.—Results of Grant-in-aid.—Rate Schools.—Yanadies' School.—Female Education.

TELUGU is one of the Dravidian group of languages. Caldwell in his Dravidian Comparative Grammar regards these languages of originally Scythian origin and is led to believe, from various philological considerations, that the ancient Dravidians were driven out of North India by a subsequent invasion of other Scythian tribes, who in their turn were subdued by the Aryans, a Sanskrit-speaking colony of Brahmins, Kshatriyas, and Vysayas, and incorporated into the fourth class of Sudras. But it would appear that Dravidians, reclaiming their independence in the southern forests, submitted to the Aryans, not as conquerors, but as colonists, and . . . . gradually rose in the social scale and formed communities and settlements in the Dekkan, rivalling those of the Aryans in the north; for the Sudras are a much higher esteemed class in the south than in the north, and do not appear to be descended from a subjugated race.

Telugu, a Dravidian language.

Telugu appears to have been early a cultivated language; but, with all the political changes that have passed over the Dekkan, few works have reached us of a very remote period. The oldest Telugu grammarian,* of whom we have any mention, is Kunva, who is said to have executed the work by order of a king of Andra of the Cholukiya family, whose father reigned at Shicakolam on the banks of the Kistna, and who transferred his seat to the banks of the Godavery. This was probably several centuries before the Christian era.

Early cultivation.

Early Grammarian Kunva.

The next great Telugu author was Nanniah Bhutt contemporary, with king Vishturi Vardhana of the Calinga branch of the Cholukiya family, who reigned at

Nanniah Bhutt.

* Preface to Brown's Telugu Grammar.

Rajahmundry on the banks of the Godavery. He was the author of a series of apothegms, and undertook translating the Mahabharat from Sanskrit into Telugu. With the exception of the above works and some books composed towards the close of the twelfth century during the reign of the Pratab Rudrud, one of the last kings of the Bellal dynasty, which succeeded that of the Cadamba kings of Bavawani, who are said to have been subverted in the second century of the Christian era, all the Telugu works now extant appear to have been written after the dissolution of the ancient governments of Telingana and the establishment of the more modern empire of Bijayanagar.

Rayalu dynasty of Bijayanagar.

It was on the capture of Worrangul, the capital of the Bellal kings of Telingana, by the Pattans (A.D. 1323) that certain officers of this family are said to have emigrated to the southern provinces and founded the city of Bijayanagar with the dynasty of Rayalu, who reigned all over Southern India during the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries.

Krishna Deva Rayalu.

The most celebrated prince of this race was Krishna Deva Rayalu, who flourished about the beginning of the sixteenth century. He was a great patron of literature, and built and restored a large number of the pagodas of this country. Many of the books composed during his reign are to be found in the libraries of the poligars of the present day, many of whom in the Nellore District are descended from the former officers of the Bijayanagar government, but the Mahomedans, when they overran Southern India, in their intolerant zeal destroyed most of the ancient books of the Telugu language.

High dialect.

Telugu literature consists mostly of poems, and those chiefly translations from the Sanskrit. The dialect of the language employed in literary composition is so high as to be unintelligible to the mass of the people; and even to the learned the use of commentaries is indispensable. The introduction of Sanskrit words into the language must have commenced very early. With the religion of the Brahmins this was inevitable, and close intercourse for centuries has confirmed the intermixture of languages.

Sanskrit derivation.

The Telugus say*:—"The adherents of king Andraraya, who then resided on the banks of the Godavery, spoke Sanskrit derivatives, many of which words in course of time became corrupted. That other classes of words, consisting of nouns, verbals, and verbs, which were created by the god Brahma before the time of this king, are called "pure (Telugu) words." In Telugu the chief grammatical writers and most celebrated poets have all been Brahmins, and to them the Telugu Sudras, who constitute

* Caldwell's Dravidian Grammar.

par excellence the Telugu people, seem to have abandoned the culture of their own language with every branch of literature and science. Of the different classes of Brahmins, the Vishnuvites and Dravidas were the greatest scholars in Sanskrit, while the Neyogis obtained the greatest proficiency in Telugu. As to the other classes, the Komaties and Beries have, from generation to generation, continued satisfied with acquiring just sufficient knowledge to answer the purpose of trade. Of the Sudras, the Balejahs and Velamas, who had employments about the courts of the poligars and zemindars, used to make some pretences to learning; but the Kapus, whose occupations were purely agricultural, never aspired to anything beyond manual labor, and, with very rare exceptions, the great mass of the people lived and died in a state of total ignorance.

Brahmin scholars.

Ignorance of other castes.

The Nellore District claims to have produced several distinguished poets, some of whom are regarded as standard authors in Telugu. Telugu poetry seems to have reached its highest development in this part of the country during the reign of Krishna Deva Rayalu, who conquered Udayagiri and Kanigiri. This sovereign was a great patron of learning: there were at his court eight poets called "*Akshakavulu*," and still more emphatically the "gems." Among their number one Alasani Peddanna is spoken of as the grandfather of Andra Poetry, "*Andrakavita Pitamahudu.*"

Nellore poets and their works.

The following is a brief account of some of the chief poets of this district:—

I.—YERRA PRAGADA flourished about 800 years ago; lived in Gudur of Kandukur Taluq, and translated from Sanskrit into Telugu the latter half of *Aranyaparvam* of the epic poem "*Bharata.*"

II.—THIKKANA SOMAYAJULU, surnamed Paluri, from the village of Palur, about six miles north-west of Nellore, flourished about 700 years ago, and rendered into Telugu *Bharatam* from *Virataparvam* to the end, and was the author of another work called *Nirvachanothara Ramayanam.* Philologists with one voice declare him to be the unrivalled model of style.

III.—MOLLA, a poetess of the Kummara or potmakers' caste, flourished about the same time. She lived in Padugapadu of the Nellore Taluq, and translated the *Ramayanam* into Telugu. This work is called after her name, and known as *Molla Ramayanam.*

IV.—APPAKAVI flourished about 500 years ago. He lived in Kamepalli, of the Chundi Zemindary, and wrote *Appakaviyam*, a work which treats of the rules of poetry, and is much used in the present day.

V.—BHALLUMURTHI, *alias* RAMARAJU BHISHMAKAVI, flourished about 350 years ago. He was the author of a well-known poem called

Vasucharitra, the subject of which is the marriage of the Upanichara-rasuraju with Giriku.

VI.—MUKKU TIMMANNA lived about the same time as the above, and wrote *Parigatha-apaharam*, a poem describing Kristna's conquest of Indra and other deities, and how he brought to his wife Sathyabhama the flower tree called "*Paryathavruksham.*"

VII.—PINGALA SURAPPA lived about the same time as the above, and composed *Raghavapaudaviyam.* This production contains a double meaning in each verse, one relating to Rama, and the other to the Pandavas.

VIII.—ALASANI PEDDANA, of the same date as the last, is styled "*Andrakavitha Pithamahudu,*" *i.e.*, grandfather of Andra Poetry. He was the author of the celebrated work "*Manucharitræ,*" or *Swarochishamanusambhavam,*" which treats of the birth and career of "Swarochishamanu." He also wrote "*Amukthamalyadi,*" the marriage of Ramganayakaswami with Chudikuduta Nanchar.

IX.—TENNALI RAMALENGADU, of the same period, is a sort of Rabellais, a perfect master of jokes. He wrote *Pandurajavyayam*, or the history of Pandurangaswami.

N.B.—Nos. V. to IX. are said to belong to the era of "Krishna Deva Rayalu," A.D. 1509-1530.

X.—CHIMAKURU VENKATAKAVI flourished 350 years ago, during the time of Raghunatha Rayalu. He is chiefly celebrated as the author of *Vijaya Velasa*, or the sports of Vijaya, *i.e.*, Arjuna, one of the five Pandavas. This poem treats of the marriage of Arjuna with Utuchi (Nagakanya) Chithrangada and Subhadra, younger sister of Krishna.

XI.—MOCHERLA DATTAPPA flourished about 200 years ago. He was patronized by Velugoti Vidwat Komara Yachama Nayudu, Rajah of Venkataghiri, and was much admired for his abilities in composing "*Samasas,*" or parts of a stanza, proposed by one person to be completed by another as a trial of skill. He is said to have completed 125 such stanzas in one hour proposed to him by the rajah, who was also a talented man, in the same time. None of his written works are extant.

XII.—VETURI RANGARAJU flourished 20 years ago in the time of Velugoti Rayanivaru. He was the author of *Bhanumati Parinyam*, on the marriage of Sahadiva, one of the Pandavas, with Bhanumati.

XIII.—PUSHPAGIRI TIMMAPPA flourished about 15 years ago; lived in Modegunta in Nellore Taluq. He wrote "*Samirata Mairarijayem,*" *i.e.*, the history of Anjania, or Hanumanta, son of Vayudeva the monkey god.

XIV.—MUDIGONDA MALLAYARADHUDU flourished about the same time as No. XIII. He translated from Sanskrit into Telugu part of "*Scandam,*" history of Siva.

XV.—GHADIARAM BHASKARU SASTRI flourished 100 years ago; lived in Venkataghiri. He wrote "*Swartapatulu*" in Sanskrit, eight songs in praise of Siva.

XVI.—GHATTUPRABHUVU flourished about 80 years ago: composed "*Kuchelopakheanam*," history of Kucheludu, a schoolmate of Kristna.

XVII.—KAVI SITARAMAYA, of about the same time as the foregoing, wrote the work *Himavati Thanilakam*, the name of a certain beauty of the Venkataghiri Court.

XVIII.—KORAVI RAMASATRULU flourished 60 years ago. He lived in Ongole, was author of "*Vasaradatta*," which relates the marriage of the king Kandarpatula with Vasaradatta.

XIX.—CHITRA BAVI NARASIAH ACHARYULU lived in Kandukur Taluq about the same date as the last: rendered into Telugu *Daksha Bandu* of *Skandam* and also *Bilhaniyam* from the Sanskrit.

XX.—POTLA DHURTI RAMARAJU, of the same period as No. XIX., composed *Jalkridalu, i.e.*, the sports of Kristna with the Gopis.

XXI.—NELLIPUDI SIVAPPA lived about 50 years ago: author of '*Ushaparinyam*," on the marriage of Anirudha, grandson of Kristna, with Ushakaniyaka, daughter of Banasura, a giant king.

XXII.—SURI RAMASASTRI of Kota, Gudur Taluq, lived 30 years ago: wrote *Madhaviyam*, a work on Kristna, in Sanskrit Slocams.

XXIII.—NYAPATI LATCHMANNA PUNTULU died about 25 years ago: wrote *Ramayanam* in Canarese.

XXIV.—GOPINADAM VENKAYA SASTRI resides at Lakshmipuram, a zemindary village in Kavali Taluq. He is under the patronage of the Rajah of Venkataghiri, and has translated from Sanskrit into Telugu verse the *Ramayana* and *Strikristna Bhandam* of *Bhramah Bayivarta-puranam*.

XXV.—VINJAPURI NARASIMHA CHARYULU, a Sanskrit and Telugu Pundit, lives in Nawabpett, a suburb of Nellore, and has translated into Telugu "*Talpagiri Mahatyam* and *Pinakini Mahatyam*."

XXVI.—VARAGANTI SHESHAGIRI ROW PUNTULU lives in Mulapett of Nellore town. He has composed several minor poems in Sanskrit and in Telugu, the chief being Sangraha Ramayanam, or an epitome of the *Ramayanam* in Sanskrit; *Aeshapadulu*, or eight songs of Kristna in Telugu.

XXVII.—MALUMALUR PANTUALAYA, of Malumalur, Atmakur Taluq, was a Brahmin, whom, report says, having proved a very dull fellow, was sent to herd cattle. One day having neglected his duties and his cattle having strayed away, so the story goes, he was walking about, seeking them in a disconsolate manner and crying, when the deity Venugopal suddenly appeared to him and wrote certain characters on his tongue. From this time the idle herdsman became an inspired

poet. He composed many hymns and other verses which, however, have never been compiled.

XXVIII.—KAMBAMPATI NARAHARI, of Padamatikambam in the Atmakur Taluq, also a Brahmin, composed hymns and verses in the Kandam metre, but his works have never been compiled.

XXIX.—KULAPATI KALAPARAYA, of the Bhatrazu caste, residing at Gondavolu in the Rapur Taluq, has written a prose work named *Indra Naradasamvadam*, which is a dialogue between the deity Indra and Narada Maha Muni.

XXX.—TULAPURU SUBBANNA, also residing in the Rapur Taluq, has written a number of religious songs well known in this part of the country.

XXXI.—VARAGANTI SHESHAGIRI ROW translated *Bhagavatam* and *Ramayam* into Telugu. His other works are *Bhaktuvatsala Stree Rama Suthakaram; Jevakanta Kristna Velasam*, the acts of the everlasting Kristna; *Harikistanalu*, songs to Vishnu; *Kuchelopakhyanam*, story of the Kuchela; *Druvini Charitra*, story of Dhrumdu; *Astapadulu*, eight songs of Kristna; *Bhagavatgita* with commentary; *Sangraha Ramayanam* in Sanskrit.

XXXII.—KONDURI SETARAMAYA, of Vengallu. His works are *Siva Parijatam*, a history of Siva; *Ilavati Charitra*, a story of Ilavati; *Kristna Velasa*, or the acts of Kristna.

The drama has not flourished in this district, and the acting of Telugu plays has fallen into great disuse. One dramatic author may be mentioned.

XXXIII.—SATANI ANANTAYA, of Narasapuram, a hamlet of Samarajupalli. His plays are—(1) *Ramanatakam*, (2) *Harisendra Natakam*, (3) *Prahaladanatakam*, (4) *Vrishabharamayanum*.

Education.

Education.

The Nellore District is decidedly backward in the way of education, and it is only in very recent years that the want has been felt, or that any efforts have been made by the people to secure the advantages of a better system than the primary schools to be found in the villages. Such schools existed in large numbers in coast taluqs, but very few in the western.

System of instruction in pyal schools.

The system of instruction imparted in the village schools in the Nellore District is as follows:—

1*st*.—The alphabet and then *Balaramayanam*, which is learnt by heart.

2*nd*.—When the children have got half through the *Balaramayanam*, they are taught their multiplication table and to write on the ground; thus about a year is taken up out of the five usually given to instruction.

3rd.—After the *Balaramayanam* has been learnt by heart, the *Amaram* is next taken in hand. Fractions and writing on cadjans are taught at the same time. Two years are allowed for learning the *Amaram*; but, when the first year's course has been got over, the *Rukmani Kalyanam*, or else the *Vikramarka Charitra*, or some other story is used for a second lesson. In such studies only, learning to read, write, and count, the five years of instruction are passed.

The above education is imparted in verandahs, or what are called pyal schools, and probably there may be on an average ten scholars per master.

In most parts of the district the people have an awakening desire for knowledge, but generally still plead that they cannot afford to establish regular schools or introduce the Educational Act, and look to Government to aid them.

Educational Department organized, 1856.

Government took no part in education in this district till 1856, when, under the education despatch of 1854, an Educational Department was organized, and Mr. Henry Morris, M.C.S., was appointed Inspector of Schools of this division.

Government taluq schools.

The first Government taluq school was established at Addanki on the 5th February 1857. The second Government taluq school was established at Kavali on the 12th February 1857. The third Government taluq school was established at Devarayapalli on the 1st August 1857. The fourth Government taluq school was established at Kota on the 7th September 1857.

These schools were abolished in the years 1859 and 1860 owing to a falling off in the number of pupils, and more recently taluq schools were established at Gudur, Ongole, and Brahmanakraka.

Improvement of village schools.

In 1864 the Education Department introduced the village school improvement system, which was found so successful in the Coimbatore District. This is the extension of grant-in-aid to pyal schools.

Results' system.

In 1868 the system of payments on results was brought into force.

Government school.

There is only one Government school in this district, at Ongole.

Average attendance, 1870-71	... ...	62 boys.
Salaries of teachers, &c.	... ...	Rs. 1,045-3-3.
Fees collected	... ...	„ 350-4-1.

Free Church Mission School.

At Nellore there is a large school of the Free Church Mission, which occupies the place of a zillah school. It has an attendance of about 213 boys, and has a grant-in-aid.

Venkataghiri Rajah's schools.

The Rajah of Venkataghiri established, in 1868, an Anglo-Vernacular School at Nayudupett. He proposes to establish a charitable boarding institution in connexion with this school, to induce scholars to resort to it from the villages scattered through the district, there being a certain entrance examination to be passed to receive admission. The attendance is about 109. The rajah also supports an Anglo-Vernacular School at Venkataghiri, where Sanskrit also is taught. The attendance is about 53.

Schools under the Education Act.

Schools have been established under the Education Act at Kavali, attendance 38; Kaligiri 44; Brahmanakraka 25; China Analur 13; Allur 44; Gudur 56; Varigonda 29; Rapur 18; and Kallur 33. One established at Udayagiri is now closed.

Subscription schools.

There are schools maintained by subscription at Kandukur, attendance 21; Stonehousepett, designated Nellore Town School, 26.

Result of grant-in-aid.

The following schedule shows the results of working grants-in-aid on the payments upon results' system :—

Taluqs.	Schools of 1st Standard.	Schools of 2nd Standard.	Schools of 3rd Standard.	Schools of 4th Standard.	Total.
Nellore	6	13	11	12	42
Gudur	3	4	2	1	10
Atmakur	...	1	...	...	1
Kavali	2	4	2	6	14
Kandukur	2	5	12	3	22
Ongole	11	13	2	...	26
Venkataghiri	1	...	...	...	1
Polur	2	3	...	...	5
Darsi	2	..	...	...	2
Podile	1	...	...	...	1
Total ...	30	43	29	22	124

The village schools in the taluqs of Rapur, Udayagiri, and Kanigiri are not brought under inspection.

Rate schools.

The rate schools are not popular, and much difficulty has been experienced in working the Act. It has been found necessary always to appoint the Tahsildar of the taluq as one of the commission for the schools in each village in the taluq into which the Educational Act has been extended. Even now the cess is frequently in arrears, and the schoolmasters left without pay for months.

Yanadies' school.

There is a school for the Yanadies at Sriharikota, where they are given an elementary education and taught basket-making and some other handicrafts.

Female education.

As to female education little progress has yet been made. The prejudices of the people are opposed to it. The only class of Hindu women taught to read and write hitherto being dancing girls. Still the Free Church Mission has opened one school for caste girls, which has an average attendance of 40. The Baptist Mission have also girls' schools at Nellore and Ongole, and the Lutheran Mission one at Gudur.

The payment-for-results system has been found well suited to encourage female education, as higher grants are given for girls than for boys. With this inducement during 1868 four village schoolmasters opened classes for girls in connexion with these schools, two at Nellore, one at Gondavaram, and one at Johnavada. There is also a girls' school at Mannar, Polur, and in some of the other village schools girls are to be found reading with boys, as will be seen by the annexed statement showing the attendance of girls at girls' schools and mixed schools :—

Statement showing the Attendance of Girls at Schools.

Taluq.	Town or Village.	Agency.	Pure or Mixed.	Attendance of Girls.	Description of Constituents.	Standard.
Nellore ...	Nellore ...	Free Church Mission.	Pure.	56	Caste girls ...	3rd Standard according to the results' system.
		Christ Church.	Do.	30	East Indians.	Not known.
Nayudupett Division.	Nayudupett ...	Venkataghiri Zemindar.	Do.	29	Caste girls ...	2nd Standard.
Nellore ...	Nellore ...	American Baptist Mission.	Mixed.	19	Native Christian girls.	4th do.
		Village School.	Do.	16	Caste girls ...	1st do.
		Do. ...	Do.	10	Do. ...	2nd do.
		Do. ...	Do.	2	Do. ...	1st do.
		Do. ...	Do.	4	Do. ...	1st do.
		Do. ...	Do.	1	Do. ...	1st do.
		Do. ...	Do.	8	Do. ...	1st do.
		Do. ...	Do.	11	Do. ...	1st do.
	Santapett ...	Do. ...	Do.	2	Do. ...	1st do.
	Ranganaickspett.	Do. ...	Do.	8	Do. ...	1st do.
	Mulapett ...	Do. ...	Do.	6	Do. ...	2nd do.
		Do. ...	Do.	3	Do. ...	1st do.
	Pattikhanspett...	Do. ...	Do.	1	Do. ...	1st do.
	Buchireddipaliem.	Do. ...	Do.	2	Do. ...	1st do.
	Inamadugu ...	Do. ...	Do.	1	Do. ...	1st do.
	Rebala	Do. ...	Do.	1	Do. ...	1st do.
	Gandavaram ...	Do. ...	Do.	11	Do. ...	4th do.
	Kovur	American Baptist Mission.	Do.	7	Native Christian girls.	2nd do.
	Razupaliem ...	Do. ...	Do.	5	Pariah girls.	1st do.
	Krattur... ...	Village School.	Do.	1	Caste girls ...	2nd do.
	Annareddipaliem.	Do. ...	Do.	2	Do. ...	1st do.

Taluq.	Town or Village.	Agency.	Pure or Mixed.	Attendance of Girls.	Description of Constituents.	Standard.
Polur ...	Konduru ...	Village School.	Mixed.	1	Caste girls ...	2st Standard.
	Yekollu... ...	Do. ...	Do.	4	Do. ...	1st do.
	Kabulur ...	Do. ...	Do.	2	Do. ...	1st do.
	Razasatrum ...	Do. ...	Do.	3	Pariah girls..	1st do.
	Pulinendra ...	Do. ...	Do.	2	Caste girls ...	1st do.
	Bodilingalpandu.	Do. ...	Do.	2	Do. ...	2nd do.
Venkataghiri Division.	Venkataghiri ...	Do. ...	Do.	2	Do. ...	1st do.
Kandukur	Ramayapatam ...	Do. ...	Do.	2	Do. ...	1st do.
	Karedu	Do. ...	Do.	1	Do. ...	2nd do.
	Binginipally ...	Do. ...	Do.	1	Do. ...	2nd do.
	Kandukur ...	Do. ...	Do.	3	Do. ...	1st do.
		Do. ...	Do.	3	Do. ...	1st do.
		Do. ...	Do.	1	Do. ...	1st do.
		Do. ...	Do.	1	Do. ...	1st do.
	Ponnalur	Do. ...	Do.	1	Do. ...	2nd do.
	Lingasamudrum.	Do. ...	Do.	2	Do. ...	1st do.
Ongole ...	Ongole ...	Do. ...	Do.	1	Do. ...	1st do.
		Do. ...	Do.	3	Do. ...	1st do.
		Do. ...	Do.	1	Do. ...	1st do.
	Kottapatnam..	Do. ...	Do.	1	Do. ...	1st do.
		Do. ...	Do.	1	Do. ...	1st do.
	Nandipaudu ...	Do. ...	Do.	1	Do. ...	1st do.
	Bramhana Nedamalur.	Do. ...	Do.	1	Do. ...	1st do.
			Total.	275		

CHAPTER XXVI.

ROMAN CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT MISSIONS.

The Roman Catholic Mission.—American Baptist Mission.—Free Church of Scotland Mission.—Hermansburg Lutheran Mission.

The Roman Catholic Mission.

The Roman Catholic Mission.

THE Right Rev. Bishop S. Fennelly has kindly furnished the following particulars with regard to the operations of the Roman Catholic Mission in Nellore:—

"I am unable to say at what time Christianity was first preached in the Nellore and Guntur Districts. These places were included in the old Jesuit Mission of the Carnatic. After the suppression of the Society of Jesus by Pope Clement XIV. in 1773, the missions of the Carnatic were given into the charge of the French Congregation of Foreign Mission in virtue of Pontifical Brief, dated 18th September 1776. Though a bishop was established in Mylapore so early as 1606 under the patronage of the King of Portugal, the pastoral care of the bishop and priests of the royal patronage was confined exclusively to the few Portuguese merchants and Portuguese Government servants who resided in the immediate vicinity of Saint Thomé. From 1776 to 1843 the missions of Nellore and Guntur, together with the Telugu missions in Cuddapah, Kurnool, and Bellary, were under the spiritual care of the priests of the Congregation of Foreign Missions, whose head-quarters were at Pondicherry. In 1843, by an arrangement between the Vicars Apostolic of Pondicherry and Madras sanctioned by the Holy See, all the missions north of the river Palar belonging to the Congregation of Foreign Missions were given over to the Vicar Apostolic of Madras, in exchange for Cuddalore and several Tamil missions which were south of the Palar, and which were under the spiritual charge of the Vicar Apostolic of Madras. At the time of the transfer of the Nellore Mission to the Vicar Apostolic of Madras (1843) there were in the collectorate of Nellore 1,098 Christians dwelling in 21 different villages. In Nellore town there were 230 Christians, nearly all Pariahs. In Ongole there were 33, likewise Pariahs. The rest of the Christians were Sudras, Kammavaurs, some Reddies, and some weavers of the Thogata or Sali tribes. Several of the Christian villages are situated in the Zemindaries of Venkataghiri and Calastry.

"The little chapel in Nellore was built about the year 1805 chiefly through the exertions of a Mr. DeCruz and one or two other East Indian Catholics employed at the time in the Collector's office. Mr.

DeCruz succeeded in bringing under cultivation some waste land situated in the village of Vollur at a fixed annual rent for the benefit of the Nellore church. The income of this land meets the expenses of the catechist, care-taker, and other incidental expenses of the church at Nellore. The Inam Commissioner confirmed the title to this land as long as the proceeds are applied, as originally intended, to the use of the Nellore church and mission.

"In 1848 I had the charge of the missions of Guntur and Nellore, and in the end of that year I visited all the Christian villages. The total number of Christians in that year was 1,184. In 1860 we made a very careful census of all our missions, and in that year the total Christian (Catholic) population of Nellore numbered 168 families, containing 953 souls, scattered over the collectorate in 23 villages. Since 1860 the Catholic population of the district has considerably decreased. The diminution of the Catholic population of the Nellore District is entirely owing to emigration. A large proportion of the Christians were weavers, who, since the rise in the price of cotton, were unable to live by their trade and emigrated to the Guntur District and other places where they seek a living as cultivators. Since 1843 the conversions from heathenism in the collectorate of Nellore have been very few, and were almost confined to one village, Iskapalli, where some eight families, numbering 32 souls, were converted and baptized."

The inam attached to the Nellore chapel yields an annual rent of Rupees 370, but out of this Rupees 124-4-5 is paid to Government as quit-rent. There are eight chapels in all in this district, two in Nellore, and the others in Ongole, Balle, Salakurapaudu, Pigazakollu, Kudhasallapalli, Kandukur, and Vengalapalli.

At present there is one Catholic Missionary resident in the district, the Rev. R. M. Baretto. He writes:—"Last year (1870) I took a census of the Christians of the Nellore District * * *

The total number of Roman Catholic Christians in the Nellore Collectorate was—

In 1843	1,089
In 1848	1,184
In 1860	953
In 1870	810

In the town of Nellore there were—

In 1843	230
In 1848	199
In 1860	223
In 1870	224

"In Nellore, Iskapalli, Venkataghiri, and Ongole the Christians have always been Pariahs with a stray East Indian or European family.

"In Undichettipalem near Kandukur there were, some years ago, 100 Christians of the Kammavaur caste. The number is now reduced

to 25 souls, most of the families having gone back to the Guntur District, whence they originally came.

"The Christians of Pamur Venkatapuram, Doda Venkatapalli, Balsalakurapad are of the Reddy caste, and are all cultivators.

"The Christians in Dhubhaguntla, Tangellapalli, Bandivelligunta, and some other places are weavers of the Thogata and Sali tribes. Some of the weavers live by cultivation and some by working at their trade."

American Baptist Mission.

(*Chiefly contributed by the* Rev. L. JEWETT.)

American Baptist Mission.

The American Baptist Missionary Union, having carried on missions on the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal from 1814 to 1835, resolved to establish a mission among the Telugus. The Rev. S. S. Day landed at Vizagapatam in 1836. The following year he went to Madras, and it was not till February 1840 that the mission was established at Nellore. The first Telugu convert was baptized 27th September 1840. The first church was formed 12th October 1844 of eight members, including the missionaries. Mr. and Mrs. Day and Mr. and Mrs. VanHusen, who joined in 1840. A mission-house, chapel, and schools were erected, but in 1845 both missionaries had to return to America, broken down in health.

It was not till 1849 that Mr. Day was enabled to return to India with the Rev. L. and Mrs. Jewett. On their arrival they found the church disbanded, and the members scattered. The mission had to be begun anew. Several schools were established, one being a female boarding school under the superintendence of Mrs. Jewett. Mr. Day had finally to return to America in 1853. He had done little more than lay the foundation of the mission, but, combatting prejudices, he had won for his successors the freedom and right to carry on missions. At the Jonnavada festival the Brahmins tested the right to meet and repel arguments by resort to physical force. A fine of Rupees 200 vindicated the principle of religious toleration. Mr. Day formed a second church, consisting of 12 members.

In 1855 the Rev. F. A. and Mrs. Douglas joined the mission, and remained in Nellore till 1865, by which time the church had increased to 38 members. In 1862 the Rev. L. and Mrs. Jewett visited America and returned in 1865 with the Rev. J. E. and Mrs. Clough. Mission premises had been erected at Ongole in 1862. Mr. Clough removed there in 1866. His first work was to erect a chapel 78 ft.+36 ft. at a cost of Rupees 2,340, of which Rupees 2,083 were raised in India, besides two ziyats (preaching houses). Medicines furnished to this mission, chiefly by Dr. Jayne and Sons and Dr. Perry Davis, of the United States, have been distributed gratuitously to many persons suffering from disease. Mr. Clough adopted a system of frequent tours in his district, and has met

with marked success, especially among the Madigas or Chucklers. The number of church members in 1862 was eight; in 1867 it was 75; in 1868, 148; in 1869, 709. At the beginning of 1871 the number had increased to 1,282.

The Rev. A. V. and Mrs. Tinpany, from Canada, joined the mission in 1868, and opened a new mission at Ramapatam in February 1870. As the Sub-Collector's station was just at this time removed to Ongole, the mission purchased the premises, and for some Rupees 3,800 a complete station with chapel, &c., was thus secured.

The Rev. J. and Mrs. MacLaren, also from Canada, joined the mission in 1869, and commenced the building of a theological seminary at Ramapatam to be opened very shortly under his immediate superintendence. The Rev. E. Bullard joined the Nellore Mission in 1870, and three new missionaries from America are also expected shortly.

In 1869 a dwelling house and nine acres of land were purchased at Allur for Rupees 1,100, and in the following year the old travellers' bungalow was also bought by the mission for Rupees 350. Some more land has been rented, and Allur is designed for a fourth mission station.

The present staff of the mission consists of 22 native preachers, five colporteurs, and ten school teachers.

In connexion with the Nellore church and under the school at Nellore there are seven out-schools in seven villages, and in connexion with the other stations there are four schools attached to Ongole and two attached to Ramapatam. Grants-in-aid, according to the results' system, amounting to Rupees 288-8-1, were received during 1870 by the Nellore training schools and the Kodur and Inamadugu schools. The people generally agree to build their own school-houses, buy their own books, and pay half the salary of the teachers. School fees have also been introduced in the Nellore school. The following statement gives the statistics of the American Baptist Mission in the Nellore District up to March 1st, 1871:—

Names of Places.	Station.	Out-Station.	Missionaries.	Native Preachers.	Colporteurs.	Church Members, March 1st, 1871.	Baptized in 1870.	Chapel.	Preaching Houses.	Average Attendance at Chapels.	Average Attendance at Preaching Houses	Members of Schools.	Pupils in Schools.	Villages visited in 1870.	Scriptures sold.	Tracts sold in 1870.
Nellore	1	3	2	7	2	183	54	1	1	100	75	8	150	800	1,200	3,820
Ongole	1	6	1	11	1	1,282	443	1	5	100	600	4	140	1,200	1,440	1,100
Ramapatam ...	1	3	2	4	1	116	81	1	1	80	70	2	30	700	*	*
Total ...	3	12	5	22	4	1,581	578	3	7	280	745	14	320	2,700	2,640	4,929

* Scriptures and tracts to all 304.

Free Church of Scotland Mission.

Free Church of Scotland Mission.

From information furnished by the Rev. A. Venkataramayya, we learn that the origin of this mission may be said to have been a school established by Dr. F. Cooper. In 1840 he placed this school under the superintendence of the mission of the general assembly of the Church of Scotland. At the disruption in 1843, Dr. Cooper again took up the school; but in 1848 it was finally made over to the Free Church of Scotland Mission. Since 1852 the school has generally been under the charge of an ordained minister resident at Nellore.

The Inspector of Schools, in a letter to the Director of Public Instruction, dated 17th February 1871, writes:—"This school is now in safe hands—those of Mr. MacMillan, an able, experienced, and energetic man, who has already done much to improve the efficiency of the teaching, and who will in time, I feel confident, make this one of the most important schools in any up-country town. Four students in the town passed the late matriculation examination, and this, which is in itself a signal success when compared with what the school has done in former years, is, I am sure, only an earnest of what will be accomplished in the future if the school continues under the present able management."

The Rev. J. MacMillan gives the following particulars as to the present operations of the mission, under date 5th June 1871:—

"The Free Church of Scotland Mission has two schools at this station—one for boys, and the other for girls.

"The school for boys is under the superintendence of a European missionary with a staff of ten masters. The number of pupils on the roll in the month of April 1871 was 230, and the average daily attendance 213. There are six classes in the school, with sub-divisions in the three lowest. One hour is devoted daily to Bible teaching in each of the four highest classes, and the standard of the school at present is matriculation.

"The girls' school, too, is under the superintendence of the missionary, with a staff of three teachers and two conductors. The number of pupils on the roll in the month of April 1871 was 50, and the average daily attendance 40.

"There are three classes with sub-divisions in the two lowest, and the course of instruction is purely elementary.

"There is only one catechist at present in connexion with the mission at this station, so that little or no Evangelistic work has been carried on for some time. This department of the work has been, of late, neglected simply because there are no agents to carry it on.

"There is a small native congregation in connexion with the mission at the station, consisting of about fifteen members."

The Hermansburg Lutheran Mission.

The Hermansburg Lutheran Mission.

This mission was started about twenty years ago by Pastor L. Harms, of Hermansburg, Germany. Its first missions were established in Natal and the country of the Zulu Kaffirs and Bechuanas.

In 1864 the Rev. A. Mylius, who had formerly been a missionary in connexion with the Leipsig Lutheran Mission in South India, was sent out to commence a mission to the Telugus. In 1865 an attempt was made to commence operations in the Godavery District; but the mission was subsequently removed to Nellore, where the following stations have been occupied:—

Nayudupett	Rev. A. Mylius.
Gudur	„ T. Peterson.
Sulurpett...	„ E. Scriba.
Venkataghiri	„ J. M. Dahl. „ L. Wahl.
Sriharikota	„ H. Brunotte. „ J. Worlein.
Vakadu ... ..., ...	„ J. Bottcher.
Dugarazupatam...	A small mission-house.
Rapur	Land has been taken up from another station.

Three new missionaries come out in 1871—Messrs. Otto, Kiehue, and Scheppmaun.

The present number of native converts in connexion with this mission is about 160.

A boys' school has been opened at Nayudupett in which English is taught, and a girls' school at Gudur, both boarding schools.

The subordinate agency of the mission includes six catechists, two schoolmasters, and three readers.

It is in contemplation to take up another station shortly at Calastry in the North Arcot District.

CHAPTER XXVII.

HISTORIES OF THE CHIEF FAMILIES OF THE DISTRICT.

(Chiefly compiled by Mr. J. A. Boyle *from old Family Papers and the Records of the District.)*

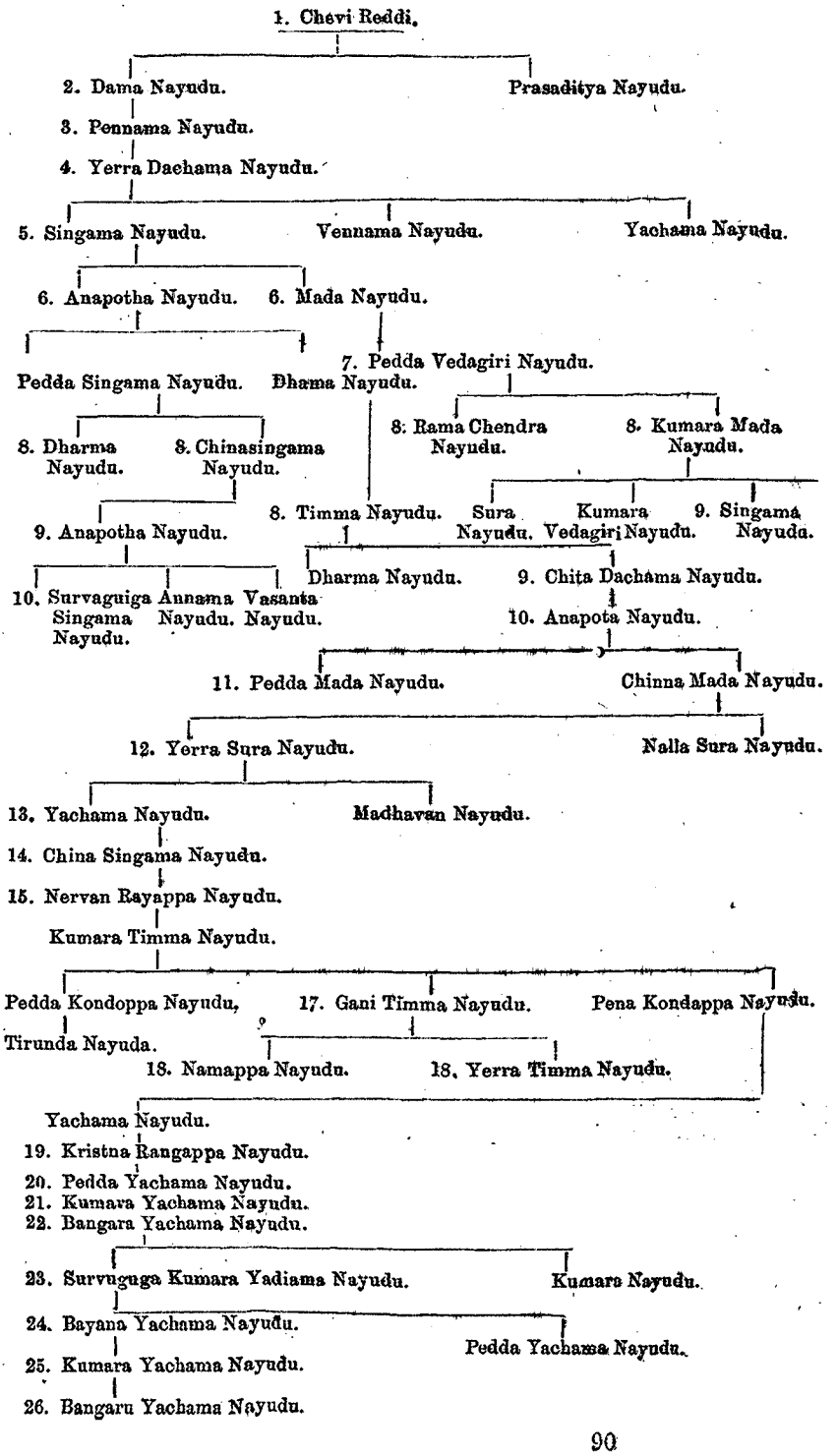
The Venkataghiri Rajah.—The Calastry Rajah.—The Chundi Zemindar.—The Mutiyalpad Zemindar.—The Sayidapur Zemindar.—The Jupalli Zemindars of Udayagiri.—The Udayagiri Jaghiredar.—The Vazella Zemindars of Gudur.—The Zemindars of Ongole.—The Turrawar Poligar.—The Tadeboyina Poligar.—The Chetitiwar Poligar.—The Udathawar Poligar.—The Gangulawar Poligar.—The Buchereddipalem family.

The Venkataghiri Rajah.

The Venkataghiri Rajah.

THE family records of this house, which are said to have been systematically compiled from the earliest times down to the present generation by the successive heads of the family, profess to trace in an unbroken line the genealogical history of the family for a period of 27 generations.

One Chevi Reddi, the founder of the house, who appears to have been a cultivator in a village called Anamanagallu, owed his success in establishing the fortunes of his family to the lucky discovery of a treasure of nine lakhs of rupees which was disclosed in his field by the ploughshare. A sasanam, which was unearthed with the treasure, prescribed the performance of a human sacrifice by the person who should be so fortunate as to discover, and so bold as to claim, the prize. But this difficulty was removed by the devotion of Chevi Reddi's servant Recherla, who, with the most unpractical zeal, not only renounced all share in the treasure which he had brought to light, but offered his life as the price of his master's fortunes. The only conditions Recherla imposed were that his own name should for ever take the place of Chevi Reddi's hereditary house-name; that Chevi Reddi's descendants should each and all bear the patronymic "Recherla," and that to perpetuate the memory of their humble benefactor, no marriage should be celebrated in the master's family without the previous marriage of some member of the servant's caste. Certain it is that these conditions are all complied with at the present day, and it is now idle to inquire their origin. On the spot where the treasure was found a village was built bearing the name of the immolated "Recherla."


1. Chevi Reddi.
2. Dama Nayudu.
Prasaditya Nayudu.
3. Pennama Nayudu.
4. Yerra Dachama Nayudu.
5. Singama Nayudu.
Vennama Nayudu.
Yachama Nayudu.
6. Anapotha Nayudu.
6. Mada Nayudu.
Pedda Singama Nayudu.
7. Pedda Vedagiri Nayudu.
Dhama Nayudu.
8. Dharma Nayudu.
8. Chinasingama Nayudu.
8. Rama Chendra Nayudu.
8. Kumara Mada Nayudu.
9. Anapotha Nayudu.
8. Timma Nayudu.
Sura Nayudu.
Kumara Vedagiri Nayudu.
9. Singama Nayudu.
Dharma Nayudu.
9. Chita Dachama Nayudu.
10. Survaguiga Singama Nayudu.
Annama Nayudu.
Vasanta Nayudu.
10. Anapota Nayudu.
11. Pedda Mada Nayudu.
Chinna Mada Nayudu.
12. Yerra Sura Nayudu.
Nalla Sura Nayudu.
13. Yachama Nayudu.
Madhavan Nayudu.
14. China Singama Nayudu.
15. Nervan Rayappa Nayudu.
Kumara Timma Nayudu.
Pedda Kondoppa Nayudu,
17. Gani Timma Nayudu.
Pena Kondappa Nayudu.
Tirunda Nayuda.
18. Namappa Nayudu.
18. Yerra Timma Nayudu.
Yachama Nayudu.
19. Kristna Rangappa Nayudu.
20. Pedda Yachama Nayudu.
21. Kumara Yachama Nayudu.
22. Bangara Yachama Nayudu.
23. Survuguga Kumara Yadiama Nayudu.
Kumara Nayudu.
24. Bayana Yachama Nayudu.
Pedda Yachama Nayudu.
25. Kumara Yachama Nayudu.
26. Bangaru Yachama Nayudu.

Chevi Reddi soon after moved to the village of Pillalamarri and seems for some reason to have attracted the notice of the Maharajah of Vorugallu. The family biographer relates that Chevi Reddi's good qualities secured for him the favor of a deity or demon called Bhetala, who, from his home in a banyan tree, promised to endow the fortunate ryot's descendants with riches and power and strength in war; but it is perhaps more natural to suppose that the possessor of a fortune of nine lakhs of rupees would attract the attention and envy of all his neighbours without supernatural intervention in his favor.

To whatever influences, however, Chevi Reddi owed his rise, his unfailing good fortune secured for him the favor of the rajah, who made him a grant of land yielding one lakh of revenue and conferred honorific titles upon him and all his family. The cultivator Chevi Reddi was quite lost in the proprietor Pillalamarri Bhetala Nayudu, from whom the 76 divisions of the Velama caste claim to be descended. In the absence of all data, it is almost impossible to form a connected narrative of the wonderful events which marked the rise of Chevi Reddi and his sons. Of the eldest of the three sons, Dama Nayudu, we are only told that he was affable, charitable, and popular. The second son Prasaditya Nayudu, however, by his extraordinary martial valor and courtly address so won his way to the heart of Kakatiya Ganapate Rayalu, the Rajah of Vorugalley, as to be able, at the rajah's death, to place his daughter on her father's throne, himself acting as her regent and proving his qualifications for the post by a succession of brilliant victories. This second son of the founder of the house is said to have engaged and totally defeated some Pandyan Rajah, an exploit which won for him the title of Pandya Gaja Kesari.

The third generation of this successful family was represented by Dama Nayudu's son Pennama Nayudu, a warrior, who is said to have "driven out the Mahomedans and completely conquered those tribes." Here we have a statement that can be chronologically tested. The first invasion of the Dekkan by Mahomedans took place in 1298, but they scarcely penetrated as far south-east as the kingdom of Telingana which would have then included Nellore until 1307. In that year Kafur invaded Telingana and defeated the Rajah of Worrangul (probably the place named Vorugallu above), and the whole of Telingana became nominally subject to Mahomedan rule until the united efforts of the Telingana and Carnatic Rajahs freed the country from the rule of the Affghan dynasty in 1350. It may be to this revolt that the family chronicle here refers, and this supposition is strengthened by the calculation that, if an average of 30 years (a very liberal allowance) be allowed for each of the 26 generations which the family history enumerates, we may suppose the history of this family to date with tolerable authenticity as far back as that very year 1350. With Yerra

Dachama Nayudu, the great-grandson of Chevi Reddi, we return to legendary account of battles and inevitable victories, followed by triumphal ceremonies so savage and horrible that for the credit of the family it may be hoped that these accounts are as mythical as their chronology is vague. The Pandya Rajahs of Madura had at this period got possession of Kanchi (Conjeveram), and it was only by the strong arm of Yerra Dachama Nayudu that they were forcibly ousted.

Singama Nayudu, the eldest son and successor of this warrior, fell by treachery while besieging a small hill fort at Jallipalli held by Rajahs of the Chalukya race, and the family name and fame passed to his third brother Yachama Nayudu, who proved his bravery against the Mahomedans. Eventually, however, the eldest son of Singama Nayudu Anapotha Nayudu revenged his father's death by defeating, with a force of only 90,000 men and 700 elephants, the united army of the Kamma caste amounting to 560,000 men! In this wonderful engagement, which has entirely escaped the notice of the historian, the sword of Anapotha Nayudu dealt death to the round number of 101 rajahs. The family biographer is so convinced of the occurrence of this wonderful battle that he actually gives the date 1233 of the Salivahana era or 1300 A.D. Anapotha Nayudu and his brother Mada Nayudu divided their territorial possessions, the former retaining Ratchakonda and the latter taking Devarakonda. Mada Nayudu seems to have been always at war either with the Mahomedans or with the Reddi chiefs, his chief success recorded being the defeat of Anapotha Reddi near Danulakota.

Annama Nayudu, the eighth in descent and grandson of Anapotha Nayudu, is recorded to have conquered over Sambada Somadu of the lunar race, and to have fallen himself in the siege of Gudikota by the hand of one Pallepalle Bakkarazu. His brother Chinna Singama Nayudu sent out his brother-in-law Jupalli Kondama Nayudu with some forces to avenge his death. Bakkarazu threw himself into the fort of Pudichattikonda, which was besieged and taken. He was at length compelled to surrender, and as the first instance of mercy shown to a captive of war, the Venkataghiri chronicle records that Singama Nayudu spared his life.

Of Timma Nayudu, another grandson of Anapotha Nayudu, it is related that he waged successful warfare with the chiefs of Gurazala in the Palnad.

The whole country seems to have been overrun with a multitude of petty chiefs perpetually at war with each other, and scattered and divided as the Mahomedans found them, it is not strange that in the end they established their power over the whole country. In the annals of the heroic deeds of the house of Venkataghiri we find different members of this family distinguishing themselves in all parts of Telin-

gana from the Northern Circars down to Madras, and these allusions to places and men are interesting and often serve as guiding threads in the tangled web of oriental history.

Ramachendra Nayudu, grandson of Mada Nayudu and in the eighth generation, is related to have been engaged in hostile operations against a Canarese-speaking tribe, and to have defeated Peroji Suradhanudu near Buddikanama. His younger brother Komara Mada Nayudu appears to have succeeded to the headship of the junior branch of the house having its seat at Davarakonda. At this period a chieftain of the name of Yerra Kistnadu is related to have made a descent upon Davarakonda, but to have lost his life in the attempt, which was successfully resisted. After this Komara Mada Nayudu appears to have sent a force to attack Pandharadhassudu, who is described as the rajah of Varigonda. The expedition is reported to have been successful. Anapotha Nayudu in the ninth degree of descent, son of Chinna Singama Nayudu, is related to have waged war with the chiefs of Kondavid, and two names are mentioned—Sammata Somarazu and Nalu Timarazu. Kondavid near Guntur was formerly the seat of a Reddi dynasty, which was overthrown by Krishna Dava Rayalu. These rajahs, whom Anapotha Nayudu defeated, must have belonged to the dynasty supplanted by the chiefs supported by the Rayalu race. This Anapotha Nayudu is recorded to have acquired the taluq of Penugollu, to have defeated the Reddi chiefs of Rajahmundry, and to have extended his power as far south as Madras.

We come now to Singama Nayudu, ninth in descent and son of Komara Mada Nayudu. His elder brother, having been killed by a hostile chief of the name of Anavema Reddi, had his corpse subjected to the barbarous indignity of being placed in a large spittoon. Singama Nayudu, though only 12 years of age, undertook to revenge his brother's death, and, summoning all his clansmen, took the field against Anavema Reddi, defeated and slew him; and, as a lasting memorial of the insult he had wiped out, he had a portrait of his enemy painted at the bottom of his own spittoon. Early inured to the toils of warfare, Singama Nayudu's career appears to have been singularly fortunate. It is recorded that he took thirty-two hill forts from the Mahomedans, and that the fame of his success was still further spread far and near by his giving battle to and defeating Suradha Nayudu, the ruler of the Carnatic, Narapathy, the Rajah of Rajahmundry, and Gajapaty, the Rajah of Vizianagrum. He subsequently marched against certain Boya Rajahs, who are described as belonging to the north beyond the valley of the Ganges. These surrendered at discretion and were made tributaries.

Another of his wars was against a descendant of the Chalukaya race, Juvva Razu, who is related that he defeated near Yadavalli. Another

chief, Jeysing Razu, is said to have attacked Vorugallu, but to have been utterly repulsed by Singama Nayudu.

Another chief, Munaganti Munaya, is recorded to have made a descent upon Rachabanda only to be similarly routed. The chronicle goes on to tell how Singama Nayudu wrested the fort of Nagarjanakota out of the hands of the Reddi chieftain Gola Matla Reddi, and took the fort of Tummerakota in the Palnad from Tangala Stregiri Row, and killed the Gandaraotu Rajah who resisted his progress at Guntur. The list of his successive victories is very long, but it is unnecessary to recapitulate them here. The title he acquired was "Bhallari Ganda," or the genius of death for the mighty; but the names of the chief who succumbed before his prowess have outlived their fame. As it is interesting to watch the progress of the advancing wars of Mahomedan aggression at this period, we may mention that Singama Nayudu is said to have defeated a mounted force of Moslem near Kolamanchela, and to have taken all their horses. Subsequently it is reported that they made a descent upon his stronghold at Ralecherla, but were again defeated. Another Mahomedan leader whom he attacked and overthrew was Secunder Khan, who seems to have set himself up as an independent ruler. Saune Khan, who also seems to have seized a small sovereignty for himself in the Godavery, warned by the fate of Secunder Khan, capitulated and accepted the terms offered him by Singama Nayudu. With regard to the other achievements of this warrior we may briefly mention that he seems to have preserved order by repressing the incursion of the Chençus and other hill tribes, who were in the habit of making incursions into the low country and carrying off cattle and crops. These services were recognized by Prondha Deva Rayalu, the titular sovereign of Telingana, by the presentation to Singama Nayudu of a trophy on which is said to have been depicted the many chieftains whom he vanquished and slew. A pleasing variety in this line of formidable warriors is found in Sarvaguya Singama Nayudu, the tenth in the genealogical table, who was remarkable for his literary attainments in Telugu, and versed in poetry, the drama rhetoric, logic, and grammar. He wrote indeed himself a work on rhetoric "Singabhupaliam." Several poets are mentioned as having graced his court; among them Bommana Potarazu, who translated Bhagavatam into Telugu, and Strinadhudu who translated the work Nyshadham into the same language.

Nirvana Rayappa Nayudu, 15th in descent, is recorded to have taken the fort of Velugodu. He was a devoted worshipper of Vishnu, and is said to have granted several agraharams to Brahmins.

Gani Timma Nayudu, 17th in descent, with a force of Boyas, is said to have ravaged the Palnad as well as Vinukonda, Tangelu, Podile, Amanabolu, Udayagiri, Cheruvella, and Sayidapuram, and to have seized

and held the Nandikanama ghaut. He was sent by Achuta Deva Rayalu, the sovereign of the Vizianagar dynasty, against an insurgent Chebrole Timmarazu, and defeated him near Puttukota and took several forts. He also seems to have been engaged against the Mahomedans and to have wrested a tract of country from Mahomedan rule; again we found him defeating certain Andra chiefs near Mallapuram. The chiefs of the Kistna seems to have entered into a combination against him, and are said to have brought into the field 30,000 infantry and 7,000 cavalry. He gave them battle near Mallapuram with a force of Boyas and Chençus and entirely defeated them. The date of this battle is given as 1452 of the Salivahana era.

Narrayanna Nayudu, 18th in descent, is recorded, in 1468 of the Salivahana era, to have defeated Avuli Vobala Razu near Nagarjurakota.

Kustori Rangappa Nayudu, the 19th Zemindar, is described as putting down the power of the Mahomedans in Golcondah and Vinukonda. This hero soon after was sent by his sovereign to suppress an unruly subject on the hills. This order was executed with such vigor that the chronicle is able to estimate the number of slain at 26,000 rebels. A.D. 1579 is given as the date of another remarkable engagement, in which Rangappa Nayudu defeated a superior force with great loss. Twenty years later a scion of the house, who won the surname of Yachaswinden, or the hero, by his bravery, was commissioned by Venkatapathi Rayalu to overthrow Jaggarazu, who held Venkataghiri fort. The successful execution of this mission put into the possession of the family the place which has since been their head-quarters.

We may pass by the hero of the next generation who won the kingly umbrella and other emblems of royalty from Abdul Padshah, presumably the Viceroy of Hyderabad, as the recognition of his prowess in covering 30 miles of country with the corpses of his foes, and notice how, in 1689, Bangaru Yachama Nayudu was rewarded with the title of Rajah Bahadur by the Court of Hyderabad for his services in the cause of order, and was only prevented from assuming the post and dignities of the Nawab of Arcot by the treachery of the reigning nawab, who removed by violence the rival who was destined by the Emperor of Delhi to fill the seat from which he was to be deposed. The sudden death of Bangaru Yachama Nayudu in 1596 left his family, consisting of three young sons and an adopted Brahmin boy, at the mercy of the Court of Hyderabad, and his three widows despairing of their fortune ended their own lives with those of their two daughters. The boys, however, were summoned to Hyderabad, and the ancestral territory is said to have been divided equally among them, the eldest taking the taluq of Venkataghiri, the second son the taluq of Sagutur, while the adopted son received the taluq of Polur. This

division did not last long; Komara Nayudu, returning Sagutur to his eldest brother, was put into possession of Podile, Darsi, and the northern division by the Court of Hyderabad, those districts being escheated for arrears of revenue. The adoptive son Rama Rao, leaving no issue at his death, Polur returned to the elder branch of the family, which also became in the same manner possessed of the northern taluqs on the death, without male issue, of the second son, Komara Nayudu. The nine taluqs thus acquired and united for a peishcush of 21,673 pagodas have formed the estate of Venkataghiri ever since.

The narrative of these events carries us down to the year 1751, when the estate was again divided between Bangaru Yachama Nayudu and Pedda Yachama Nayudu, but the early death of the second son re-united the estate under Bangaru Yachama Nayudu, who was subsequently honored with the title of Panchahazar Mansubdar.

This zemindar seems to have been a man of strong religious feeling; he procured (the chronicler believes it to have been supernaturally conveyed) from Delhi an image which he placed in the temple at Venkataghiri expressly built for its reception, and on his death his wives performed suttee on his pile.

The 25th Zemindar, Komara Yachama Nayudu, deserves notice as the first of the house who was brought into relation with the English, who were assisted by him in their struggle with Hyder Ali. This devotion to the strangers was severely tested by the total destruction of Venkataghiri with the palace and all the family records by the princes of Hyderabad; but, on the establishment of the English authority, the town was rebuilt and enlarged.

The most noteworthy circumstance in the history of the two last generations of this successful family is the closeness of the relations between its head and the English Government. Bangaru Yachama Nayudu entertained the Governor Sir Thomas Munro when on a tour through the Nellore District in 1825, and the recognition by the Governor of the services of the family has shown itself in this generation by the investiture in public durbar of the present rajah with the Star of the Order of India in 1867, and by the confirmation of the title of Panchahazar Mansubdar originally conferred on the 24th Zemindar by the Court of Delhi and recently renewed to the family by the Viceroy of India. Not the least important position which the head of the house of Venkataghiri holds is that of representative and head of the 70 branches of the Vemala caste, which is said to include all the descendants of Chevi Reddi, the legendary founder of the family.

The zemindary of Venkataghiri, with those of Calastry, Bomraz, and Sayidapur, was in 1800 formed into the district of western polliems under Mr. Stratton as Collector, and not till 1808 were Venkataghiri,

Sayidapur, and the Pamur Taluq of Calastry transferred to Nellore District.

A sunnud-i-milkiat istimrar was forwarded to the Rajah of Venkataghiri, with a letter from Lord Clive, dated 24th August 1802. The jamma was not fixed upon a particular inquiry into the resources of the country; it was an increase on his former peishcush settled on a general review of the expense at which he had formerly maintained a force of nearly 10,000 men for the service of the State, from which he was at that time relieved by the Government. The resources derived from the inams held by Amaram or Kattubadi peons were especially excluded from the calculation upon which the jamma was fixed, and the zemindar was directed to relieve these persons from the condition of their tenures, and was left at liberty to enjoy the advantage arising from the resumption of these lands.

The following is Lord Clive's letter to the Zemindar of Venkataghiri:—

"To the ZEMINDAR of VENKATAGHIRI.

"Under the change of circumstances which have occurred affecting the internal tranquillity and government of the Dekkan, the British administration has endeavoured to direct its attention to the comfort and welfare of those who are dependent on its protection. It is known to you that, in conformity to this principle, your peishcush has never been augmented nor the usual nuzzur exacted from you during the time when the administration of the Carnatic has been occasionally brought under the management of the Company.

"With the view of perpetuating to you and your posterity the secure possession and enjoyment of your lands, it was provided by a treaty between the British Government and the late Nawab Mahomed Alli, bearing date in the year 1792 that your connexion with His Highness should cease, and that you should be subjected exclusively to the British Government. From that time accordingly you have continued to pay the established peishcush free from all demands of nuzzur, and have enjoyed your zemindary free from all other public charge than that attending the military establishments attached to the conditions of your tenure.

"The prosperous course of events which has attended the exertions of the British Government to fix the tranquillity of the Dekkan upon a permanent foundation has rendered it necessary for me to revise the state and condition of all the military establishments dependent on this Government; for this purpose I directed the Collector of the Western Peishcush to transmit to me copies of the sunnud in your possession, with returns of the troops maintained by you in conformity to your engagements. These documents have accordingly been furnished to me. I observe that none of the instruments produced by you

specify the number of troops to be maintained or the quantity of warlike stores to be furnished by you as Munsubdar of the Empire, but I find by the authentic papers transmitted by your authority to the Collector the number of armed men now actually supported by you amounts to (9,788) nine thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, and that the annual expense incurred by you in money and in lands on that account amounts to Star Pagodas (1,27,323) one lakh twenty-seven thousand three hundred and twenty-three.

"It is a distinguishing feature of the arrangements I am about to introduce for the military protection of these territories that all the troops maintained for that purpose shall be in the immediate pay and service of the British Government. Experience has shown this to be the most effectual means of applying the resources of the country to the protection of the whole, while the improbability of danger from foreign enemies under the late exertion of those means renders the military establishments supported by you according to engagements a heavy burthen on your resources without contributing in an adequate degree to the military strength of the State. It is not my intention by stating these observations to depreciate your zeal to discharge the obligations of your duty or the merits of the service occasionally rendered by your troops in the field, but it is my wish that you should be apprized of the grounds of which the British Government is proceeding to reform the condition of your military service.

"I have accordingly resolved that you shall be released from that obligation of your existing engagement by which you are bound to furnish troops and military stores for the service of Government, and that you and your posterity shall never be hereafter liable to demands of military aid of whatever description.

"In consequence of this release, the British Government will be deprived of a portion of its military resources which must be supplied by other means, and you will derive from it an addition to your income equal to the amount of the expense of maintaining your military establishments. It is, therefore, just that your augmented resources should contribute to the support of the State an equivalent to the sources now relinquished.

"The relief your finances will derive from the disbandment of your military peons will, according to the accounts furnished by yourself, be equal to Pagodas 1,27,323 independently of the discontinuance of charges for ammunition, military stores, garrison and forts, and independently also of the revenue to be produced on the reversion of the lands now held by your Amaram and Kattubadi peons. I have, therefore, resolved to fix the equivalent to be paid by you in money at the sum of Star Pagodas 98,327, exclusively of the establishment peishcush, but it being my intention to reserve in the hands of the Company the

administration of the revenues derived from sayer, salt, and spirituous liquors, I have deducted from your commuted equivalent the total amount of these branches of revenue, being, according to the accounts furnished by you, Star Pagodas 8,942 per annum, so that your payment will, in future, be fixed as follows :—

	S. Pagodas.
"Equivalent for military service	89,385
Established peishcush	21,673
Total ...	1,11,058

"The above sum being the total amount of the public demand for your portion of the expenses of general protection, I transmit to you, under the seal and signature of the Governor in Council, a *Sunnud-i-Milkiat Istimrar,* fixing the said sum of Star Pagodas 1,11,000 to be the permanent contribution of your zemindary under the above heads.

	S. Pagodas.
Salt	1,057
Sayer	7,000
Spirituous liquors	885
Total ...	8,942

"I have also transmitted full instructions on the subject to the Collector of peishcush, who will afford to you such further explanations as may be requisite; but, in conformity to the motives which have induced me to explain to you at such length the principles of this commutation, I think it necessary to apprize you that my resolution is fixed on the grounds already stated, and that I have accordingly ordered the Collector to carry the arrangement into effect from the commencement of the present fusli.

"In consequence of that arrangement, it will become necessary for you to disband the whole number of military peons now maintained by you, and it is my desire that you immediately proceed to do so. It is not my intention that you should deprive yourself of a reasonable number of attendants on your person, and I accordingly consent to your retaining to the extent of 100 peons for that purpose.

"I am aware that many adherents and connexions of your family have claims on your bounty, which may be incompatible with the entire discontinuance of their stipends, and it is for this reason that I have not included in the calculation of your equivalent the whole amount of the revenue granted for the support of the Amaram and Kattubadi peons; but it is no longer necessary that those lands should be held in military tenure, and I desire that the peons may be accordingly released from that condition.

"In order that no immediate loss may arise from this arrangement to the peons in your service who have furnished arms at their own expense, I have instructed the Collector to receive the arms of those peons and to pay them immediately an adequate price for their value.

"Having thus entirely relieved you from the burthen of your military

establishments, I have great pleasure in pointing out to your notice that the prospects of tranquillity connected with that measure invite you to reclaim your military peons from the pursuits of an unprofitable profession to the improvement of agriculture, and that your own releasement from the expense and anxiety of your military service offers to your immediate possession the enjoyment of a peaceful life. I, therefore, exhort you to discharge the important duties now devolving on you by cultivating the improvements of agriculture and by facilitating the progress of commerce within your zemindary.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
24th August 1802.

What more ?
(Signed) CLIVE."

The recognized titles of the Rajah and his authorized form of address are—

Rajah Saheb Musafak Mahaban Karan Firmayi Mokalisan Rajah Velugote Komara Yachama Nayudu Bahadur Venkataghiri Rajah Garu Panchahazar Munsubdar, C.S.I.

The following is the form of address to the Rajah's Dewan:—

Mahabat Yaklas Dastagiri Venkataghiri Samastanam Dewangi Mahomed Rahamtullah Saheb.

The number of military dependants who used to be maintained by the Venkataghiri Rajah was 9,541, of whom 308 were Amaram peons and 2,847 Kattubadi peons. These were paid some in money, some in grain, and the last two classes by assignments of land.

Those who were paid in money used to receive but half or one-third of their stipulated wages, and were always kept three or four months in arrears. The hope of obtaining some part of their pay prevented their quitting the service, and they eked out their livelihood with charity loans and what they could exact by oppression. The usual manner of discharging money payments due to their servants by the poligars was for them to grant to eight or ten peons a takid or order for the amount of their pay on a renter or ryot who had fallen into arrears, or on some one fined and who had failed to pay up. These orders could only be obtained by the poligars' servants after bribing the samprathy or gumashta. When obtained, the peons would either sell the *Tancah* at a discount of 50 or 60 per cent., or proceed in a body to quarter themselves on the individual upon whom the order was made, exacting as batta while they waited for payment one seer of rice and one pie per diem per man, and unless the renter or ryot bought them off or made a composition with them, after extorting all his means, the peons would plunder his effects and sell them up.

When the poligars engaged their dependants to be paid partly in nominal money wages and partly in grain, such servants received the quantity of grain stipulated for at the market price of the day, but their money wages would be discharged by grain at an advance of 100 or

200 per cent. above the bazaar rate. Hence payment in grain was preferred to nominal payments in money, for those who received grain in lieu of money received it, not only at an advanced rate, but, being unable to transport it and pay all the charges of custom, cart-hire, measuring fees, &c., they were obliged to sell it off considerably below its value. The Venkataghiri Poligar used to issue his own grain to his peons at a uniform advanced rate of 66 per cent. above the bazaar rate, while the Calastry Poligar issued it at rates from 150 to 197 per cent. above the selling price.

There were two other classes of peons whose emoluments were in land—the Amaram and the Kattubadi peons. They obtained grants of waste land, and as they improved them the poligars imposed various descriptions of katnams upon them. For a description of the extent, revenue, and population of the Venkataghiri Zemindary *vide* Chapter I.

The Calastry Rajah.

The Calastry Rajah.

The Calastry Zemindary lies chiefly within the North Arcot District, and, therefore, the history of the family will be more appropriately recorded in the Manual of that district. The taluq of Pamur only belongs to Nellore, comprising 190 villages in the revenue taluqs of Atmakur (7), Kavali (24), Udayagiri (81), Kanigiri (71), and Kandukur (7). The proper titles and address of the Calastry Rajah are Rajah Saheb Mushapak Maharban Karam Firmayi Makalisan Rajah Damara Komara Venkatappa Nayudu Bahadur Salla Mahullahutala.

In 1802 the Calastry Zemindar's peishcush was fixed at 54,398 Star Pagodas, or Rupees 1,90,393. The whole of the peishcush is paid in the North Arcot District, only Rupees 4,700 being collected as district road cess on account of the villages in the Nellore District.

The Chundi Zemindar.

The earliest ancestor of this family, of whom there remains any record, was Kamineni Rama Nayudu, who is said to have been appointed by Krishna Deva Rayalu, the sovereign of Anagondy or Bijapur, to rule the district of Udayagiri. His great-great-grandson Iyappa Nayudu is said to have received a commission from Abdul Hussein, then Soubahdar of Golcondah, to proceed against the Reddivar manager of the district of Chundi who had rebelled against the soubah. This revolt he succeeded in putting down, and on the death of Puchakayala Rama Reddi without issue, Iyappa Nayudu was appointed Amildar of the taluq, and his son Tata Nayudu received a grant of the estate as a jaghire in A.D. 1487. He also received the title of Bangaru. Sekhar Nayudu, his son, and Poli Nayudu, his grandson, succeeded in time to the property which in their time included many villages which now form part of the Pamur Division of the Calastry Zemindary. Mutaraz, the fourth holder of the jaghire, received the title of nawab, and was invested with the full rank of a zemindar.

This man's four sons successively enjoyed the estate, the fourth son Visanapali Nayudu alone leaving one son Muttaraz, in whose time the extent of their jaghire or zemindary was curtailed by the transfer of the western portion of it to the Zemindar of Calastry by Wallajah, the Nawab of the Carnatic. Mulrazu was succeeded by his son Ankappa Nayudu and grandson Mutarazu. On the death of this Mutarazu, his son Komara Mutaraz being a minor, his paternal uncle Naratha Nayudu usurped the zemindary, which was, however, decreed to Komara Mutaraz by the Zillah Court and confirmed on appeal by the Provincial Court, Northern Division. Komara Mutaraz died in 1827. In the time of his son Vira Venkatappa Nayudu, the zemindary was under sequestration for arrears of revenue. In 1842 the Government recognized the right of succession to the zemindary as vested in the nephew of the late Zemindar Rajah Kamineni Bangaru Mutarazu, who died in January 1870 and was succeeded by his eldest son Rajah Kamineni Bangaru Ankappa Nayani Garu, a boy aged 12 years. The Government have ordered that the zemindary be in the charge of the Court of Wards during the minority.

We have given the table of descent as furnished by the present zemindar showing eleven generations of zemindars of Chundi. That furnished by the zemindar to Mr. Frazer, Collector of Nellore in 1818, differs from this in several respects, and Mr. Frazer mentions that each branch of the family maintained the correctness of its own genealogical tree.

Mr. Frazer wrote in 1818 that the zemindary then contained 43 villages, of which 35 were koru, 3 inam, and 3 agraharam. The annual revenue of the koru villages he estimated at Rupees 25,627-0-1, including russums, &c., and he added to this Rupees 3,900, the annual nuzzurs of the inam villages granted for the maintenance of the zemindar's relations and dependants, Rupees 227-8-0 payable to him from the agraharams or shrotriems, and Rupees 889-8-6, the amount of Sivaya jamma—total Rupees 30,644-7-0. The gross income of this zemindary, including its peishcush of Rupees 18,000, has in recent years reached Rupees 52,000.

The Chundi Zemindar's titles and address are—

Tahavad Khiladat Dastagir Rajah Kamineni Bangaru Chundi Taluqa Zemindar Bafyet Bashund.

The Mutiyalpad Zemindar.

The Mutiyalpad Zemindar.

The first known ancestor of this family, Chittaneni Narasa Rao, is described as the holder of certain lands in Analur, Gudur, in the soubah of Hyderabad. His son Laksmikanta Rayana entered the military service of his sovereign, and was sent to put down the revolt of the Jaghiredars of Veligondala, Anumukonda, &c. This expedition was completely successful. The

rebels were defeated in open fight, and the jaghiredars taken prisoners. As a reward for his services, the jaghires were conferred upon the general with the title "Laksmi Chandia Bhupala Bhala Rao." He was succeeded in the enjoyment of the jaghire by his son Narasinga Bhala Rao, whose son again, Dharma Bhupala Bhala Rao, having fallen out with his father, went off to Hyderabad to seek military employment from his sovereign as his grand-father had done. He proved a good soldier, and was advanced to the command of a body of cavalry and infantry under the designation of Hazirbashi, and had conferred upon him the jaghire of Gandikota. He accompanied Zulphakir Khan when he was appointed Nawab of Arcot, and was made Fouzdar of Chittoor and Chandragiri Taluqs in exchange for the jaghire of Gandikota, which he relinquished. Subsequently Zulphakir Khan gave him the jaghire of Rapur in the Nellore District.

As he was required to keep up a military force, the revenues of this jaghire proved insufficient for his requirements; and, instead of Rapur, he received Kullur and Kanigiri, &c.

The people of Udayagiri and the adjoining tracts had at this time serious cause to complain of the plundering habits of the poligars. Dharma Bhupala Bhala Rao was sent to restore order; and, having done his work effectually, a sunnud was granted by the Dewan of Hyderabad, conferring on his son Venkata Kristna Bhupala Bhala Rao and one Jupalli Appa Rao jointly the desamukh of Udayagiri and Cumbum. Of these two Mahals, Udayagiri included the four perghanas of Udayagiri, Chundi, Kulupalli (now in Kistna District) Kandukur, and Gudlur. Cumbum contained 15 perghanas—Cumbum, Dupad, Tumugudu, Kavarampudi, Gurjala, Macherla, Marella, Podile, Koeherlakota, Darsi, Pellur, Arikutla, Chimakarti, Addanki, and Ammanbolu.

The jamma of the four perghanas of Udayagiri Taluq was Rupees 4,06,094; the jamma of the 15 perghanas of Cumbum was Rupees 10,20,718-9-0—total Rupees 14,26,812-9-0, in the collection of which the desamukh was allowed a russum of 2 per cent., and was also granted various villages and russums.

The term desamukhi means head of the country. This officer was intended to take measures to improve the collections of the country and to be answerable for the due realization of the revenues. The villages granted to Venkata Kristna Bhupala Bhala Rao were Kommi, Chodavaram, Ganugapella, Tellapadu, Dubagunta, Parlapallai, Mallavarapupad, and Bhumavarapupad, which are now included in the Pamur Taluq of the Calastry Zemindary, and also the villages of Mubalapad, Sahavolu, Chuvrapavani as a zemindary.

On the death of Venkata Kristna Bhupala Bhala Rao, his adopted son Rama Chandra Bhupala Rao was recognized as his successor by the Fouzdar of Nellore, and put in possession of the Kamineni Zemindary and desamukhi russums, and on his death, again without issue,

his brother Venkatarama Bhupala Bhala Rao was appointed his successor by the then Fouzdar Nazib Ulla Khan, brother of the Nawab of the Carnatic. He was again succeeded by his son Narasinga Bhupala Bhala Rao. It was in his time about 1738 A.D. that the Calastry Zemindar deprived him of Kommi and the seven other villages now in the Pamur Taluq, thus greatly reducing the possessions of the Mutiyalpad family. On the death of Narasinga Bhupala Rao, as his three sons were minors, his brother Venkata Kristna Bhupala Rao had the sunnud granted in his name. He kept up a military force for the service of the State, and distinguished himself by putting down the dacoities that were then prevalent throughout the country. On his death his eldest son Venkatarama Bhupala Bhala Rao succeeded to the family honors. It was at this period that the British entered upon possession of the country. Mr. Travers recognized Venkatarama Bhupala Rao as Zemindar of Mutiyalpad, and Government confirmed his enjoyment of the desamukhi russums.

The 10th zemindar and his two brothers both died in 1813, when his widow was allowed to adopt a son, Rama Chandra Bhupala Bhala Rao. During his minority his affairs were managed by the Rajah of Ellore. On Rama Chandra Bhupala Bhala Rao the British Government conferred the title of rajah. He died in 1860, leaving four sons, of whom the eldest, Rajah Venkata Narasimha Bhulpala Bhala Rao, is the present 12th Zemindar.

The Mutiyalpad Zemindar's titles and address are—

Tahavat Khaladat Dastagiri Rajah Venkata Narasimha Bhupala Bhala Rao Mutiyalpad Taluqa Zemindar Bopyat Basbunel.

The Sayidapuram Zemindar.

The Sayidapuram Zemindar.

This was one of the Western Polliams, held for many generations by the Jupalli family, who enjoyed great influence in the district. Another branch of the family were zemindars of Udayagiri. The Sayidapuram Zemindary was situated in the Rapore Taluq. The last zemindar of the Jupalli family was Jupalli Gopa Nayudu. As he fell into arrears to Government, his estate was sequestrated in the year Tarana, 1764 A.D., and was purchased in auction by Malraz Venkata Gunda Rao, Zemindar of Narasarowpetta, in the Guntur District. He held Sayidapuram for about six years, and on his death it fell to his son-in-law Jupalli Malla Nayudu, brother of Gopa Nayudu, the late Zemindar who was bankrupt. He enjoyed the zemindary for about three years, when the zemindary was taken under Government management and continued under the same, until it was made over to Lakshmana, widow of Vankata Gunda Rao. She enjoyed the zemindary till 1841, when the zemindary was finally resumed by Government for arrears of revenue.

Mr. Stratton, in his report on the Western Polliams, gives this zemindary as consisting of 115 villages, with a total beriz, exclusive of inams, of Star Pagodas 29,295-7-0.

The Jupalli Family, the ancient Hindu Zemindars of Udayagiri.

The Jupalli Zemindar.

According to the family traditions, the chief ancestor of this family, Jupalli Venkata Rayaningar, about 1544 A.D., obtained the Killadarship of Udayagiri Durgam, with certain russums and inams in Udayagiri Taluq, which he enjoyed for about 24 years. His son Jupalli Appa Rayaningar is stated to have held the same honors and estates for about 22 years, and his grandson Venkata Rayaningar for about 28 years.

The son of the latter, Narsa Rayaningar, is reputed to have performed important services to the State, in consideration of which the nawab issued letters patent in his name, appointing him Russuldar of 500 troops, dispensing with the services required of the poligars, granting him the peishcush of 60 villages in the Udayagiri Taluq, and permitting him to use the drum, umbrella, and regal fan as insignia of State. He appears to have enjoyed these honors about 26 years, and to have been succeeded by his son Pedda Lutchma Rayaningar, who paid a personal visit to Kabzulla Khader Khan, the Subadar of Arcot, who granted him the exclusive right to the 60 villages of the zemindary of Udayagiri, appointed him desamukhi (superintendent) of Udayagiri and Survapalli, and allowed him the russums and inams annexed to the title, dispensing with the services required of the poligars. A sunnud was also issued in the name of Appa Rayaningar, the son of Venkata Rayaningar, and of Venkata Krishna Bhupala Bhali Rayaningar, the son of Dharma Bhupala Bhali Rayaningar, conferring upon them the exclusive privileges to the russums and inams annexed to the title of desamukhi and to the five villages of Anantasamudrum.

It was at this time that Syed Muftiva Saheb was appointed Fouzdar by the Nawab's government in the Nellore District. He sent for the Zemindar Jupalli Lutchma Rayaningar to Singarayakonda; and, when he came, ordered his head to be cut off, and seized the zemindari of Udayagiri.

Jupalli Lutchma Rayaningar left a son, Appa Rao, who was a minor at the time of his father's death. Having lost the zemindary for about 20 years he enjoyed the desamukhi russums and inams with Anantasamudrum and four other villages.

His son Lutchma Rao paid a visit to Maquth Khan, Nawab of Cuddapah, and rendered him important military services in the war with the Mahrattas, and was granted, in recompense, 32 villages in Kanigiri Taluq and Durgam in Cumbum Taluq, with the insignia of the small drum known as nawabatt. After 35 years he died, and

was succeeded by his son Appa Rao, who, being a minor at the time of his father's death, was deprived, by the Udayagiri Jaghiredar, of his desamukhi russums and inams. He proceeded to Madras to lay his case before the nawab. The latter granted him an allowance of 100 pagodas a month, and ordered Syed Akbar Alli Khan, the Jaghiredar of Udayagiri, to pay him 1,000 pagodas a month in lieu of the desamukhi russums and inams.

The Carnatic was fully ceded to the British in 1801.

In a statement of pensions submitted by Mr. Travers, the Collector of Nellore, to the Board of Revenue, dated 20th July 1802, appears the following entry :—" Jupalli Appa Rao, Zemindar, Pagodas 100 per month, in lieu of russums this family formerly enjoyed for the office of desamukhi of the perghannas of Mahimalur, Duttalur, part of Kandukur and Gudlur.

" This allowance of 100 pagodas per month was originally granted by the Mahomedan government to Jupalli Lutchma Rao, the Hindu Zemindar of Udayagiri, who was dispossessed by the Mahomedans. On the cession of the Carnatic to the East India Company, the pension was continued by the Collector to his son Appa Rao until his death in 1812. The following are extracts from a letter addressed by the Board of Revenue to Government, dated 2nd July 1812, with reference to the Collector of Nellore's proposal to continue to the family a pension of 50 pagodas.

" The family, of which Lutchma Rao (adopted son of Appa Rao) is the present representative, is stated by the Collector to be one of the most ancient Hindu families in that part of the country, and to be held in much consideration there. It appears that they were formerly proprietors of the Udayagiri jaghire, or rather zemindars of the country which now constitutes that jaghire. They possessed also, it appears, the privilege of levying various collections under the name of russums in several of the neighbouring districts.

" The family lost possession of their zemindary about 50 years ago, when they were forcibly expelled from it by the grandfather of the present jahiredar ; but they appear to have held precarious possession of a few villages with the privilege of collecting certain russums for some time afterwards, until these also were sequestered by the Fouzdar, though it would appear not with the consent of the nawab, who in these irregular times is stated to have advised them to attempt their recovery by force from his own officer, apparently at this time in open disobedience to his authority.

" It is stated that, after the authority of the nawab was re-established in Nellore, Appa Rao, the adoptive father of the present claimant Lutchma Rao, represented the situation to which the family were reduced, and that the nawab, ' out of compassion for their distressed

state,' was induced to grant them a pension of Madras Pagodas 100 per mensem, promising at the same time that the villages, russums, &c., should be restored. On the cession of the Carnatic, this pension was one of those recommended by the Collector to be continued, and it was regularly paid to Appa Rao until his death, which took place somewhat more than three months ago, and is now claimed by his adopted son Lutchma Rao.

"With respect to the allowance of 1,000 pagodas per annum for the jaghire of Udayagiri, it appears that it was originally granted by the jaghiredar at the instance of the nawab 'in lieu of the russums and the inam villages in the jaghire,' which had also ultimately been usurped. The allowance, it is stated, was regularly paid until the cession of the Carnatic, since which period, the Collector observes, the jaghiredar, 'without any proper reason,' first delayed, and at length totally declined the payment. It seems that a suit has consequently been entered against him by the family for the recovery of this allowance, and is now pending in the court. * * *

"The jaghiredar appears to have taken the opportunity of the want of information attending a change in the government to evade the demand; and, though evidently just, yet, as no positive stipulation was entered into with the jaghiredar on the subject at the time the jaghire was confirmed by the British Government, it may be questioned whether the claim of the family could be established in court."

In a letter from the Chief Secretary to Government to the Board of Revenue, dated 31st July 1812, it was announced that the Governor in Council, considering the respectability of the family of Jupalli Lutchma Rao, was pleased to continue to them, during pleasure, one-half of the allowance (50 pagodas per mensem), which they had hitherto received from the Government, and to relieve them from the condition of keeping up 30 peons for the Revenue Department. It was also intimated that the Governor in Council perceived no objection to the Collector's exhorting the jaghiredar to pay the arrears and to continue the allowance of 1,000 pagodas per annum in consideration of the claims of the family to certain russums sequestered by the jaghiredar. It was added, "the courts will compel him to pay that allowance, provided he still continues to collect the russums for which it was substituted under the authority, it is stated, of the nawab."

The pension of Rupees 192-8-0 was accordingly continued to Lutchma Rao until his death in 1818, and by a letter from the Chief Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 13th January 1819, it was intimated that the Governor in Council had resolved to continue to the widow of the late jaghiredar of Udayagiri (Venkamma, wife of Appa Rao,) the pension of 50 pagodas per mensem. Subsequently, on the petition of the widow and on the recommendation of the Collector, the Board

addressed Government in a letter, dated 25th June 1821, stating that the annual payment of 1,000 pagodas from the revenues of the jaghire was enforced until the cession of the Carnatic, after which it ceased. The subject was thereafter brought before the Northern Provincial Court, and thence appealed to the Sudder Adawlut, and both of these courts decided against the claim and in favor of the jaghiredar. The Board, therefore, recommended the increase of the widow's pension to 100 pagodas a month, the Government sanction to which was communicated in a letter from the Chief Secretary to the Board, dated 17th July 1821. It was added, "Advantage will be taken by the Collector of any opportunity which may occur for establishing the claim of this family upon the present jaghiredar."

On the death of the widow Venkamma, the Board addressed Government in a letter, No. 564, dated 2nd December 1824, to which the Chief Secretary replied in a letter, dated 14th December 1824, No. 798, intimating that the Governor in Council was pleased, agreeably to the Board's recommendation, to continue from the date of the late Jupalli Venkamma's decease two-thirds of her monthly pension of Rupees 385 to her adopted son Jupalli Chenna Rao, subject to a similar reduction of one-third on each succeeding lapse, of which condition the Collector was desired only to apprize the family in order that the several members thereof might be induced gradually to provide themselves with other means of support.

On 23rd February 1829 the Board of Revenue forwarded to the Collector of Nellore extract from a general letter of the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated 21st November 1827. After reviewing the case, the following conclusion is come to in paragraph 32:—

"Under all the circumstances of this complicated case, we are led to think that the Carnatic Government granted the pension of 100 pagodas per mensem as some compensation to the family of Jupalli Appa Rao for the loss of their zemindary tenure, and that the annual allowance of 1,000 pagodas which, by the kararnama, the jaghiredar engaged to pay to Jupalli Appa Rao was strictly a consideration for the loss which the family had sustained by the sequestration of their inam lands and russums. In this view of the question the obvious meaning of the language of the kararnama is, that, so long as the family refrained from pressing their claim to the Nawab's government to procure, through its authority, the restoration of the inam lands and russums, the allowance of 1,000 pagodas per annum should be paid and the parties remain friends. Should it, however, be proved, after a strict local inquiry, which we direct to be immediately instituted, that the collection from the sequestered inam lands and russums are really included in the peishcush paid by the jaghiredar of Udayagiri, it will be necessary for you to regulate the provision which you have

made to the adopted son of the late Jupalli Venkamma with reference to the value of such collection, and to make the provision hereditary."

It does not appear from the records that any steps were taken upon this despatch; but, when the jaghire of Udayagiri was sequestrated by the British Government for attempt at rebellion on the part of the jaghiredar, the claims of the Jupalli family on the jaghire were fully reported on. In extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 29th October 1840, paragraph 22, they thus sum up the result of the inquiry :—

" From paragraphs 61 to 73 the Principal Collector has discussed a question which had given rise to much previous correspondence, viz., the claims of the Jupalliwar Poligar, or the late jaghiredar of Udayagiri, being an allowance of Pagodas 2,000 per annum on account of resumed russums, and Pagodas 1,000 under a kararnama executed by the jaghiredar in 1800."

These russums, it is now seen, were resumed under the Mussulman government so far back as the year 1764, for reasons which cannot be distinctly traced, and conferred as shrotriam on the jaghiredar; since that time they have never been enjoyed by the Jupalliwar family. At first the jaghiredars paid to Government a small peishcush of 700 pagodas per annum for their russums, afterwards raised to 1,000 pagodas, and since 1770 fixed at 2,000 pagodas per annum.

The only shadow of a pretext that the family have for the claim they have advanced is founded on the kararnama executed in 1800 and enforced for a few years under Mr. Travers' administration, but afterwards repudiated by the jaghiredar. An attempt, it would seem, was afterwards made to prove its validity in a court of law, but the effect was abortive, and the pension was never paid since 1808.

The claim on the Udayagiri russums is totally distinct, it will be seen, from the monthly stipend of 100 pagodas which the Jupalliwar family received from the Nawab of the Carnatic. This allowance was for russums assumed in the Government taluqs without any reference to the Udayagiri claim.

On the whole the Board are of opinion, with the Principal Collector, that the family have no claim whatever to what they have demanded. The fees were originally levied and paid for police services, which have long been discontinued, and are now no longer required: their enjoyment has been suspended during a term of 75 years, and the head of the family is now in possession of a pension of Rupees 256-10-8 per mensem from Government, which seems ample allowance for his maintenance.

The final orders of Government are contained in Extract Minutes of Consultation, No. 28, dated 5th January 1841, paragraph 6 :—

" The Right Honorable the Governor in Council concurs in the opinion expressed by the Principal Collector of Nellore and the Board

of Revenue that the claim to compensation on account of resumed russums preferred by the family of the Jupalliwar Poligar are unfounded and cannot be admitted."

The Jaghiredar of Udayagiri.

The Udayagiri Jaghiredar.

This was one of the few Mahomedan official families in the district of Nellore, and it owed its position to the appointment, by the Nawab of Arcot, of Syed Mustupha Ali Khan Sahib as Fouzdar of Nellore. The previous generations of the family seem to have devoted themselves to a religious, often an ascetic, life; and more than one ancestor obtained celebrity as a mollah or priest. The great grandfather of the present representative of the family obtained from the Court of Hyderabad the jaghire of Udayagiri. But the post brought with it many responsibilities. Jupalli Lukshmayya, an independent leader of some pretensions, contested with Syed Bahadar-u-din Ali Khan Sahib for this new office, and was only crushed by the joint efforts of the new jaghiredar and his kinsman, the Fouzdar of Nellore. For the next three generations the family remained in undisturbed possession of the jaghire until the district passed into English occupation. The Government then proposed to raise the peishcush of the jaghire; but, as the proprietor resisted the claim, it was not pressed. The jaghire was subsequently confirmed to the late holder Syed Abbas Ali Khan Bahadur; but in 1839 he was deprived of his estate at the recommendation of the Collector Mr. Stonehouse and the Special Commissioner Mr. Cassmajor. The cause alleged was treasonable conduct in conspiring against the English Government in collecting arms and ammunition and organizing forces with the same object. Into the complicated narrative of that charge and all its surroundings it is unnecessary here to enter; suffice it to say that extraordinary as was the charge, considering the position of the jaghiredar and his family, and strenuous as were the denials of guilt made by the accused, the government of the day were satisfied with the evidence adduced to support the charge, and directed the forfeiture of the estate in 1840. Abbas Ali Khan died a prisoner in the fort of Chingleput in February 1841.

The present representative of the family is Ghous Ali Khan Bahadur,* a *quasi* State prisoner residing at Nellore, who draws a monthly pension of Rupees 250; and a number of the members of this family also draw smaller pensions.

The Vazella Family, ancient Zemindars of Gudlur.

The Vazella Zemindars of Gudlur.

The Vazellas were an ancient family of Rachawars, who for many years held the zemindary of Gudlur, and were formerly of considerable consequence in this part of the country.

* Died in June 1873.

Chinna Narrain Raz, the last zemindar of the first branch of the family, had no issue, and adopted the son of Venkatapatti Raz by name Venkata Kristam Raz.

Venkata Kristam Raz having no subsistence, the zemindary having been long resumed by the Nawab of the Carnatic, went northward, and from thence, with the assistance of his follower and retainer Chitraz Bangar Raz, commenced depredations in the Nellore District. The nawab, to keep matters quiet, consented to allow Venkata Kristam Raz Pagodas 100 a month; but, on his return from the north to enjoy this allowance, he died on the road, and his brother Komara Kristam Raz enjoyed the pension until, dissatisfied with Chitraz Bangar Raz, they quarrelled, and depredations were again commenced in the district. At length Chitraz Bangar Raz, aided by Sheshagiri Rao, the renter of Nellore, seized Komara Kristam Raz and sent him in irons to be imprisoned at Arcot.

When the British obtained possession of Nellore in 1801, Mr. Travers, the Collector, directed the pension of Pagodas 100 to be divided equally between four widows, viz., pagodas 25 each—

1. Buchamma, widow of V. Chinna Narrain Raz.
2. Janakamma, widow of V. Surva Raz.
3. Narrainamma, widow of V. Venkata Kristam Raz.
4. Sitamma, widow of adopted Venkata Kristam Raz.

In 1818 Komara Kristam Raz, in consequence of his not obtaining subsistence from the pensioned widows of the family, was granted a separate pension of Rupees 150 a month (Board's letter to Collector, 17th September 1818). This pension lapsed to Government on the death of the holder.

In 1821 V. Buchamma, the last of the four widows, died, when Komara Kristam Raz and Komara Surva Raz each claimed her pension. The pensions of the other three widows had lapsed.

The Board of Revenue, in a letter, dated 25th October 1821, decided, as 'K. Kristam Raz's pension was evidently intended to be in lieu of all claims on the allowances of the widows at the time it was granted, it could not have been intended to allow him the reversion of these allowances. That as regards K. Surva Raz's claim, as he was only the brother of K. Lakshminarsimma Raz whom the deceased widow Buchamma adopted, this connexion gave him no claim to a continuance of the pension.

Subsequently, on the re-consideration of the Board of Revenue, in their letter dated 31st March 1823, Government, on 18th April 1823, granted a pension of Rupees 50 a month to K. Ramaya, widow of K. Lakshminarsimma Raz, the adopted son of the widow Buchamma.

On the death of the said K. Ramaya on 12th August 1825, Government granted a pension of Rupees 15 each to Achaya and Bhupati Raz Lakshminarasaya, her two daughters. Thus the family has died out.

The Mandapati Family, Zemindars of Ongole.

The Zemindars of Ongole.

Ayaparazu, the founder of this house, obtained a grant of three villages—Konigedu, Pamamitla, and Manganuru—from the Nawab of Hyderabad. It may be presumed that this was one of the ordinary charges entrusted by the Mogul Governor to subordinate native officers, entailing the administration of the police and the revenue throughout the small district assigned to each. Ayaparazu was succeeded, after 25 years' service, by his son Murtirazu, who held the office for 20 years. Lingarazu followed for 25 years, and in the next generation the district assigned to the family was extended by the addition of some villages in the vicinity of Ongole. Nothing is noticed about Ramabharazu, the fifth holder of the office. Raghapatirazu in the next generation received another reward for his services in the field, the jaghire of Razupolliam and Gangavaram, and the right to certain money collections in the taluq of Pellur, which was probably administered by him. The date of this grant is stated about 1700 A.D. Subsequently his charge was extended to Ongole, and his emoluments increased by the appropriation of shares in the land and salt revenue which he had to collect.

The district, at this time managed by Raghapatirazu, included the whole of the present Ongole Taluq, and 11,000 pagodas are mentioned as the amount of revenue for which he was answerable.

The Nawab of Cuddapah seems to have been the officer immediately superior to these Mandapati renters, and from him the two sons of Raghapatirazu received further revenue charges, while the Desupandi of Nizampatam granted a favorable tenure of some villages to the east of Ongole. These several grants seem to have been formally confirmed by the Nawab of Hyderabad in 1750, and the terms of the assessment in each case were recorded in the family records. On the death of Peddabhadraramarazu, the estate, comprising roughly the whole of the Ongole Taluq, was divided between the two branches of the family, an additional grant of some villages in Kandukur being subsequently made by Amprati Khan, the Nawab of Arcot, who now appears (1760) as the governor of the district.

An allusion is made to the presence of the French, who are said to have seized some forts in Ongole during the temporary absence of Raghapatirazu, whose death is recorded to have occurred soon after in the year 1755.

From a most extravagant account of subsequent events we may perhaps glean the fact that rivalry between the house of Venkataghiri and that of Mandapti ended in the removal, if not the violent death, of Ramachendrarazu, the first in the line of the latter family. His death did not take place till some time after. The value and authenti-

city of the family records may be presumed from the fact, that the chronicler having killed this Ramachendrarazu in one sentence, in the next sends him off to the Nawab of Arcot, "who, in conjunction with the *Governor in Council*," authorizes him to keep up a force of 5,000 men, and confirms him in his interest in the Pellur and Ongole Taluqs. The services to be rendered by him were evidently those ordinary duties in the cause of order, which were always entrusted to local officers of some influence and paid by emoluments derived from shares in the revenue. The titles of Delu Hahazar Munsubdar, Rajah Bahadur were conferred on Ramachendrarazu, who soon after died, leaving his estate to an adopted son Venkataramarazu, who was confirmed by the governor in his father's office. This brings us down to the year 1792 when this district came temporarily into the possession of the English, and Mr. Erskine was Collector of Ongole and Palnad. The services of Papayya, the son of Venkatarama Razu, being no longer required by the English Government, he was pensioned and relieved from his duties, and the pension was continued to his adopted son Komara Venkata Narasimharazu in 1822; but on his death in 1842 the pension lapsed, and was not continued to the wife and adopted son, who still survive him.

The Turavaru Poligars.

The Turavaru Poligars.

This family owes its origin to the patronage of the court of Golcondah, Chinnagangama Nayudu, the first poligar, having obtained the office of poligar of Rapur, with the duties usually assigned to the holders of such posts of the police administration of the taluq. These duties included the prevention and detection of crime, with the custody of the roads and crops; and neglect of duty was punished by making the poligar responsible for the value of all property lost. Nothing occurred to interrupt the tenure of the post by Chinnagangama Nayudu and his fourteen descendants. The English Government raised the revenue charge on the lands held in consideration of the duties performed by the poligar from Rupees 192 to Rupees 307.

Iwarakistnamma Nayudu, the 11th poligar, received a reward from Mr. Fraser, Collector of Nellore, in 1817, for his services in the cause of order.

The office has descended hereditarily in the eldest male branch of the family, the other sons being provided for by a charge on the estate; but in 1866 the inams which belonged to the family in the Kavali Taluq were resumed. In fact, the office having lost all usefulness, the descendants of Chinnagangama Nayudu have naturally been dispossessed of estates which were granted as the reward for services rendered to Government.

It would appear that the original poligar was appointed by the Hyderabad Government on the representation of the inhabitants of the Rapur Taluq, who were suffering from frequent depredations committed by a wild race, called Boyavandlu or Chençus. His administration extended over 88 circar and shrotriam villages in the Rapur Taluq and Sayidapuram Zemindary, and besides land he also held russums, the original value of which was Rupees 1,255-10-6, out of which Rupees 428-12-4 was paid to kavilgar besides other alienations.

The descendants of this family held the lands within the old fort of Rapur, enfranchised at an annual quit-rent of Rupees 16.

The Tadiboyana Poligar.

The Tadiboyana Poligar.

The poliem was originally granted by the Nawabs of Golcondah to Tadiboyana Rama Nayudu for maintenance, but the poligars were also required to perform watching services as proved by a perwan document in their possession. The original village granted was Pullikolupad in the Rapur Taluq, to which were added the hamlets of Rayanipalli and Bojjanapalli. The poligar paid an annual peishcush of Rupees 154, which was continued under the British Government. At the introduction of the new police, the term of service was dispensed with, and the villages were enfranchised with an annual quit-rent of Rupees 203.

When the Mahrattas were ravaging the country, the poligar and his adherents fled to the Veligonda hills. On the way they were attacked by the enemy and robbed of all their property, including the purwanas and other documents of which they were possessed.

The poligars were originally required to protect the Rapur treasury and keep open communications across the ghaut. The enfranchised inams are now enjoyed by fourteen members of the family.

The Chittetiwar Poligars.

The Chittetiwar Poligars.

The first poligar of Chittedu is said to have received from the Rajah of Golcondah, as the reward of military services, the estate of Chittedu, Maddali, and Kesavaram in the taluq of Gudur, on the high road between Gudur and Dugarazupatam. Their rights in this estate included the collection of Adukkol for the protection of travellers, the russums, meras, and mirasi of the Vadavatu, or group of villages.

Mumurti Nayudu, the founder of the family, was succeeded in an unbroken line by his son Bodilingama Nayudu, and Kistnapah Nayudu, who received an additional grant, or a renewal of his hereditary right, from the Nawab of Arcot. The property passed through his son Paupanna to Kistnappa, Ragavappa, Kistnappa, Ragavappa, Kistnappa, and Lakshmi Ragavappa Nayudu, and the house is represented at

present by Chengalamma, the daughter of Lakshmi Ragavappa Nayudu.

The jurisdiction of the poligar extended over 72 circar and shrotriam villages in three taluqs and a portion of the Sayidapuram Zemindary. It is stated that Chitteti Ganga Reddi, a dessayi or head inhabitant of the district, nominated Chitteti Boda Nayudu as achu kavilgar of the poliem. The original value of the russums was Rupees 7,467-13-7, out of which kavilgars were paid Rupees 2,763-7-11, besides other alienations.

The Udathavar Poligar.

The Udathavar Poligar.

The family derive their name from the skill with which the founder of the family shot a squirrel (udatha) which had presumed to let fall a fruit upon the revered head of his master, the Rajah of Golcondah. The death of the offending squirrel procured for the archer the title of Udathavaru, in addition to his name of Lingam Nayudu, and the more substantial rewards of the mirasi, poligarship, and other pecuniary perquisites. These emoluments were contingent upon the performance by the holders of the ordinary duties of police and revenue administration, which were commonly entrusted to subordinate officers by the Hindu governments. The poligars were, in fact, responsible for the safety of life and property within the district entrusted to them, and this responsibility was continued under the British Government until the recent introduction of a more complete and efficient system of police.

The present holder is only the 10th in the line of descent from Singam Nayudu, the founder of the family; but the family records claim an antiquity of 500 years from the date of the first sunnud. No documents are, however, preserved.

The jurisdiction of the Udathavar Poligar extended over 147 circar and shrotriam villages in four taluqs—Nellore, Gudur, Atmakur, and Rapur. It is reported that Udatha Chitteti Ganga Reddi, a dessayi or head inhabitant of the district, originally nominated Udatha Singam Nayudu as kavilgar. The original value of the russums was Rupees 14,093-10-6 per annum, out of which kavilgars were paid Rupees 4,244-2-10, besides other alienations.

The Gangulavari Cheruvapalli Poligar.

The Gangulavar Poligar.

Gangula Guravaya, the principal ancestor of this family, is said to have been appointed as achu kavilgar or bound bailiff of the durgam with its suburb, by Mirjumla, the first fouzdar, by a sunnud issued under the general orders of the Emperor of Delhi, dated 26th of Rabelaval 1049 Hijira, and the following villages were bestowed upon him as amarams:—Cheruvupalli, Cherlo-

palli, Depurpalli, Iyavaripalli, Annampalli, Pullayapalli, Iyanapalli, and Venkatampett.

His son and successor Hanumantaya is reported to have been a brave leader and to have performed brilliant military achievements when the durgam was attacked by Tupakula Krishnama of the Boya caste in the time of the Killadar Karim. This Tupakula Krishnama is said to have been a freebooter and leader of a gang from the west. On account of the victory, Hanumantaya is stated to have received high honors and purwanahs from Tanasha Garu, the Vizier of the king of Golcondah.

Hanumantaya had a brother Varudaya, whose descendants to this day enjoy certain villages of the poliput, though the title-deeds of the whole villages have been issued in the name of Chellama Nayudu.

Hanumantaya was succeeded by his son Venkatapati Nayudu, who is said to have successfully resisted an attack on the durgam made by a body of poligars of the Buriga family, though he shortly after died from wounds received in battle.

His son Kitsaya was killed in an engagement with Jupalli Venkata Rao.

The amaram originally granted to the family, subsequently in the time of the Mahomedan government when Mustifa Alli Khan was Jaghiredar, was subjected to the payment of a small amount of peishcush, which was gradually raised to Star Pagodas 662.

The poliput has been enfranchised by the Inam Commission at an annual quit-rent of Rupees 2,627.

The Buchireddipolem Family.

The Buchireddipolem family.

If the narrative of this family's history is less stirring than that of many other families, it is more trustworthy; for it claims an antiquity of no more than 150 years for the family, and, instead of a list of wonderful and incredible feats of arms, we have a sober narrative of the gradual but complete success of a poor ryot in raising himself and his family to wealth and influence.

The chronicler tells how Dodla Anna Reddi, the founder of the family fortunes, driven by poverty to leave his native place in the south, settled at Buchireddipolem, and by his industry and good fortune so improved his position that he was within a few years of his arrival made Peddakapu of his adopted village, and before his death his careful management of the villages, which he rented from government, enabled him to amass a considerable fortune. Raghava Reddi, his eldest son, divided his father's estate with his two brothers.

Rama Reddi, in the third generation, obtained an addition to the estate in the shrotriam village of Gottigondala in Udayagiri and some land in Duvur, and, on account of his skill in revenue administration, was entrusted with the collection of Rupees 6,00,000 of land revenue. A

visit to the Nawab of the Carnatic resulted in the gift of the honorary insignia so commonly given to the servants of that government. On his return to his charge, his zeal showed itself in the construction of an important irrigation channel from the Pennair to the Southern Delta, nor were more disinterested works forgotten. The temple at Buchireddipolem and others in the neighbourhood were built at the expense of this family. Thus the grandson of Dodla Anna Reddi, the poor cultivator, seems to have risen to be the revenue officer in charge of nearly the whole delta of the Pennair, his district including the greater portion of present Nellore Taluq, together with isolated villages in Udayagiri, Atmakur, and Gudur Taluqs. After a long and active life Rama Reddi died at the age of 85, leaving no issue. The estate then passed into the hands of his brother Narasimulu Reddi, and his nephew Venkatarama Reddi, of whom the latter was employed by Mr. Travers, the first Collector under the English Government, in settling the assessment of a large district. This brings us to the year 1802, when Nellore became permanently an English Collectorate. The family estate was administered by the undivided family on the death of Narasimha Reddi. In the year 1826 Vencatarama Reddi was employed by Mr. Whish to superintend the assessment, and did so to the approval of the Collector. These friendly relations between the Collector of the district and the family of Buchireddipolem continued unimpaired, and were even rendered more strict during Mr. Stonehouse's term of office on account of the assistance rendered by Puttibhirama Reddi in detecting the treasonable designs which are alleged to have been entertained by the Jaghiredar of Udayageri—a service which was rewarded by the renewal of the grant of the shrotriam village of Somavarapadu in the Udayagiri Taluq, which had formerly been in the possession of the family. The date of this grant was 1842.

On the death of Puttibhirama Reddi the family was split into two branches, the members of which are still alive.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

STATISTICS, QUINQUENNIAL, AND FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

1. Area and population. Remarks on Statement No. 1.
2. Government ryotwary land. Remarks on Statement No. 2.
3. Area by Revenue Survey.
4. Number of villages and hamlets in taluqs. Enclosure A., Villages in Zemindaries, &c.
5. Circar ayakut and cultivation.
6. Sources of irrigation in each taluq.
7. Houses and population.
8. Number of ryots, &c., in each taluq.
9. Rent roll from a series of years.
10. Demand and collections of revenue from 1801 to 1871.
10 A. Collections of revenue with particulars for a series of years.
11. Price lists from 1801 to 1870.
12. Particulars of cultivation for a series of years.
13. Cultivation for a series of years, including fussel jasti and tirwa jasti.
14. Cultivation of sugar-cane, cotton, and indigo, for a series of years.
15. Value of trade for a series of years.
16. Value of export trade for a series of years.
17. Value of import trade for a series of years.
18. Number and tonnage of vessels arrived and departed for a series of years.
19. Administration of civil justice for a series of years.
20. Administration of criminal justice for a series of years.
20 A. Trials in Session Court for a series of years.
21. Salt sales and revenue for a series of years.
22. Annual expenditure of public works for a series of years.
23. Progress of education for a series of years.

No. 1.—*Statistics of Area and Population.*

Number.	1 Taluq.	2 Area in Acres of Permanently Settled, &c., Estates.	3 Area in Acres of whole Village Inams.	4 Area in Acres of Village Service and all other Minor Inams.	5 Area in Acres of Government Ryotwary Lands.	6 Total Area in Acres.	7 Total Area in Square Miles.	8 Population in 1866-67.	9 Population to each Square Mile.	10 Population in 1861-62.	11 Percentage of Column 2 to Column 6.	12 Percentage of Columns 3 and 4 to Column 6.	13 Percentage of Column 5 to Column 6.	14 Land Revenue from Permanently Settled, &c., Estates in 1866-67.	15 Land Revenue from Village and Minor Inams in 1866-67.	16 Land Revenue from Government Ryotwary Lands in 1866-67.	17 Total Land Revenue.
1	Gudur	...	44,125	20,703	469,892	534,720	835½	94,784	113	64,683	...	12	88	...	26,992	297,871	324,863
2	Rapur	...	59,489	13,179	339,492	412,160	644	52,268	81	41,880	...	17	82	...	11,873	110,523	122,396
3	Nellore	...	57,815	38,014	313,771	409,600	640	142,606	226	137,005	...	23	77	...	39,856	434,032	473,888
4	Atmakur	...	27,551	28,362	264,087	320,000	500	90,771	182	70,438	...	17	83	...	17,281	214,531	231,812
5	Kavali	...	33,161	18,238	331,321	382,720	598	65,336	109	50,744	...	13	87	...	12,306	143,379	155,685
6	Udayagiri	...	30,323	12,918	507,799	551,040	861	91,583	106	75,725	...	8	92	...	7,166	57,367	64,533
7	Kandukur	...	29,877	28,555	409,408	467,840	731	124,070	170	108,451	...	12	87	...	15,304	256,000	271,304
8	Kanigiri	...	23,120	42,363	568,117	633,600	990	73,293	74	65,544	...	10	90	...	4,340	40,695	45,035
9	Ongole	...	23,736	71,064	439,600	534,400	835	133,333	160	119,828	...	18	82	...	29,333	256,787	286,120
	Total ...	...	329,197	273,396	3,643,487	4,246,080	6,634½	868,044	131	734,298	...	14	86	...	164,451	1,811,185	1,975,636
10	Venkataghiri Zemindary.	1,354,040	...	...	...	1,354,040	2,117¼	300,620	142	264,956	...	...	...	403,901	...	9,628	413,529
11	Chundi Zemindary.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,722	...	...	18,722
12	Mutiyalpad Zemindary.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	96	2,096
13	Pamur Taluq attached to Calastry Zemindary.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,354,040	...	...	...	1,354,040	2,117¼	300,620	142	264,956	...	...	...	426,623	...	9,724	434,347
	Grand Total ...	1,354,040	329,197	273,396	3,643,487	5,600,120	8,751¾	1,168,664	134	999,254	...	11	65	424,623	164,451	1,820,909	2,409,983
																34,826	34,826
														424,623	164,451	1,855,735	2,444,809

Remarks on Statement No. 1.

Columns 2 to 7 show the area.

I.—The area of the several taluqs and the zemindary tracts cannot be given accurately.

II.—In a statement furnished by the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, recorded in the Board's Proceedings, dated 15th April 1868, the total area of the district, including the estate of Venkataghiri, is given at 8,084-4 square miles. This area is said to be computed from the sheet of Atlas of India; but the details of ryotwar, shrotriam, zemindary, &c., are not given.

III.—On the 24th June 1868, Major H. Barber, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, furnished a statement showing the area by survey in the several taluqs of this district in square miles. The total area, according to this statement, is 6,081-41 square miles; but this area does not represent the whole area of the district, as certain jungle portions and zemindary villages near the Eastern Ghaut, which have not been surveyed, are not included.

IV.—In G. O., dated 25th June 1861, No. 1,241, sanctioning the final re-distribution of the taluqs, the total area, including the Venkataghiri estate, is entered at 8,605-25 square miles. The survey operations not being extended to the whole district, there is no alternative but to assume the area given in the above order as representing the area of the district. Adding to this, 146-50 square miles of the Sriharikota division, which has been transferred to this district subsequent to the G. O. referred to, the total area of the district, as at present constituted, has been reckoned at 8,751-75 square miles, or 56,100-120 acres, as shown in the revised Quinquennial Return A. submitted to the Board with letter, dated 28th July 1868, No. 2,385.

V.—The area of the Venkataghiri villages, not included within the limits of the Government Taluqs, is given at 2,117-25 square miles. The area of the remaining villages of this estate, as also the area of the Mutiyalpad and Chundi Zemindaries and of the Pamur Taluq belonging to the Zemindar of Calastry, is included in the area shown for the taluqs in whose limits they are situated. Hence column 2 is left blank as regards Mutiyalpad, Chundi, and Pamur.

VI.—Column 3 shows the area of inam villages. By adding up the extent entered in the vernacular inam register furnished by the Inam Department, the area of the entire inam villages is ascertained to be 209,645 acres. But in the statement furnished by Major Barber already referred to the extent by traverse is given at acres 329,197, or 514 square miles. The taluqwar details of both these figures are given below:—

Taluqs.	As per Inam Register.	As per Traverse.	Increase.	Extent of Minor Inams in Shrotriam Villages not included in the Area of Shrotriams as per Inam Register.
Gudur	36,678	44,125	7,447	1,582
Rapur	39,607	59,489	19,582	589
Nellore	27,250	57,815	30,565	386
Atmakur	19,443	27,551	8,108	343
Kavali	21,361	33,161	11,800	581
Udayagiri	15,619	30,323	14,704	837
Kandukur	24,413	29,877	5,464	2,085
Kanigiri	11,571	23,120	11,549	3,448
Ongole	13,703	23,737	10,033	1,263
Total ...	209,645	329,197	119,552	11,114

VII.—In the shrotriam villages certain minor inams have been recognized by the Inam Department, and separate title-deeds issued. The 284,510 acres entered in the last clause represents the area of shrotriams, exclusive of the minor inams. The traverse area of 329,197 acres includes all the extent within the limits of the inam villages. The extent of the minor inams in the shrotriam villages is shown to be 11,114 acres as entered in the vernacular inam registers received from the Inam Commissioner. In column 3 of this statement the area, as per traverse, has been entered.

VIII.—Column 4 shows the area of minor inams, including village service inams. The total extent is 273,396 acres, which tallies with the entry in column 12 of the Quinquennial Return B. for fusli 1276. This extent does not include the 11,114 acres of minor inams recognized in shrotriam villages. As the area in column 3 shows the whole area, including the minor inams, the extent of such inams has been excluded from column 4. The taluqwar details of the 11,114 acres are given in clause VI. for information. It may be observed here that the extent shown in column 4 does not represent the true area. The area, according to survey, was available for Atmakur, Nellore, and a portion of the Gudur Taluqs, where the new areas were introduced. For the other taluqs the area has been entered as shown by present accounts as regards service inams and by the inam register as regards other inams. The operation of the Inam Commission have not been extended to service inams.

IX.—The area of Government ryotwari lands shown in column 5 has been calculated by deducting from the total area referred to in clause IV. the total of columns 3 and 4.

X.—Columns 6 and 7 show the total area of the district already referred to.

Columns 8 to 13 do not call for any remark. The populations for the estates of Mutiyalpad, Chundi, and Pamur are not shown separately, as the same are included in the taluqs in which they are situated. The population of these three estates is, however, separately given below for information:—

	1861-62.	1866-67.
Mutiyalpad	3,064	3,724
Chundi	18,006	19,964
Pamur	73,873	89,051

Column 14 shows the peishcush fixed on the estates of Venkatagiri, Chundi, and Mutiyalpad. The peishcush fixed on the Calastry Zemindary is paid in the district of North Arcot. No entry is, therefore, made in the column as regards Pamur belonging to the Zemindar of Calastry.

Column 15 shows the revenue derived from inam villages, as well as minor inams, including service inams.

The land revenue of fusli 1276, according to the details of each taluq, is Rupees 18,20,909. But Rupees 34,826, collected on account of russums, &c., and kept in deposit, having been credited in the same year, the total land revenue from ryotwary lands is Rupees 18,55,735.

In conclusion it may be stated that, in the statement of Major Barber, the area shown under zemindary is not correct. In the Rapur Taluq we have no zemindary villages. The 10,910 acres shown as zemindary in this taluq seem to be the area of certain poliems settled as shrotriams by the Inam Commission. There are also certain poliems in Gudur and Udayagiri similarly settled, and the area of such villages is probably shown by Major Barber under zemindary also.

No. 2.—*Statistics of the Government Ryotwary Land in the District of Nellore.*

Number.	Taluqs.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Total Area of Government Ryotwary Lands in Acres. (See No. 1, Column 5).	Area of Irrigated Lands under Cultivation in 1861-62.	Area of Irrigated Lands under Cultivation in 1866-67.	Area of Lands classed and assessed as irrigated left waste in 1866-67.	Area of Garden and Dry Lands under Cultivation in 1861-62.	Area of Garden and Dry Lands under Cultivation in 1866-67.	Area of Dry and Garden Lands so classed and assessed left waste in 1866-67.	Area of Government Ryotwary Lands not classed or assessed left waste in 1866-67.	Percentage of Column 8 to Column 1.	Percentage of Column 4 to Column 3.	Percentage of Column 6 to Column 7.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
1	Gudur	469,892	20,954	35,847	18,988	23,585	25,359	56,038	334,160	71	54	225
2	Rapur	339,492	1,444	4,176	1,596	19,260	42,543	32,081	259,096	76	38	75
3	Nellore	313,771	49,719	79,749	29,581	27,760	22,822	108,754	72,865	23	37	477
4	Atmakur	264,087	9,284	16,735	3,586	53,644	100,513	42,424	100,329	38	21	42
5	Kavali...	331,321	11,255	15,021	7,554	23,997	40,020	45,614	223,112	69	50	114
6	Udayagiri	507,799	783	1,317	1,111	25,269	38,492	49,117	417,762	67	85	128
7	Kandukur	409,408	10,313	11,442	4,235	86,179	104,133	26,237	263,361	82	37	25
8	Kanigiri	568,117	368	1,248	319	36,031	36,715	85,901	443,934	64	26	234
9	Ongole	439,600	2,372	2,722	1,188	123,001	127,626	35,625	272,439	62	44	28
	Total ...	3,643,487	106,492	167,757	68,158	418,726	538,223	481,791	2,387,558	66	41	90

Remarks on Statement No. 2.

Column 3 shows the irrigated area actually cultivated, including part waste, whether remitted or charged. Column 2 includes in addition entire fields left waste and charged, as the same cannot be ascertained separately.

Column 4 shows the irrigated area, including entire fields in ryots' holding left waste, whether remitted or not, and the unoccupied area classed and assessed as irrigated.

Column 5 shows the dry and garden lands cultivated, including part waste, whether remitted or charged, as well as entire fields left waste and charged, which cannot be ascertained for 1861-62.

As regards column 6, it may be observed that in fusli 1276 the item "garden" does not appear, the irrigated land being included under wet, and the rest transferred to the head of dry. The extent entered in this column shows all such dry land cultivated, including part waste whether remitted or not.

Column 7 shows entire fields of such dry land in occupation and left waste, as well as the unoccupied area similarly assessed.

Columns 4 and 7 thus shows all land which is classed and assessed as fit for cultivation, whether such land is occupied or unoccupied.

Column 8 is the difference between column 1 and the total of columns 3, 4, 6, and 7, and includes, therefore, the area of some zemindary villages. It will be observed that column 1 corresponds with column 5 of statement No. 1, and that the figures entered therein were obtained by deducting from the assumed total area of the taluq which includes zemindary and inam areas, the extent relating to inams and zemindary villages situated beyond the limits of the Government Taluqs. In other words, column 5 of statement No. 1 and column 1 of this statement include the area of Government ryotwary lands and the area of zemindary villages within the limits of Government Taluqs. Column 8, therefore, includes the "Porumboke" or unassessed Government land as well as zemindary area of Mutiyalpad, Chundi, Pamur, and some Venkataghiri villages.

The estates of Mutiyalpad and Chundi are within the limits of Kandukur Taluq, their area being roughly given at 20 and 124⅜ square miles respectively. The area of the Pamur Taluq is given at 415 square miles. But these villages are scattered over the five taluqs of Atmakur, Kavali, Udayagiri, Kandukur, and Kanigiri. There are also some villages of the Venkataghiri estate in the taluqs of Gudur, Kanigiri, and Ongole, but their area is not ascertainable. The total shown in column 8 is 2,387,558 acres; deducting from this the 559¾ square miles of Mutiyalpad, Chundi, and Pamur as above shown, or acres 358,240, the unassessed ryotwary land may be reckoned at 2,137,756 acres which still includes the area of some Venkataghiri villages which cannot be ascertained.

No. 3.—*Statement of the Area by Revenue Survey of the several Taluqs of Nellore.*

Taluqs.	Ryotwary Villages.			Shrotriam Villages.		Zemindary Villages.		Total of Traverse Area, Columns 4, 6, and 8.		Remarks.
	No.	Area by Khasreh.	Area by Traverse.	No.	Area by Traverse.	No.	Area by Traverse.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
								S.Miles		
Nellore	104	355,216 31	350,712 53	45	57,815 11	...	... ...	408,527	64 638·32	(*a*) Jungle portion near Eastern Ghauts neither demarcated nor surveyed.
Atmakur	74	341,125 00	341,462 06	24	27,550 81	9	26,535 23	395,548	10 618·04	(*b*) Some zemindary villages near Eastern Ghauts neither demarcated nor surveyed; areas consequently cannot be given.
Gudur (*c*)	81	370,746 00	371,088 23	36	44,124 98	56	108,177 19	523,390	40 817·79	(*c*) The area of the zemindary villages has been obtained by deducting the area of Government and shrotriam villages from the total traverse area of the taluq.
Rapur (*a*)	52	261,556 63	261,673 04	57	59,489 23	3	10,910 57	332,072	84 518·86	(*d*) The survey operations were not extended to them, as they were not demarcated.
Kavali (*c*)	38	236,676 49	237,150 15	17	33,160 75	23	80,700 81	351,011	71 548·46	
Udayagiri (*a*) (*b*) (*c*) ...	34	190,291 01	190,452 32	10	30,322 68	94	179,478 37	400,253	37 625·39	
Kanigiri (*b*) (*c*) ...	34	195,868 32	195,941 70	22	23,119 82	140	257,357 19	476,418	71 744·40	
Kandukur (*c*)	85	325,648 13	325,244 40	37	29,877 43	54	144,771 48	499,893	31 781·08	
Ongole (*c*)	95	367,772 45	358,272 44	22	23,736 56	49	112,994 70	505,003	70 789·07	
Zemindary Taluqs.										
Venkataghiri(*d*) ...										
Polur (*d*)										
Darsi (*d*)										
Podile (*d*)										

Revenue Survey Office,
Saint Thomas' Mount,
25*th June* 1868.

(Signed) H. BARBER, Major,
Dy. Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

No. 4.—*Statement showing the Number of Villages and Hamlets in each Taluq in the District of Nellore for Fusli* 1276.

Taluqs.	Extent in Square Miles.	Acres according to the Village Ayacut Account.	Summut Maganum, &c.	Ryotwar		Rented		Amany		Shrotriam and Inam		Moottahs and Poliems attached to Taluqs.		Total		Uninhabited		Grand Total		Remarks.
				Villages.	Hamlets.	Villages.	Hamlets.	Villages.	Hamlets.	Villages.	Hamlets.	Villages.	Hamlets.	Villages.	Hamlets.	Villages.	Hamlets.	Villages.	Hamlets.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Acres.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
1 Gudur ...	835½	534,720	...	121	137	...	...	...	...	45	17	...	...	166	154	3	...	169	154	
2 Rapur ...	644	412,160	...	81	47	...	...	...	...	72	5	...	...	153	52	9	...	162	52	
3 Nellore ...	640	409,600	...	127	101	...	...	...	...	47	1	...	...	174	102	1	...	175	102	
4 Atmakur ...	500	320,000	...	101	67	...	...	...	...	26	4	7	...	134	71	1	...	135	71	
5 Kavali ...	598	382,720	...	51	79	...	...	...	...	18	9	24	...	93	88	2	...	95	88	
6 Udayagiri ...	861	551,040	...	62	55	...	...	...	...	19	12	81	...	162	67	...	...	162	67	
Total ...	4,078½	2,610,240	...	543	486	...	...	...	...	227	48	112	...	882	534	16	...	898	534	
7 Kandukur ...	731	467,840	...	116	192	...	...	...	...	54	6	54	50	224	148	3	...	227	148	
8 Kanigiri ...	990	633,600	...	72	115	...	...	...	...	23	1	71	...	166	116	6	...	172	116	
9 Ongole ...	835	534,400	...	113	106	...	...	...	...	22	3	...	..	135	109	1	...	136	109	
Total ...	2,556	1,635,840	...	301	313	...	...	...	...	99	10	125	50	525	373	10	...	535	373	
Grand Total...	6,634½	4,246,080	...	844	799	...	...	...	...	326	58	237	50	1,407	907	26	...	1,433	907	
Venkataghiri Zemindary...	2,117½	1,354,040	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	8,751½	5,600,120	...	844	799	...	...	...	...	326	58	237	50	1,407	907	26	...	1,433	907	

	Villages.	Hamlets.
Inhabited Villages ...	270	58
Uninhabited do. ...	56	...
Total ...	326	58

Particulars for rented villages in columns 7 and 8 ... ...
One year's rent ... ...
More than do. ... ...
Particulars of shrotriam and inam villages in columns 11 and 12. ... ...

	No. of Villages.	No. of Hamlets.
Shrotriam.		
Perpetual	322	58
Three Lines	...	...
Four do.	...	...
Life	...	...
Inam.		
Perpetual	4	...
Three Lines	...	...
Four do.	...	...
Life	...	...
	326	58

There are 190 villages shown as belonging to Pamur. These are included in column 13.

No. 1 in Enclosure A.

Villages and Hamlets in Mootahs, Zemindaries, and Poliguts not included in Government Taluqs.

Zemindaries, &c.	Extent in Square Miles.	Inhabited		Uninhabited.		Total	
		Villages.	Hamlets.	Villages.	Hamlets.	Villages.	Hamlets.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Venkataghiri	2,117¼	730	617	...	...	730	617
Chundi	124¼	44	40	...	...	44	40
Mutiyalpad	20	3	10	...	...	3	10
Pamur	415	190	...	...	...	190	...

N.B.—The area shown for Pamur is calculated from the extent given by Zemindar of Calastry. In a return furnished by the Kandukur Tahsildar, the area of Chundi estate is given at 79,628 acres, or 124¼ square miles. The Zemindar of Chundi gives it at 53½ square miles. I have entered in this statement the extent given in the taluq return. The Zemindar of Mutiyalpad has not furnished the information required. The Tahsildar gives the area at 20 square miles. The extent entered for Venkataghiri is the extent shown in the accounts prepared during the re-distribution of the district under Mr. Pelly's scheme. As shown in Statement A., the total area of the district is 8,751¼ square miles, which include the zemindaries herein shown.

No. 5.—*Statement showing the Circar Ayacut and Cultivation in the District of Nellore for Fusli* 1276.

Taluqs.	AYACUT AS PER SURVEY, EXCLUSIVE OF POROMBOKE.						DEDUCT INAM.					
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.		Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Acres.	RS.	Acres.	RS.	Acres.	RS.	Acres.	RS.	Acres.	RS.	Acres.	RS.
Gudur	93,268	1,41,893	63,167	3,01,711	156,435	4,43,604	11,871	12,105	8,832	33,981	20,703	46,086
Rapur	86,176	1,22,637	7,399	33,803	93,575	1,56,440	11,552	1,649	1,627	1,292	13,179	2,941
Nellore... ...	151,024	73,427	127,896	5,52,927	278,920	6,26,354	19,448	8,498	18,566	64,105	38,014	72,603
Atmakur ...	165,939	1,81,863	25,681	1,20,515	191,620	3,02,378	23,002	24,086	5,360	23,688	28,362	47,774
Kavali	100,955	98,840	25,492	1,37,280	126,447	2,36,120	15,321	13,449	2,917	17,429	18,238	30,878
Udayagiri ...	99,649	87,286	3,306	16,720	102,955	1,04,006	12,040	11,973	878	4,664	12,918	16,637
Total ...	697,011	7,05,946	252,941	11,62,956	949,952	18,68,902	93,234	71,760	38,180	1,45,159	131,414	2,16,919
Kandukur ...	157,213	2,58,904	17,389	1,03,713	174,602	3,62,617	26,843	40,485	1,712	9,579	28,555	50,064
Kanigiri ...	163,107	1,16,856	3,439	24,685	166,546	1,41,541	40,491	42,343	1,872	15,788	42,363	58,131
Ongole	233,910	3,75,024	4,315	27,404	238,225	4,02,428	70,659	1,03,901	405	2,443	71,064	1,06,344
Total ...	554,230	7,50,784	25,143	1,55,802	579,373	9,06,586	137,993	1,86,729	3,989	27,810	141,982	2,14,539
Grand Total ...	1,251,241	14,56,730	278,084	13,18,758	1,529,325	27,75,488	231,227	2,58,489	42,169	1,72,969	273,396	4,31,458

QUINQUENNIAL.

No. 5.—*Statement showing the Circar Ayacut and Cultivation in the District of Nellore for Fusli* 1276.—(Continued.)

Taluqs.	Remaining Circar Ayacut.											
	Land in Occupation.						Land Left Waste.					
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.		Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Gudur	38,254	62,674	38,268	2,03,074	76,522	2,65,748	43,143	67,114	16,067	64,656	59,210	1,31,770
Rapur	43,442	61,927	4,542	26,722	47,984	88,649	31,182	59,061	1,230	5,789	32,412	64,850
Nellore... ...	53,276	53,313	90,079	3,80,719	143,355	4,34,032	78,300	11,616	19,251	1,08,103	97,551	1,19,719
Atmakur ...	103,914	1,16,202	18,110	82,099	121,824	1,98,301	39,233	41,575	2,211	14,728	41,434	56,303
Kavali	43,392	47,574	16,764	90,533	60,156	1,38,107	42,242	37,817	5,811	29,318	48,053	67,135
Udayagiri ...	39,672	38,824	1,568	8,337	41,240	47,161	47,937	36,489	860	3,719	48,797	40,208
Total ...	321,750	3,80,514	169,331	7,91,484	491,081	11,71,998	282,027	2,53,672	45,430	2,26,313	327,457	4,79,985
Kandukur ...	114,299	1,75,038	13,433	78,529	127,732	2,53,567	16,071	43,381	2,244	15,605	18,315	58,986
Kanigiri ...	38,961	30,415	1,277	7,395	40,238	37,810	83,655	44,098	290	1,502	83,945	45,600
Ongole... ...	138,395	2,21,301	2,975	18,631	141,370	2,39,932	24,856	49,822	935	6,330	25,791	56,152
Total ...	291,655	4,26,754	17,685	1,04,555	309,340	5,31,309	124,582	1,37,301	3,469	23,437	128,051	1,60,738
Grand Total ...	613,405	8,07,268	187,016	8,96,039	800,421	17,03,307	406,609	3,90,973	48,899	2,49,750	455,508	6,40,723

No. 5.—*Statement showing the Circar Ayacut and Cultivation in the District of Nellore for Fusli* 1276.—(Continued.)

Taluqs.	Remaining Circar Ayacut.—(*Continued.*) Total. Dry. Extent.	Dry. Assessment.	Wet. Extent.	Wet. Assessment.	Total. Extent.	Total. Assessment.	Percentage of Waste to the Total Ayacut. Extent.	Percentage of Waste to the Total Ayacut. Assessment.
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Gudur	81,397	1,29,788	54,335	2,67,730	135,732	3,97,518	38	30
Rapur	74,624	1,20,988	5,772	32,511	80,396	1,53,499	35	41
Nellore	131,576	64,929	109,330	4,88,822	240,906	5,53,751	35	19
Atmakur	142,937	1,57,777	20,321	96,827	163,258	2,54,604	22	19
Kavali	85,634	85,391	22,575	1,19,851	108,209	2,05,242	38	28
Udayagiri	87,609	75,313	2,428	12,056	90,037	87,369	47	39
Total ...	603,777	6,34,186	214,761	10,17,797	818,538	16,51,983	34	26
Kandukur	130,370	2,18,419	15,677	94,134	146,047	3,12,553	10	17
Kanigiri	122,616	74,513	1,567	8,897	124,183	83,410	51	32
Ongole	163,251	2,71,123	3,910	24,961	167,161	2,96,084	11	14
Total ...	416,237	5,64,055	21,154	1,27,992	437,391	6,92,047	22	18
Grand Total ...	1,020,014	11,98,241	235,915	11,45,789	1,255,929	23,44,030	30	23

No. 6.—*Statement showing the Different Sources of Irrigation in each Taluq in the District of Nellore for Fusli* 1276.

Number.	Taluqs.	Tanks.						River Channels.						Spring Channels.						Anicuts.						Wells.							
		Government.		Private.		Dasabundum.		Government.		Private.		Dasabundum.		Government.		Private.		Dasabundum.		Government.		Private.		Dasabundum.		Government.		Private.				Dasabundum.	
																												Old.		New.			
		In Repair.	Out of Repair.	In Repair.	Out of Repair.	In Repair.	Out of Repair.	In Repair.	Out of Repair.	In Repair.	Out of Repair.	In Repair.	Out of Repair.	In Repair.	Out of Repair.	In Repair.	Out of Repair.	In Repair.	Out of Repair.	In Repair.	Out of Repair.	In Repair.	Out of Repair.	In Repair.	Out of Repair.	In Repair.	Out of Repair.	In Repair.	Out of Repair.	In Repair.	Out of Repair.	In Repair.	Out of Repair.
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
	Collector's Division.																																
1	Gudur	135	32	19	2	...	...	24	4	...	...	...	...	7	1	6	4	...	...	33	11	6	2	...	...	127	5	1,134	125	354	46	...	...
2	Rapur	83	28	7	6	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	2	1	4	...	...	...	14	1	14	10	...	...	26	5	792	229	271	22	3	...
3	Nellore	149	16	4	1	1	7	37	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	12	5	7	...	7	35	58	744	231	383	6	...	...
4	Atmakur	71	16	3	11	6	2	13	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	123	47	...	...	3	4	8	9	2	...	107	28	879	318	646	190	...	...
5	Kavali	70	8	7	...	1	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	...	1	...	...	182	14	409	...	154	10	...	...
6	Udayagiri	38	6	9	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	2	...	2	...	46	2	1,424	174	67	...	...	...
	Total ...	546	106	49	20	13	9	82	20	3	2	...	...	11	2	133	54	...	1	66	33	35	29	4	7	523	112	5,382	1,077	1,875	274	3	...
	Sub-Collector's Division.																																
7	Kandukur	73	10	12	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	10	...	...	3	1	7	1	...	...	98	13	891	158	327	15	...	...
8	Kanigiri	9	1	25	9	2	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	10	31	2	1	...	...	27	8	709	106	974	578	...	...
9	Ongole	37	10	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	24	83	...	...	...	4	1	11	8	...	...	23	14	339	148	101	15	...	...
	Total ...	119	21	44	10	2	1	2	...	6	...	...	..	14	24	203	10	...	...	17	33	20	10	...	...	148	35	1,939	412	1,402	608	...	...
	Grand Total ...	665	127	93	30	15	10	84	20	9	2	...	...	25	26	336	64	...	1	83	66	55	39	4	7	671	147	7,321	1,489	3,277	882	3	...

No. 7.—*Statement showing the Houses and Population in the District of Nellore for Fusli* 1276.

Number.	Taluqs.	Houses.				Hindus.			Mussulman.			Christians.			Total.			Particulars of Total.	
		Storied & Terraced.	Tiled.	Thatched.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Agricultural.	Non-agricultural.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Gudur	8	59	18,731	18,798	62,925	27,723	90,648	2,835	1,301	4,136	...	...	...	65,760	29,024	94,784	66,180	28,604
2	Rapur	5	23	10,749	10,777	35,176	15,027	50,203	1,371	694	2,065	...	...	...	36,547	15,721	52,268	37,235	15,033
3	Nellore	131	2,860	27,060	30,051	88,780	42,239	131,019	8,022	3,282	11,304	175	108	283	96,977	45,629	142,606	84,569	58,037
4	Atmakur	51	321	18,398	18,770	60,810	24,025	84,835	3,814	1,834	5,648	210	78	288	64,834	25,937	90,771	63,005	27,766
5	Kavali	2	55	13,293	13,350	44,101	18,782	62,883	1,638	814	2,452	1	...	1	45,740	19,596	69,336	45,650	19,686
6	Udayagiri	476	447	16,348	17,271	58,941	26,676	85,617	3,991	1,960	5,951	8	7	15	62,940	28,643	91,583	57,463	34,120
	Principal Dn. Total.	673	3,765	104,579	109,017	350,733	154,472	505,205	21,671	9,885	31,556	394	193	587	372,798	164,550	537,348	354,102	183,246
7	Kandukur	52	703	23,301	24,056	84,338	34,933	119,271	3,215	1,555	4,770	23	6	29	87,576	36,494	124,070	81,916	42,154
8	Kanigiri	220	...	15,101	15,321	45,289	24,377	69,666	2,253	1,337	3,590	27	10	37	47,569	25,724	73,293	42,862	30,431
9	Ongole	998	4,714	20,315	26,027	88,323	40,109	128,432	2,921	1,741	4,662	157	82	239	91,401	41,932	133,333	86,832	46,501
	Sub-Division Total.	1,270	5,417	58,717	65,404	217,950	99,419	317,369	8,389	4,633	13,022	207	98	305	226,546	104,150	330,696	211,610	119,086
	Total ...	1,943	9,182	163,296	174,421	568,683	253,891	822,574	30,060	14,518	44,578	601	291	892	599,344	268,700	868,044	565,712	302,332
	Venkataghiri Zemindary	975	1,844	53,541	56,360	195,333	93,035	288,368	7,891	3,949	11,840	282	130	412	203,506	97,114	300,620	185,072	115,548
	Grand Total ...	2,918	11,026	216,837	230,781	764,016	346,926	1,110,942	37,951	18,467	56,418	883	421	1,304	802,850	365,314	1,168,664	750,784	417,880

NOTE.—Population of Important Towns.

Nellore	... ...	22,851	Gudur	... ...	5,123
Ongole	... ...	5,832	Udayagiri	... ...	3,443
Tangutur	... ...	5,364	Addanki	... ...	5,086
Venkatagiri	... ...	6,989			

Particulars.			
Males... ...	412,633	193,322	605,955
Females ...	390,217	172,492	562,709
	802,850	365,814	1,168,664

No. 8.—*Statement showing the Number of Ryots, Puttahs, &c., in each Taluq in the District of Nellore for Fusli* 1276.

Number.	Taluqs.	Ryots.			Puttahs.			Ploughs.	Cattle.			
		Mirassidars.	Payacaries or Under-Tenants.	Total.	Single.	Joint.	Total.		Tilling Cattle.	Cows.	She-Buffaloes.	Sheep.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Gudur	8,591	1,898	10,489	6,768	1,961	8,729	7,778	17,378	26,156	4,272	27,530
2	Rapur	4,810	924	5,734	4,148	1,318	5,466	4,276	9,386	13,959	6,308	63,375
3	Nellore	11,928	2,923	14,851	10,612	3,702	14,314	11,209	27,968	27,317	6,886	20,996
4	Atmakur	11,096	1,865	12,961	8,430	4,066	12,496	9,203	19,633	16,467	10,238	86,904
5	Kavali	5,650	1,243	6,893	5,186	1,725	6,911	4,411	10,408	7,425	3,351	27,968
6	Udayagiri ...	4,377	1,335	5,712	3,650	1,130	4,780	2,558	6,396	6,501	4,853	48,387
	Total ...	46,452	10,188	56,640	38,794	13,902	52,696	39,435	91,169	97,825	35,908	275,160
7	Kandukur ...	9,019	2,121	11,140	7,499	2,983	10,482	7,676	16,448	14,595	7,296	43,998
8	Kanigiri	3,423	1,194	4,617	2,842	966	3,802	3,117	6,292	6,327	5,157	42,772
9	Ongole	9,810	1,961	11,771	8,769	2,038	10,807	9,733	20,897	23,007	13,922	36,408
	Total ...	22,252	5,276	27,528	19,110	5,987	25,097	20,526	43,637	43,929	26,375	123,178
	Grand Total ...	68,704	15,464	84,168	57,904	19,889	77,793	59,961	134,806	141,754	62,283	398,338

No. 9.—*Statement of Rent Roll for a series of years as per Quinquennial Return.*

Fusles.	Official Years.	Ryots paying upwards of Rs. 1,000		Ryots paying from Rs. 500 to 1,000.		Ryots paying from Rs. 250 to 500.		Ryots paying from Rs. 100 to 250.		Ryots paying from Rs. 50 to 100.		Ryots paying from Rs. 30 to 50.		Ryots paying from Rs. 10 to 30.		Ryots paying under Rs. 19.		Total Single Puttahs.		Joint Puttahs.		Grand Total.	
		No.	Assessment.	No.	Assessment.	No.	Assessment.	No.	Assessment.	No.	Assessment.	No.	Assessment.	No.	Assessment.	No.	Assessment.	No.	Assessment.	No.	Assessment.	No.	Assessment.	No.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1266...	1856-57...	6	7,784	37	23,825	167	54,912	1,142	1,67,345	3,032	2,12,524	4,361	1,67,097	13,110	2,28,835	17,294	74,293	39,149	9,36,615	5,176	1,87,712	44,325	11,24,327
1271...	1861-62...	3	3,987	20	13,348	125	38,086	1,002	1,42,593	3,259	2,14,505	4,995	1,85,940	15,953	2,78,505	23,588	1,02,747	48,945	9,79,711	8,020	2,06,431	56,965	11,86,142
1276...	1866-67...	4	4,250	65	36,656	266	58,528	1,823	2,26,938	4,309	2,85,586	6,690	2,46,124	18,192	3,12,273	26,092	1,23,762	57,441	12,94,117	19,831	3,54,007	77,272	16,48,124

No. 10.—*The Annual Revenue with Details as to Demand and Collection and Causes of Increase and Decrease.*

Years.	Current Demand.				Collections.		Remarks.
	Permanently settled.	Ordinary Rates of Assessment.	Extra Sources.	Total.	Arrears.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1801-02	40,137	15,87,987	1,22,620	17,61,672	...	14,95,834	1801-02. The district was finally ceded by the Nawab of the Carnatic on the 31st July 1801, and Mr. J. B. Travers was appointed Collector.
1802-03	40,137	18,98,110	1,24,478	20,62,726	1,40,170	16,83,942	
1803-04	40,137	15,92,847	90,248	17,24,002	2,96,126	17,64,857	
1804-05	40,137	17,07,426	84,581	18,32,915	3,33,539	20,74,756	1804-05. Extraordinary flood in the Pennair commenced at day-light on the 14th October 1804, and subsided on the night of the 16th, intercepting all communication between the Fort of Nellore and the country to the south, and sweeping away the roads, &c.
1805-06	40,137	17,96,599	5,56,184	24,13,138	50,303	22,76,266	1805-06. Salt monopoly established under Regulation I. of 1805; monopoly price fixed at Rupees 70 per garce.
1806-07	40,137	7,61,348	2,66,434	10,68,689	64,633	10,27,636	1806-07. A famine year.
1807-08	40,137	13,96,177	5,78,617	20,14,932	92,758	18,35,827	
1808-09	4,61,825	14,50,118	5,03,844	24,15,787	1,02,999	21,97,653	1808-09. Venkataghiri and Sayidapuram Zemindaries transferred to this district from North Arcot. A stamp duty was first imposed.
1809-10	4,61,825	14,06,712	5,41,915	24,10,452	1,48,146	24,36,640	1809-10. Mr. Thomas Fraser appointed Collector. Monopoly price of salt raised to Rupees 105 per garce. "Triennial lease" system introduced.
1810-11	4,61,825	15,15,593	7,35,610	27,13,028	1,04,679	26,97,142	
1811-12	4,61,825	15,63,620	8,11,702	28,28,858	95,564	26,65,262	
1812-13	4,61,825	13,66,537	7,47,472	25,67,467	1,80,809	23,43,798	1812-13. Jaghire of Kaitapalli transferred to Masulipatam. "Decennial renting system" first introduced.
1813-14	4,61,825	14,74,833	7,57,482	26,87,639	3,21,517	26,83,687	
1814-15	4,61,825	15,06,710	5,97,958	25,60,805	2,84,039	25,90,287	
1815-16	4,61,825	15,06,866	5,55,222	25,23,913	1,98,343	24,78,552	1815-16. The Moturpha and similar taxes separated from the Land Revenue, and shown under a distinct head.
1816-17	4,61,825	15,15,380	5,30,287	25,07,493	1,76,670	24,38,537	
1817-18	4,61,825	15,33,615	6,29,352	26,24,792	1,18,146	26,16,685	

No. 10.—*The Annual Revenue with Details as to Demand and Collection and Causes of Increase and Decrease.*—(Continued.)

Years.	Current Demand.				Collections.		Remarks.
	Permanently settled.	Ordinary Rates of Assessment.	Extra Sources.	Total.	Arrears.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1818-19	4,61,825	15,16,983	7,32,522	27,11,330	91,579	25,49,524	
1819-20	4,61,825	14,50,010	6,80,674	25,92,509	1,36,461	24,19,337	1819-20. Decrease in revenue caused by errors under the decennial settlement and a generally bad season. Two severe storms in March and May 1820. The sea encroached on the land for many miles. Monopoly price of salt reduced to original price of Rupees 70 per garce.
1820-21	4,61,825	13,86,153	7,62,170	26,10,148	2,45,628	27,33,556	
1821-22	4,61,825	13,18,379	7,67,900	25,48,104	1,54,522	25,73,142	
1822-23	4,61,825	15,41,102	7,14,403	27,17,330	1,31,062	26,94,673	
1823-24	4,61,825	14,70,695	6,33,284	25,65,804	1,54,158	27,26,681	1823-24. Mr. E. Smalley appointed Collector.
1824-25	4,61,825	24,24,397	5,52,739	34,39,485	43,398	27,98,865	1824-25. Patkat and Sharat ryotwar systems abolished and Amani introduced instead.
1825-26	4,61,825	13,53,095	6,11,738	24,27,700	5,92,842	28,34,783	1825-26. Scanty harvest.
1826-27	4,61,825	15,67,344	5,10,057	25,39,755	1,54,258	26,08,916	1826-27. Ryotwar Matka settlement introduced into 596 villages. Monopoly price of salt raised a second time to Rupees 105 per garce.
1827-28	4,61,825	14,87,951	6,06,094	25,56,636	53,117	25,21,685	
1828-29	4,61,825	14,58,829	6,74,728	25,95,657	42,108	24,77,839	
1829-30	4,61,825	13,39,651	7,25,174	25,26,840	79,621	24,22,818	1829-30. Mr. C. A. Thompson appointed Acting Collector. Except 1806-07 this was the worst season since the district was ceded.
1830-31	4,61,825	14,24,484	6,53,288	25,41,733	1,55,755	26,00,418	
1831-32	4,61,825	12,84,566	6,27,305	23,74,087	54,875	22,58,438	1831-32. Mr. J. C. Whish appointed Collector.
1832-33	4,61,825	9,41,157	6,13,047	20,16,463	84,924	16,54,724	1832-33. The famine year.
1833-34	4,61,825	10,63,863	6,04,330	21,30,382	1,11,380	19,88,776	
1834-35	4,61,825	11,23,451	5,33,555	21,18,996	1,20,716	21,45,932	1834-35. Mr. T. V. Stonehouse appointed Collector.
1835-36	4,61,825	14,60,770	5,43,082	24,65,710	34,358	24,13,358	
1836-37	4,61,825	10,79,694	5,82,236	21,23,890	28,014	18,80,495	1836-37. A famine year.
1837-38	4,61,825	14,87,425	5,24,785	24,74,142	1,33,027	23,82,695	
1838-39	4,61,825	14,61,831	5,85,760	25,09,588	1,87,173	24,61,043	
1839-40	4,53,294	15,23,036	6,27,347	26,03,758	1,84,211	26,18,474	1839-40. Jaghire of Udayagiri resumed.

1840-41	4,50,799	14,71,241	6,06,236	25,28,275	1,67,634	24,67,096	1840-41. Season unfavorable. Chundi Zemindary, under attachment from 1827, restored to Zemindar.
1841-42	4,17,815	16,40,342	6,99,751	27,57,908	1,69,253	26,57,269	1841-42. Sayidapuram Zemindary resumed.
1842-43	4,17,815	14,06,188	6,86,702	25,10,758	1,81,398	24,19,626	
1843-44	4,17,815	15,22,882	7,27,720	26,68,421	1,91,807	25,40,753	1843-44. Land customs abolished. Monopoly price of salt raised to Rupees 180 per garce.
1844-45	4,17,815	14,17,268	5,68,967	24,04,496	2,14,923	24,13,690	1844-45. Mr. J. F. Bishop appointed Collector.
1845-46	4,17,815	13,63,958	7,53,736	25,35,569	1,69,634	25,84,331	Monopoly price of salt reduced to Rupees 120 per garce.
1846-47	4,17,815	15,53,047	6,53,764	26,24,632	1,28,542	26,58,182	
1847-48	4,17,815	16,35,550	7,17,631	27,70,996	1,16,076	28,33,383	1847-48. Mr. G. A. Smith appointed Collector. Boundary adjusted between Nellore and Guntur.
1848-49	4,17,815	15,19,416	5,89,318	25,26,552	53,058	24,65,548	1848-49. Sayidapuram villages put under rents. Coasting trade freed from duties.
1849-50	4,17,815	14,98,443	6,04,457	25,21,117	1,02,969	25,53,917	1849-50. Mr. D. White appointed Collector. Pamur Division of Calastry placed wholly under the Collector of Nellore.
1850-51	4,17,815	14,84,881	5,24,500	24,30,939	52,469	23,95,548	1850-51. Tax on carts and hired bullocks in the town of Nellore.
1851-52	4,17,815	15,76,612	6,50,547	26,48,259	66,032	25,95,373	
1852-53	4,17,815	15,18,662	5,70,943	25,11,534	89,396	24,64,812	1852-53. In October a disastrous inundation—highest flood on record.
1853-54	4,17,815	9,31,377	5,17,219	18,70,465	1,01,664	18,39,488	1853-54. Mr. F. B. Elton appointed Collector.
1854-55	4,17,815	13,01,850	5,13,427	22,36,812	84,980	21,14,345	1854-55. Tax on the right of sifting the ashes of goldsmiths' furnaces abolished.
1855-56	4,17,815	14,21,439	6,22,487	24,68,614	1,71,716	23,37,019	1855-56. The cultivation dittum abolished.
1856-57	4,17,815	14,63,654	6,13,422	25,03,575	2,70,662	25,50,194	
1857-58	4,20,463	11,58,659	6,27,052	22,15,933	2,04,204	21,70,071	1857-58. A most violent hurricane on the 1st and 2nd November.
1858-59	4,20,463	14,45,424	7,08,159	25,80,481	2,23,141	26,38,828	
1859-60	4,20,463	15,40,507	6,94,487	26,63,008	1,65,810	27,18,110	1859-60. Mr. J. W. B. Dykes appointed Collector. The price of salt raised to Rupees 135 per garce.
1860-61	4,20,463	14,56,831	10,61,906	29,39,200	1,07,996	27,55,261	1860-61. The income-tax imposed. The Dupad villages transferred from Kurnool. New taluq of Kanigiri. New Stamp Act. Monopoly price of salt raised to Rupees 165 and then to Rupees 180 per garce.
1861-62	4,35,661	15,12,703	11,87,706	31,36,070	2,92,039	32,36,684	1861-62. The Moturpha-tax abolished.

No. 10.—*The Annual Revenue with Details as to Demand and Collection and Causes of Increase and Decrease.*—(Continued.)

Years.	Current Demand.				Collections.		Remarks.
	Permanently settled.	Ordinary Rates of Assessment.	Extra Sources.	Total.	Arrears.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1862-63	4,35,661	15,91,763	13,66,185	33,93,609	1,85,697	34,20,841	
1863-64	4,35,661	17,12,456	12,20,893	33,69,010	1,54,348	32,99,582	1863-64. Sriharikotta transferred from Madras.
1864-65	4,35,661	18,56,260	13,86,596	36,78,517	2,21,271	36,64,894	
1865-66	4,26,474	18,50,685	12,14,258	34,91,417	1,34,763	33,89,764	1865-66. Income-tax abolished. Monopoly price of salt raised to Rupees 202½ per garce.
1866-67	4,24,624	20,20,185	12,73,360	37,18,169	2,59,324	35,92,061	
1867-68	4,24,624	18,55,905	12,77,874	35,58,403	3,16,890	34,71,444	1867-68. License-tax introduced. Court fees stamps.
1868-69	4,22,659	19,32,765	13,46,908	37,02,332	3,22,220	34,78,631	1868-69. Certificate-tax introduced.
1869-70	4,24,881	20,82,934	13,84,756	38,92,571	4,93,909	39,38,249	1869-70. Monopoly price of salt raised to Rupees 240 a garce. Income-tax re-introduced.
1870-71	4,25,045	21,26,769	14,92,997	40,44,811	4,31,222	39,03,720	1870-71. Income-tax at 3⅛ per cent.

No. 10.—*Statement showing the Collections within each Fusli of the Land and Extra Sources of Revenue from Fusli* 1211 (1801-02) *to Fusli* 1280 (1870-71).

Fuslies.	Permanently settled.			Not Permanently settled.																					Extra Sources.		
				Shrotriem.			Ryotwary.			Amani.			Quit-rent.			Nazzer and Russums.			Stalla Curnams' Russums.			Taharir, Perkaye, and Miscellaneous.			Total.			Sundry Small Farms and Licences.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1211 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,00,516	8	2	9,117	13	0	...	...	...	7,812	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,17,446	5	2	1,881	0	6
1212 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,91,146	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,470	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,99,616	9	6	3,098	3	3
1213 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,08,153	1	6	18,397	3	7	...	...	...	8,470	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,35,020	5	1	6,354	5	11
1214 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,86,495	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,134	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,09,679	13	10	8,674	0	4
1215 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,41,567	6	5	1,766	15	11	...	...	...	19,542	3	1	...	...	...	4,193	1	5	17,67,069	10	10	10,170	10	10
1216 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,54,655	6	2	239	6	8	...	...	...	13,130	1	4	...	...	...	1,597	10	6	7,69,622	8	8	7,899	8	2
1217 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,28,097	15	6	10,236	2	2	...	...	...	18,383	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,56,717	5	10	5,739	0	10
1218 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,37,281	5	6	8,486	15	1	...	...	...	16,174	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,61,943	0	8	12,794	0	8
1219 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,48,564	10	8	3,893	9	11	...	...	...	14,073	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,66,531	5	8	12,800	4	5
1220 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,32,569	1	6	3,292	8	5	...	...	...	19,786	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,55,648	3	4	14,846	2	1
	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,02,904	11	9	5,543	10	9	...	...	...	14,902	0	0	...	...	...	579	0	0	15,23,929	3	8	8,425	0	0
1221 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,76,192	6	10	2,053	15	4	...	...	...	15,339	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,93,585	11	10	25,664	5	7
1222 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,06,312	11	11	2,452	11	10	39	0	3	10,971	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,19,775	13	2	850	15	7
1223 ...	3,26,188	10	4	...	...	...	12,68,057	14	8	1,595	12	1	...	...	...	25,435	12	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,95,119	7	6	1,031	5	1
1224 ...	3,75,461	0	10	...	...	...	13,17,003	9	7	2,068	9	7	...	...	...	22,564	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,41,637	0	2	803	6	4
1225 ...	4,15,966	5	11	...	...	...	12,86,825	10	11	545	7	0	...	...	...	24,582	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,11,953	10	5	767	14	10
1226 ...	4,55,373	13	11	...	...	...	12,57,028	5	0	819	10	7	...	...	...	22,813	11	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,80,661	10	7	872	8	9
1227 ...	4,57,019	13	11	...	...	...	13,92,466	7	9	1,295	15	9	...	...	...	21,143	0	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,14,905	8	5	856	5	1
1228 ...	4,53,905	8	3	...	...	...	11,33,347	4	1	1,28,300	3	0	157	3	0	22,073	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,78,878	1	6	202	8	0
1229 ...	4,27,983	8	3	...	...	...	10,09,991	13	10	1,45,114	8	3	157	3	0	21,581	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,76,845	7	7	206	4	0
1230 ...	4,55,364	13	5	...	...	...	6,67,911	7	2	5,77,389	0	7	157	3	0	24,287	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,69,745	3	4	210	4	0
	3,36,726	5	10	...	...	...	12,51,516	12	4	85,663	9	4	51	1	1	21,079	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,58,310	12	3	3,146	9	4

No. 10.—*Statement showing the Collections within each Fusli of the Land and Extra Sources of Revenue from Fusli* 1211 (1801-02) *to Fusli* 1280 (1879-71).—(Continued.)

Fuslies.	Permanently settled.	Not Permanently settled.																						Extra Sources.		
		Shrotriem.			Ryotwary.			Amani.			Quit-rent.			Nazzer and Russums.			Stalla Curnams' Russums.			Taharir, Perkaye, and Miscellaneous.			Total.			Sundry Small Farms and Licences.		
	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1231 ...	4,50,880	4	3	...	...	...	4,98,883	7	3	6,77,025	14	7	...	...	...	24,610	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,00,519	12	11	193	12	0
1232 ...	4,51,373	1	9	...	...	...	86,826	4	0	12,98,736	8	7	...	...	...	20,427	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,99,990	6	9	198	12	0
1233 ...	4,61,161	8	0	...	...	...	82,249	1	2	13,38,173	12	3	...	...	...	58,501	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,78,924	11	8	263	8	0
1234 ...	4,55,128	12	9	...	...	...	83,299	5	6	16,56,526	8	4	...	...	...	26,987	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,66,813	6	0	2,355	12	0
1235 ...	4,47,513	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,57,652	14	10	...	...	...	27,565	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,85,218	4	2	99	4	0
1236 ...	4,57,956	1	6	...	...	...	...	..	...	14,60,539	8	2	...	...	...	23,900	12	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,84,440	5	1	99	4	0
1237 ...	4,50,952	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,78,839	12	7	...	...	...	31,196	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,10,036	4	1	99	4	0
1238 ...	4,55,523	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,89,199	3	0	...	...	...	19,625	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,08,824	8	6	99	4	0
1239 ...	4,52,139	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,48,512	3	5	...	...	...	18,498	13	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	11,67,011	0	6	116	1	0
1240 ...	44,497	11	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,28,340	13	3	...	...	...	21,199	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	..	13,49,540	9	3	399	10	6
	4,53,312	9	7	...	...	...	74,525	14	11	12,73,354	11	6	...	...	...	27,251	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,75,131	14	10	386	7	1
1241 ...	4,32,853	6	5	77,859	6	1	10,58,890	15	1	...	...	...	157	3	0	15,558	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,52,465	11	4	392	0	6
1242 ..	4,00,313	0	0	53,421	0	2	5,21,291	14	7	2,234	0	10	...	...	...	13,115	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,90,062	9	5	348	5	0
1243 ...	3,71,029	15	5	63,778	7	4	8,53,319	13	3	...	...	...	157	3	0	13,762	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,31,018	0	5	142	3	0
1244 ...	4,34,881	13	7	61,345	1	9	9,71,365	3	11	3,810	12	4	...	..	...	17,027	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,53,548	8	0	...	...	...
1245 ...	4,51,939	13	9	67,904	3	9	13,01,832	14	1	...	...	...	176	6	7	14,016	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,88,929	14	4	217	4	0
1246 ...	3,09,351	8	2	55,472	7	6	8,96,452	11	2	...	...	...	200	8	0	11,869	15	11	...	...	..	...	...	...	9,63,995	10	7	283	15	4
1247 ...	3,69,279	13	8	58,791	9	0	12,85,141	1	6	...	...	..	200	8	0	11,385	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,55,518	15	2	261	7	4
1248 ...	3,14,191	14	3	62,182	11	4	12,93,096	12	1	...	...	...	200	8	0	14,650	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,70,130	1	4	288	12	4
1249 ...	3,52,501	15	9	64,651	3	0	13,76,027	1	10	...	...	...	200	8	0	14,396	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,55,275	7	2	286	9	4
1250 ...	3,49,787	1	7	...	...	...	13,30,798	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,327	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,45,125	10	1	291	4	11
	3,78,613	0	8	56,540	9	9	10,88,821	10	7	604	7	8	129	4	5	14,011	0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,60,107	0	9	274	1	3

No. 10.—*Statement showing the Collections within each Fusli of the Land and Extra Sources of Revenue from Fusli* 1211 (1801-02) *to Fusli* 1280 (1870-71).—(Continued.)

Fuslies.	Permanently settled.	Not Permanently settled.																Extra Sources.		
		Shrotriem.			Ryotwary.			Amani.			Quit-rent.			Nazzer and Russums.			Stalla Curnams' Russums.			Taharir, Perkaye, and Miscellaneous.			Total.			Sundry Small Farms and Licences.		
	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1251 ..	3,39,185	15	6	...	..	...	14,35,152	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,099	14	7	...	..	...	...	...	...	14,48,252	11	8	281	5	4
1252 ...	3,20,118	8	0	...	...	...	12,17,212	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,685	1	6	...	..	...	...	...	...	12,29,897	4	11	285	4	0
1253 ...	3,01,205	6	2	...	...	...	13,07,909	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,442	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,19,352	10	7	286	13	0
1254 ...	3,21,527	11	1	...	...	...	13,08,755	0	6	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,08,755	0	6	200	15	0
1255 ...	3,15,387	15	8	...	...	...	13,17,682	0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,924	0	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,36,606	1	3	206	11	0
1256 ...	3,51,228	12	3	78,648	2	5	14,25,902	1	0	...	...	...	200	8	0	8,206	4	5	12,012	10	6	...	...	...	15,24,969	10	4	213	5	8
1257 ...	4,17,543	5	10	73,792	3	10	14,82,922	1	1	...	...	...	200	8	0	8,196	10	5	12,550	6	6	...	...	...	15,77,661	13	10	220	0	4
1258 ...	4,16,816	5	8	68,221	14	11	13,17,026	11	0	...	...	...	200	8	0	8,055	0	0	9,556	9	0	...	...	...	14,03,090	10	11	220	0	4
1259 ...	4,16,258	7	8	68,555	8	2	13,42,757	9	11	...	...	...	200	8	0	8,094	10	0	10,706	5	4	...	..	...	14,30,314	9	5	637	15	3
1260 ...	4,16,627	6	9	67,967	9	10	13,15,203	1	8	...	...	...	200	8	0	8,196	10	10	10,812	11	4	...	...	...	14,02,380	9	8	567	5	0
	3,61,589	15	10	35,718	8	8	13,47,052	5	8	...	...	...	100	4	0	9,693	1	9	5,563	13	10	...	...	...	13,98,128	1	10	311	15	5
1261 ...	4,16,573	14	8	69,246	12	11	13,74,472	2	2	...	...	..	187	3	0	8,197	10	0	10,722	0	7	...	...		14,62,795	13	6	533	12	4
1262 ...	4,15,693	5	10	63,568	5	9	13,06,248	4	9	...	...	...	157	3	0	8,206	4	5	9,550	15	5	...	...	...	13,87,731	1	4	637	0	4
1263 ...	4,11,479	1	0	55,909	3	3	7,38,674	11	0	...	...	...	157	3	0	8,178	0	6	5,266	10	0	...	...	...	8,08,185	1	9	426	1	4
1264 ...	4,13,229	4	10	59,003	8	7	9,95,534	14	7	1,202	8	0	157	3	0	9,637	8	3	7,675	14	6	29,528	3	9	11,02,739	12	8	500	10	0
1265 ...	3,94,337	6	8	55,552	0	3	10,65,584	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,814	3	0	11,49,150	3	3	310	0	0
1266 ...	4,11,994	10	8	58,400	8	9	11,65,524	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,562	2	6	12,52,487	6	1	...	...	...
1267 ...	2,84,550	10	9	57,885	4	0	9,64,993	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,477	3	8	10,52,355	15	6	...	...	...
1268 ...	3,25,370	19	7	66,371	2	10	12,78,192	13	7	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	32,774	4	8	13,77,338	5	1	...	...	...
1269 ...	4,15,593	4	3	64,697	0	0	13,34,752	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,201	2	3	14,36,650	7	4	...	...	...
1270 ...	2,96,334	0	6	58,771	14	7	12,10,878	1	0	57	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,535	15	8	13,09,757	12	3	...	...	...
	3,78,515	10	2	60,960	9	3	12,43,485	8	8	177	6	10	62	14	0	3,421	15	2	3,321	8	10	22,489	5	1	12,33,919	4	1	240	12	0

No. 10.—*Statement showing the Collections within each Fusli of the Land and Extra Sources of Revenue from Fusli* 1211 (1801-02) *to Fusli* 1280 (1870-71).—(Continued.)

Fuslies.	Permanently settled.			Not Permanently Settled.																					Extra Sources.		
				Shrotriem.			Ryotwary.			Amani.			Quit-rent.			Nazzer and Russums.			Stalla Curnams' Russums.			Taharir, Perkaye, and Miscellaneous.			Total.			Sundry Small Farms and Licences.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1271 ...	3,79,387	0	0	60,510	0	0	13,27,422	0	0	410	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,869	0	0	17,74,598	0	0	...	...	...
1272 ...	3,48,644	0	0	65,989	0	0	14,48,743	0	0	227	0	0	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,189	0	0	18,84,792	0	0	...	...	...
1273 ...	3,68,393	0	0	67,220	0	0	14,86,831	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,242	0	0	19,36,686	0	0	...	..	...
1274 ...	3,92,288	0	0	72,320	0	0	14,19,299	0	0	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,84,468	0	0	20,68,375	0	0	...	...	...
1275 ...	4,25,167	0	0	70,219	0	0	13,77,524	0	0	...	...	...	51,955	0	0	...	...	...	10,936	0	0	1,12,164	0	0	20,47,965	0	0	...	...	...
1276 ...	3,71,314	0	0	68,203	0	0	14,42,078	0	0	...	...	...	48,848	0	0	...	...	...	11,374	0	0	1,38,213	0	0	20,80,030	0	0	...	...	...
1277 ...	4,23,123	0	0	63,789	0	0	12,98,726	0	0	...	...	...	45,787	0	0	...	...	...	10,202	0	0	60,819	0	0	19,02,446	0	0	...	...	...
1278 ...	3,10,380	0	0	63,681	0	0	13,20,953	0	0	...	...	...	44,848	0	0	...	...	...	9,985	0	0	74,000	0	0	18,23,847	0	0	...	...	...
1279 ...	3,91,508	0	0	63,691	0	0	14,93,715	0	0	...	...	...	48,549	0	0	...	...	...	11,610	0	0	66,981	0	0	20,76,054	0	0	319	0	0
1280 ...	4,12,060	0	0	59,517	0	0	14,03,349	0	0	...	...	...	42,515	0	0	...	...	...	10,352	0	0	68,433	0	0	19,96,226	0	0	67	0	0
	3,82,226	0	0	65,514	0	0	14,01,864	0	0	64	0	0	28,250	0	0	...	...	...	6,446	0	0	74,738	0	0	19,59,102	0	0	39	0	0

No. 10.—*Statement showing the Collections within each Fusli of the Land and Extra Sources of Revenue from Fusli* 1211 (1801-02) *to Fusli* 1280 (1870-71).—(Continued.)

Fuslies.	Extra Sources.—(*Continued.*)																								Grand Total, exclusive of Arrears.		
	Salt.			Sayer and subsequently assessed Taxes.			Abkari.			Moturpha.			Stamps.			Sea Customs.			Total.			Sevoy Jamma and Interest.			Arrears.					
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1211 ...	4,666	1	10	65,412	12	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71,959	15	1	6,427	5	11	...	...	...	14,95,833	10	2
1212 ...	703	15	7	36,972	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,774	13	3	3,379	9	7	1,40,170	5	6	15,43,771	9	6
1213 ...	225	8	6	23,860	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,440	7	1	3,269	14	0	2,96,125	11	9	14,68,730	10	2
1214 ...	1,031	11	7	16,173	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,878	14	7	5,658	1	5	3,33,539	4	10	17,41,216	13	10
1215 ...	4,33,471	10	6	10,075	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,54,617	14	6	4,275	13	9	50,302	8	6	22,25,963	7	4
1216 ...	1,72,510	7	7	9,438	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,89,848	6	10	3,532	4	11	64,632	12	4	9,63,003	4	5
1217 ...	3,73,439	8	1	1,636	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,628	4	7	3,84,443	2	4	1,908	14	11	92,758	0	6	17,43,069	7	2
1218 ...	3,95,912	15	1	15,453	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,761	5	10	4,30,921	11	0	1,788	15	3	1,02,998	14	0	20,94,653	10	11
1219 ...	4,22,005	1	10	74,485	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,275	4	6	5,915	0	6	5,20,480	14	5	1,452	0	8	1,48,145	5	4	22,88,494	4	9
1220 ...	5,89,568	13	1	1,17,172	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,559	7	6	5,129	13	0	7,35,276	15	11	1,537	11	1	1,04,679	1	3	25,92,462	15	10
	2,39,353	0	0	37,158	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,383	1	7	2,143	7	1	2,88,464	0	2	3,326	0	0	1,33,335	0	0	18,15,719	0	0
1221 ...	6,07,095	6	9	1,31,865	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,288	15	3	2,202	5	7	7,75,116	13	3	995	1	1	95,563	10	6	25,69,697	10	5
1222 ...	6,13,816	4	9	97,903	6	9	12,432	1	7	...	...	...	8,366	14	11	8,715	12	3	7,42,085	7	10	1,128	0	2	1,80,808	9	0	21,62,989	5	10
1223 ...	6,06,142	9	3	1,10,000	10	5	8,349	0	0	...	...	...	12,629	4	5	2,709	0	0	7,40,861	13	2	...	...	...	3,21,517	4	0	23,62,169	15	8
1224 ...	4,50,954	0	0	97,919	3	11	17,727	0	5	...	...	...	12,736	13	9	8,809	0	0	5,89,149	8	5	...	...	...	2,84,038	14	6	23,06,217	9	8
1225 ...	3,90,694	8	8	1,04,005	2	6	23,391	1	0	11,016	14	4	13,528	10	2	8,885	0	0	5,52,289	3	6	...	...	...	1,98,343	0	7	22,80,209	3	10
1226 ...	3,48,612	1	2	1,07,643	7	0	24,209	15	10	16,230	14	9	13,789	8	10	12,306	0	0	5,23,664	8	4	2,167	3	6	1,76,670	4	5	22,61,867	4	4
1227 ...	4,48,731	10	5	1,10,075	8	11	22,374	9	1	17,260	5	4	15,682	15	11	9,526	0	0	6,24,507	6	9	2,106	3	3	1,18,145	15	3	24,98,539	0	4
1228 ...	5,44,049	13	8	1,17,436	10	10	18,287	7	4	15,623	7	3	15,733	13	6	11,982	0	0	7,23,315	12	7	1,846	1	7	91,579	2	5	24,57,945	7	11
1229 ...	4,96,022	13	3	1,13,107	4	6	20,232	7	2	17,849	10	3	16,900	7	3	11,366	0	0	6,75,684	14	5	2,283	0	7	1,36,460	4	3	22,82,876	14	10
1230 ...	5,70,780	2	4	1,17,644	3	9	22,989	6	9	18,868	6	7	18,522	1	0	11,142	0	9	7,59,256	9	2	3,561	10	5	2,45,628	7	0	24,87,928	4	4
	5,07,689	15	0	1,10,760	2	5	16,909	4	10	9,684	15	5	13,617	15	3	8,764	5	0	6,70,593	3	2	1,418	11	8	1,84,875	8	9	23,67,049	1	1

No. 10.—*Statement showing the Collections within each Fusli of the Land and Extra Sources of Revenue from Fusli* 1211 (1801-02) *to Fusli* 1280 (1870-71).—(Continued.)

Fuslies.	Extra Sources.—(Continued.)																								Grand Total, exclusive of Arrears.		
	Salt.			Sayer and subsequently assessed Taxes.			Abkari.			Moturpha.			Stamps.			Sea Customs.			Total.			Sevoy Jamma and Interest.			Arrears.			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1231 ...	5,96,667	1	9	93,987	2	8	21,890	14	1	19,233	11	2	19,871	9	0	13,006	6	10	7,64,850	9	6	2,369	9	3	1,54,522	0	1	24,18,620	3	10
1232 ...	1,29,577	7	5	1,11,596	15	5	20,959	10	7	19,192	4	1	16,039	4	0	12,035	4	10	7,09,599	10	4	2,647	13	10	1,31,061	14	1	25,63,611	0	9
1233 ...	4,38,716	11	6	1,18,182	11	0	20,116	12	4	19,687	13	7	17,447	5	0	11,327	2	5	6,25,681	15	10	6,755	3	1	1,54,157	11	2	25,72,523	6	7
1234 ...	3,78,213	2	3	84,215	15	10	15,465	4	8	18,118	4	1	17,913	0	0	8,951	6	9	5,25,232	13	7	8,292	8	3	43,397	15	11	27,55,467	8	7
1235 ...	4,65,125	8	1	78,417	7	1	16,736	14	10	16,311	2	8	16,869	9	0	8,827	3	0	6,02,387	1	1	6,822	6	5	5,92,842	0	10	22,41,940	15	7
1236 ...	3,58,272	6	5	84,000	8	2	16,308	10	2	17,914	13	7	17,366	1	0	13,623	15	10	5,07,585	11	2	4,676	5	8	1,54,258	2	1	24,54,658	7	5
1237 ...	4,31,509	11	4	94,689	4	7	17,810	15	1	18,813	4	10	17,668	6	0	14,741	1	8	5,95,331	15	6	6,247	3	11	53,117	4	4	24,68,568	0	1
1238 ...	4,92,271	14	10	1,05,056	9	8	20,479	14	4	19,203	3	10	18,809	9	0	11,411	1	8	6,67,331	9	4	4,051	3	3	42,108	1	10	24,35,730	15	3
1239 ...	5,34,229	8	7	1,12,454	13	9	23,829	10	5	19,596	0	8	16,234	9	0	15,103	15	11	7,21,564	11	4	2,482	9	4	79,621	2	2	23,43,197	6	7
1240 ...	4,61,003	0	6	1,10,823	0	2	23,139	5	4	21,793	10	4	13,934	0	0	12,835	13	6	6,43,928	8	4	6,696	3	6	1,55,755	7	8	24,44,663	0	8
	4,68,558	10	5	99,342	7	3	19,673	12	9	18,986	6	10	17,215	5	0	12,186	5	7	5,36,349	7	0	5,104	1	10	1,56,084	2	10	24,69,898	1	8
1241 ...	4,33,675	4	5	1,02,284	5	9	23,100	0	0	20,921	0	1	16,100	2	0	17,480	12	6	6,13,953	9	3	4,290	8	0	54,875	3	1	22,03,563	2	10
1242 ...	4,29,891	7	7	87,744	14	3	13,996	6	1	19,889	2	11	12,957	2	0	12,113	4	11	5,76,940	11	2	2,483	5	9	84,923	13	2	15,69,799	10	4
1243 ...	4,54,895	6	2	75,251	10	2	14,615	4	8	11,904	15	8	10,283	9	0	5,274	3	7	5,72,367	4	3	2,980	8	0	1,14,380	5	4	18,77,395	12	1
1244 ...	4,01,106	8	4	80,385	14	9	14,915	13	4	13,867	4	2	14,587	4	0	7,386	5	7	5,32,678	1	2	4,107	13	2	1,20,716	3	7	20,25,216	3	11
1245 ...	3,90,059	15	6	90,942	6	2	16,422	0	0	15,676	7	2	16,117	15	0	6,848	5	7	5,36,284	5	5	6,846	1	10	34,358	1	2	23,79,000	3	4
1246 ...	4,20,836	7	2	95,091	3	0	16,873	4	5	16,567	9	4	15,514	6	0	9,387	6	1	5,74,554	3	4	4,580	2	6	28,014	5	11	18,52,481	8	7
1247 ...	3,72,560	9	1	92,486	0	3	18,058	8	2	17,140	14	11	14,799	3	0	5,895	4	1	5,21,201	14	10	3,667	3	1	1,33,027	2	11	22,49,667	14	9
1248 ...	4,35,481	6	11	90,903	3	7	19,145	11	4	17,392	9	1	13,430	7	0	6,202	3	10	5,82,844	6	1	6,703	11	6	1,87,172	9	5	22,73,870	1	2
1249 ...	4,55,437	12	2	1,05,046	15	11	19,188	0	1	18,204	1	8	14,586	11	0	10,859	5	8	6,23,609	7	10	2,875	9	9	1,84,211	4	8	24,34,262	8	6
1250 ...	4,31,107	8	1	1,09,026	12	10	18,638	9	10	19,836	1	0	15,423	9	0	7,169	7	4	6,01,493	4	11	3,055	8	1	1,67,634	8	10	22,99,461	8	9
	4,22,505	3	9	92,916	5	6	17,495	5	9	17,140	0	2	14,380	1	5	8,861	10	8	5,73,592	11	7	4,159	1	9	1,10,631	5	9	21,16,471	13	10

No. 10.—*Statement showing the Collections within each Fusli of the Land and Extra Sources of Revenue from Fusli* 1211 (1801-02) *to Fusli* 1280 (1870-71).—(Continued.)

Fuslies.	Extra Sources.—(*Continued.*)																								Grand Total, exclusive of Arrears.		
	Salt.			Sayer and subsequently assessed Taxes.			Abkari.			Moturpha.			Stamps.			Sea Customs.			Total.			Sevoy Jamma and Interest.			Arrears.			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1251 ...	5,31,059	11	11	1,02,761	1	10	20,458	14	8	19,175	5	3	13,985	1	0	9,009	7	7	6,96,730	15	3	3,846	0	5	1,69,253	2	3	24,88,015	11	2
1252 ..	5,10,909	4	8	1,06,825	2	2	21,015	5	3	19,026	9	11	13,976	6	0	9,921	9	3	6,81,959	9	3	6,252	13	0	1,81,397	12	0	22,38,228	3	2
1253 ...	5,70,615	0	11	83,015	14	8	22,963	11	2	19,383	4	11	14,474	6	0	13,549	8	1	7,24,288	10	9	4,099	13	2	1,91,807	1	2	23,48,946	8	8
1254 ...	4,98,067	0	7	...	...	...	26,133	2	0	20,351	14	0	8,833	2	0	12,598	14	2	5,66,184	15	9	2,298	13	8	...	...	...	21,95,766	9	0
1255 ...	6,80,273	8	0	...	...	...	27,963	9	9	21,125	8	6	8,093	0	0	12,741	3	5	7,50,403	8	8	12,299	7	1	1,69,633	10	9	24,14,697	0	8
1256 ...	5,79,210	14	8	...	...	...	30,501	10	0	20,988	8	2	11,236	4	0	8,949	15	7	6,51,100	10	1	2,340	12	0	...	...	...	25,29,639	12	8
1257 ...	6,46,621	14	7	...	...	...	29,354	12	9	17,374	0	11	8,809	12	0	12,855	11	10	7,15,236	4	5	6,865	6	4	1,16,076	6	0	27,17,306	14	5
1258 ...	5,24,224	3	6	...	...	...	29,556	6	6	17,083	5	10	12,450	0	0	2,055	0	9	5,85,589	0	11	6,993	12	10	53,057	14	7	24,12,489	14	4
1259 ...	5,39,349	6	0	...	...	...	31,223	2	10	16,883	15	10	12,269	8	0	556	3	3	6,00,920	3	2	3,454	9	7	1,02,968	15	6	24,50,947	14	5
1260 ...	4,60,732	12	0	...	...	...	28,266	6	4	17,129	13	3	13,785	4	0	10	2	5	5,20,491	11	4	3,579	1	4	52,469	1	11	23,43,078	13	1
	5,54,106	6	1	29,260	3	5	26,743	11	10	18,852	3	10	11,791	4	3	8,224	12	5	6,49,290	8	11	5,203	0	11	10,36,664	0	2	24,14,211	11	8
1261 ...	5,84,850	8	3	...	...	...	28,561	3	7	16,431	2	10	16,124	4	0	184	9	2	6,46,685	8	2	3,285	14	11	66,031	8	1	25,29,341	3	3
1262 ...	5,05,366	4	5	...	...	...	28,804	0	9	17,334	15	3	16,670	4	0	172	4	0	5,68,984	12	9	3,006	13	0	89,395	15	5	23,75,416	0	11
1263 ...	4,48,800	4	3	..	...	...	30,317	6	11	16,819	14	1	18,287	12	0	24	1	3	5,14,675	7	10	3,483	6	4	1,01,664	2	4	17,37,823	10	11
1264 ...	4,48,171	2	2	...	...	...	27,591	4	3	14,132	9	5	19,446	4	0	112	13	9	5,09,954	11	7	3,441	1	9	84,980	7	6	20,29,364	14	10
1265 ...	5,51,956	14	6	...	...	...	32,877	13	7	12,801	5	6	19,919	8	0	...	...	...	6,17,865	9	7	3,950	0	0	...	...	...	21,65,303	3	7
1266 ...	5,39,343	11	9	...	...	...	32,929	1	5	14,055	13	1	21,803	12	0	16	11	8	6,08,149	2	9	6,900	5	11	2,70,661	9	6	22,79,531	9	5
1267 ...	5,52,325	15	8	...	...	...	32,841	11	8	15,033	10	4	21,983	4	0	16	5	11	6,22,200	15	7	6,759	7	2	2,04,204	2	0	19,65,867	1	0
1268 ...	6,32,719	7	7	...	...	...	35,035	7	0	15,017	13	3	22,502	0	0	680	3	11	7,05,954	15	9	5,023	1	1	2,25,141	8	5	24,13,687	0	6
1269 ...	6,16,187	1	1	...	...	..	35,458	14	2	15,478	10	6	25,457	7	7	234	8	3	6,92,816	9	7	7,239	7	6	1,65,809	13	9	25,52,299	12	8
1270 ...	8,62,043	1	6	...	...	...	31,009	2	2	14,756	6	1	41,710	11	8	110	4	5	9,49,629	9	10	5,894	8	11	1,07,996	3	10	25,61,615	15	6
	5,74,176	7	1	...	...	...	31,542	9	9	15,186	3	8	22,390	8	4	155	3	0	6,43,691	11	11	4,898	6	8	1,31,885	7	8	22,61,025	0	11

No. 10.—*Statement showing the Collections within each Fusli of the Land and Extra Sources of Revenue from Fusli* 1211 (1801-02) *to Fusli* 1280 (1870-71).—(Continued.)

Fuslies.	Extra Sources.—(*Continued.*)																								Grand Total, exclusive of Arrears.		
	Salt.			Sayer and subsequently assessed Taxes.			Abkari.			Moturpha.			Stamps.			Sea Customs.			Total.			Sevoy Jamma and Interest.			Arrears.					
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Interest. Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1271 ...	9,32,716	0	0	1,070	0	0	49,252	0	0	5,773	0	0	84,262	0	0	466	0	0	11,66,637	0	0	3,411	0	0	2,92,040	0	0	29,44,646	0	0
				Income Tax.																										
				93,098	0	0																								
1272 ...	11,89,185	0	0	65,740	0	0	52,085	0	0	2	0	0	44,558	0	0	779	0	0	13,52,349	0	0	1,100	0	0	1,83,695	0	0	32,38,241	0	0
1273 ...	10,59,307	0	0	42,571	0	0	51,002	0	0	...	...	...	55,384	0	0	284	0	0	12,08,548	0	0	647	0	0	1,54,349	0	0	31,45,881	0	0
1274 ...	12,25,862	0	0	41,247	0	0	49,896	0	0	...	...	...	58,162	0	0	79	0	0	13,75,246	0	0	516	0	0	2,21,271	0	0	34,44,137	0	0
1275 ...	10,82,582	0	0	9,963	0	0	49,345	0	0	...	...	...	65,093	0	0	52	0	0	12,07,035	0	0	214	0	0	1,34,763	0	0	32,55,214	0	0
				License Tax.																										
1276 ...	10,92,917	0	0	21,836	0	0	64,105	0	0	...	...	...	73,756	0	0	131	0	0	12,52,745	0	0	374	0	0	2,59,324	0	0	33,33,149	0	0
				Certificate Tax																										
1277 ...	10,78,855	0	0	16,643	0	0	59,062	0	0	...	...	...	97,314	0	0	233	0	0	12,52,107	0	0	719	0	0	3,16,891	0	0	31,55,272	0	0
				Income Tax.																										
1278 ...	11,02,223	0	0	39,236	0	0	65,765	0	0	...	...	...	1,24,873	0	0	468	0	0	13,32,565	0	0	1,122	0	0	3,22,220	0	0	31,57,534	0	0
1279 ...	11,00,386	0	0	70,024	0	0	82,238	0	0	...	...	...	1,05,612	0	0	25	0	0	13,68,604	0	0	1,831	0	0	4,93,908	0	0	34,46,489	0	0
1280 ...	11,80,183	0	0	1,07,682	0	0	86,001	0	0	...	...	...	1,02,402	0	0	4	0	0	14,76,339	0	0	1,303	0	0	4,31,222	0	0	34,73,868	0	0
	11,05,421	0	0	50,111	0	0	60,875	0	0	577	0	0	81,142	0	0	252	0	0	12,99,217	0	0	1,124	0	0	2,80,968	0	0	32,59,443	0	0

No. 11.—*Statement showing the Prices of Grain and other Chief Articles of Produce for a series of years.*

1		Per Garce.					
		2			3		
Years.		Rice, 1st Sort.			Rice, 2nd Sort.		
		Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.
Fuslies.	A.D.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1211.. ..	1801-02	..	417	417	319	363	341
1212.. ..	1802-03	..	375	375	275	313	294
1213.. ..	1803-04	..	350	350	285	336	310½
1214.. ..	1804-05	..	363	363	284	341	312½
1215.. ..	1805-06	..	394	394	280	361	320½
1216.. ..	1806-07	..	451	451	321	333	327
1217.. ..	1807-08	..	494	494	330	429	379½
1218.. ..	1808-09	..	375	375	246	298	272
1219.. ..	1809-10	..	358	358	247	298	272½
1220.. ..	1810-11	..	378	378	233	325	279
	Total ..	..	3,955	..	2,820	3,397	..
	Average ..	..	395	395	282	339½	310½
1221.. ..	1811-12	375	389	382	251	314	282
1222.. ..	1812-13	504	455	479	395	391	393
1223.. ..	1813-14	471	458	464	385	410	397
1224.. ..	1814-15	419	413	416	324	331	327
1225.. ..	1815-16	400	378	389	267	290	278
1226.. ..	1816-17	..	361	361	202	319	260
1227.. ..	1817-18	356	400	378	236	310	273
1228.. ..	1818-19	341	400	370	225	315	270
1229.. ..	1819-20	323	375	349	233	296	264
1230.. ..	1820-21	350	395	372	225	285	255
	Total ..	3,539	4,024	..	2,743	3,261	..
	Average ..	354	402	378	274	326	300
1231.. ..	1821-22	..	400	400	..	298	298
1232.. ..	1822-23	..	480	480	..	376	376
1233.. ..	1823-24	450	515	482	393	338	365
1234.. ..	1824-25	583	588	585	437	396	416
1235.. ..	1825-26	407	503	455	284	330	307
1236.. ..	1826-27	324	300	312	231	256	243
1237.. ..	1827-28	316	400	358	196	250	223
1238.. ..	1828-29	383	353	368	195	239	217
1239.. ..	1829-30	404	385	394	207	222	214
1240.. ..	1830-31	400	382	391	220	253	236
	Total ..	3,267	4,306	..	2,163	2,958	..
	Average ..	408	430	419	270	296	283
1241.. ..	1831-32	377	338	357	213	217	215
1242.. ..	1832-33	381	426	403	..	322	322
1243.. ..	1833-34	595	475	535	408	368	388
1244.. ..	1834-35	495	330	412	290	255	272
1245.. ..	1835-36	438	228	333	217	177	198
1246.. ..	1836-37	407	383	395	239	273	251
1247.. ..	1837-38	402	396	399	227	260	243
1248.. ..	1838-39	400	396	398	233	263	248
1249.. ..	1839-40	..	..	..	..	..	..
1250.. ..	1840-41	367	400	383	206	222	214
	Total ..	3,862	3,372	..	2,024	2,357	..
	Average ..	429	375	402	253	262	257

No. 11.—*Statement showing the Prices of Grain and other*

Years.		Per					
		4			5		
		Paddy, 1st Sort.			Paddy, 2nd Sort.		
Kaslies.	A.D.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1211.. ..	1801-02	..	..	..	133	151	142
1212.. ..	1802-03	..	146	146	111	131	121
1213.. ..	1803-04	..	143	143	116	111	113½
1214.. ..	1804-05	..	..	..	116	157	136½
1215.. ..	1805-06	..	161	161	116	131	123½
1216.. ..	1806-07	..	..	..	157	187	172
1217.. ..	1807-08	..	..	..	152	173	162½
1218.. ..	1808-09	..	120	120	105	112	108½
1219.. ..	1809-10	..	..	..	102	123	112
1220.. ..	1810-11	..	..	..	96	127	111½
	Total ..	..	570	..	1,204	1,403	..
	Average ..	..	142	142	120	140	130
1221.. ..	1811-12	..	..	..	106	134	120
1222.. ..	1812-13	..	..	..	153	163	158
1223.. ..	1813-14	206	..	206	174	168	171
1224.. ..	1814-15	..	146	146	141	123	132
1225.. ..	1815-16	..	123	123	117	117	117
1226.. ..	1816-17	..	133	133	88	124	106
1227.. ..	1817-18	..	134	134	100	125	112
1228.. ..	1818-19	..	132	132	188	124	150
1229.. ..	1819-20	..	129	129	103	122	112
1230.. ..	1820-21	94	125	109	92	116	104
	Total ..	300	922	..	1,262	1,316	..
	Average ..	150	132	141	126	131	128
1231.. ..	1821-22	..	131	131	..	120	120
1232.. ..	1822-23	..	144	144	..	129	129
1233.. ..	1823-24	..	160	160	170	146	158
1234.. ..	1824-25	..	217	217	199	193	196
1235.. ..	1825-26	113	155	134	123	156	139
1236.. ..	1826-27	111	116	113	97	119	108
1237.. ..	1827-28	87	111	99	83	89	86
1238.. ..	1828-29	97	111	94	77	76	62
1239.. ..	1829-30	59	107	83	84	85	84
1240.. ..	1830-31	97	100	98	90	94	92
	Total ..	564	1,352	..	923	1,207	..
	Average ..	94	135	114	115	121	118
1241.. ..	1831-32	96	98	97	86	74	80
1242.. ..	1832-33	151	169	160	140	144	142
1243.. ..	1833-34	185	205	195	163	161	162
1244.. ..	1834-35	132	144	138	124	110	117
1245.. ..	1835-36	92	99	95	87	79	83
1246.. ..	1836-37	103	121	112	99	109	104
1247.. ..	1837-38	101	118	109	95	105	100
1248.. ..	1838-39	108	124	116	101	103	102
1249.. ..	1839-40	..	..	..	..	..	..
1250.. ..	1840-41	97	102	99	86	94	90
	Total ..	1,065	1,180	..	981	979	..
	Average ..	118	131	124	109	109	109

Chief Articles of Produce for a series of years.—(Continued.)

GARCE.

6			7			8		
Black Paddy.			Cholum or Jonna.			Raggi.		
Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
..	133	133	..	189	189	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	126	126	..	..	..
..	120	120	..	137	137	..	111	111
..	133	133	..	141	141	..	116	116
..	137	137	..	133	133	..	..	..
..	163	163	..	195	195	..	..	..
..	137	137	..	133	133	..	..	..
..	111	111	..	103	103	..	..	..
..	107	107	..	103	103	..	..	..
..	111	111	..	115	115	..	..	..
..	1,152	..	..	1,375	..	..	227	..
..	128	128	..	137½	137½	..	113½	113½
..	107	107	..	133	133	..	..	..
..	145	145	..	188	188	..	..	..
..	145	145	..	201	201	..	171	171
..	115	115	..	180	180	..	..	..
..	107	107	..	124	124	..	..	..
..	98	98	..	102	102	..	86	86
..	107	107	..	132	132	..	109	109
..	113	113	..	169	169	..	140	140
..	107	107	..	148	148	..	117	117
..	107	107	..	142	142	..	109	109
..	1,151	..	..	1,519	..	..	732	..
..	115	115	..	152	152	..	122	122
..	111	111	..	156	156	..	111	111
..	129	129	..	153	153	..	116	116
..	143	143	..	183	183	..	115	115
..	182	182	..	236	236	..	180	180
..	130	130	..	177	177	..	143	143
..	108	108	..	121	121	..	100	100
..	94	94	..	100	100	..	82	82
..	90	90	..	108	108	..	83	82
..	92	92	..	121	121	..	99	99
..	99	99	..	112	112	..	92	92
..	1,178	..	..	1,467	..	..	1,121	..
..	118	118	..	147	147	..	112	112
80	86	83	109	102	105	99	84	91
126	163	144	234	121	177	160	166	163
159	129	144	233	256	244	203	202	202
109	111	110	132	149	140	124	109	116
80	78	79	90	102	96	87	80	83
88	94	91	105	104	104	101	83	93
84	93	88	101	95	98	99	82	90
87	96	91	119	124	121	109	96	102
81	90	85	113	109	111	100	88	94
76	86	81	99	94	96	97	77	87
970	1,026	..	1,335	1,256	..	1,179	1,067	..
97	103	100	134	126	130	118	107	112

No. 11.—*Statement showing the Prices of Grain and other*

Years.		Per Garce.					
		9			10		
		Cumboo or Sazza.			Aruga.		
Fushes.	A.D.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1211.. ..	1801-02	..	253	253	..	97	97
1212.. ..	1802-03	..	..	..	..	69	69
1213.. ..	1803-04	..	..	..	..	75	75
1214.. ..	1804-05	..	..	..	..	79	79
1215.. ..	1805-06	..	..	..	..	75	75
1216.. ..	1806-07	..	..	..	..	121	121
1217.. ..	1807-08	..	94	94	..	93	93
1218.. ..	1808-09	..	..	..	..	72	72
1219.. ..	1809-10	..	..	..	..	..	..
1220.. ..	1810-11	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	347	..	..	681	..
	Average ..	..	173	173	..	85	85
1221.. ..	1811-12	..	..	..	..	..	..
1222.. ..	1812-13	..	..	..	..	116	116
1223.. ..	1813-14	..	154	154	..	128	128
1224.. ..	1814-15	..	..	..	..	129	129
1225.. ..	1815-16	..	..	..	..	60	60
1226.. ..	1816-17	..	86	86	..	60	60
1227.. ..	1817-18	..	137	137	..	73	73
1228.. ..	1818-19	..	142	142	..	98	98
1229.. ..	1819-20	..	121	121	..	87	87
1230.. ..	1820-21	..	111	111	..	75	75
	Total ..	..	751	..	..	826	..
	Average ..	..	125	125	..	92	92
1231.. ..	1821-22	..	109	109	..	86	86
1232.. ..	1822-23	..	129	129	..	91	91
1233.. ..	1823-24	..	..	..	..	105	105
1234.. ..	1824-25	..	182	182	..	122	122
1235.. ..	1825-26	..	143	143	..	100	100
1236.. ..	1826-27	..	88	88	..	74	74
1237.. ..	1827-28	..	83	83	..	60	60
1238.. ..	1828-29	..	90	90	..	65	65
1239.. ..	1829-30	..	100	100	..	72	72
1240.. ..	1830-31	..	95	95	..	67	67
	Total ..	..	1,019	..	..	842	..
	Average ..	..	113	113	..	84	84
1241.. ..	1831-32	..	83	83	..	58	58
1242.. ..	1832-33	..	173	173	..	110	110
1243.. ..	1833-34	..	211	211	..	109	109
1244.. ..	1834-35	118	117	117	..	83	83
1245.. ..	1835-36	..	81	81	41	60	50
1246.. ..	1836-37	..	88	88	48	64	56
1247.. ..	1837-38	..	81	81	46	64	55
1248.. ..	1838-39	112	96	104	47	77	62
1249.. ..	1839-40	133	87	110	..	65	65
1250.. ..	1840-41	96	71	83	..	57	57
	Total ..	459	1,088	..	182	743	..
	Average ..	114	109	112	45	74	58

Chief Articles of Produce for a series of years.—(Continued.)

—(*Continued.*)

11			12			13		
Varuga.			Korra.			Green Gram or Pesala.		
Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
..	119	119	..	..	..	..	193	193
..	90	90	..	..	..	..	129	129
..	103	103	..	..	..	..	161	161
..	107	107	..	..	..	..	264	264
..	105	105	..	..	..	..	227	227
..	154	154	..	..	..	..	213	213
..	114	114	..	88	88	..	210	210
..	81	81	..	88	88	..	144	144
..	79	79	..	..	..	..	113	113
..	86	86	..	..	..	..	150	150
..	1,038	..	..	176	..	..	1,804	..
..	104	104	..	88	88	..	180	180
..	103	103	..	..	..	..	160	160
..	147	147	..	..	..	..	196	196
..	152	152	..	137	137	..	231	231
..	156	156	..	..	..	..	176	176
..	109	109	..	..	..	..	137	137
..	85	85	..	81	81	..	126	126
..	103	103	..	109	109	..	197	197
..	137	137	..	140	140	..	184	184
..	116	116	..	117	117	..	193	193
..	107	107	..	109	109	..	169	169
..	1,215	..	..	693	..	..	1,769	..
..	120½	120½	..	115½	115½	..	177	177
..	120	120	..	101	101	..	189	189
..	125	125	..	111	111	..	177	177
..	151	151	..	..	..	..	251	251
..	184	184	..	172	172	..	322	322
..	148	148	..	134	134	..	206	206
..	104	104	..	89	89	..	126	126
..	83	83	..	80	80	..	104	104
..	93	93	..	81	81	..	120	120
..	100	100	..	91	91	..	121	121
..	91	91	..	90	90	..	130	130
..	1,199	..	..	949	..	..	1,746	..
..	112	112	..	105	105	..	175	175
..	81	81	..	77	77	166	106	136
..	168	168	..	163	163	319	226	272
..	183	183	..	240	240	458	392	425
..	120	120	..	..	..	270	263	266
..	84	84	..	..	..	247	186	216
..	83	83	..	..	..	190	143	166
..	80	80	..	..	..	198	155	176
..	96	96	..	..	..	220	163	191
..	80	80	..	..	..	274	209	241
..	73	73	..	..	..	231	186	208
..	1,048	..	..	480	..	2,573	2,029	..
..	105	105	..	160	160	257	203	230

No. 11.—*Statement showing the Prices of Grain and other*

Years.			Per Garce.					
			14			15		
			Red Gram or Kandula.			Menumulu or Oolundoo.		
Fuslies.		A.D.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1211	..	1801-02	..	161	161	..	100	100
1212	..	1802-03	..	103	103	..	154	154
1213	..	1803-04	..	111	111	..	167	167
1214	..	1804-05	..	176	176	..	244	244
1215	..	1805-06	..	150	150	..	239	239
1216	..	1806-07	..	149	149	..	225	225
1217	..	1807-08	..	156	156	..	244	244
1218	..	1808-09	..	120	120	..	210	210
1219	..	1809-10	..	101	101	..	210	210
1220	..	1810-11	..	103	103	..	310	310
		Total ..	..	1,330	..	..	2,003	..
		Average ..	..	133	133	..	200	200
1221	..	1811-12	..	121	121	..	213	213
1222	..	1812-13	..	142	142	..	260	260
1223	..	1813-14	..	164	164	..	158	158
1224	..	1814-15	..	143	143	..	239	239
1225	..	1815-16	..	99	99	..	143	143
1226	..	1816-17	..	86	86	..	192	192
1227	..	1817-18	..	150	150	..	215	215
1228	..	1818-19	..	160	160	..	252	252
1229	..	1819-20	..	141	141	..	235	235
1230	..	1820-21	..	105	105	..	277	277
		Total ..	..	1,311	..	..	2,214	..
		Average ..	..	131	131	..	221	221
1231	..	1821-22	..	120	120	..	104	104
1232	..	1822-23	..	143	143	..	280	280
1233	..	1823-24	..	227	227	..	264	264
1234	..	1824-25	..	169	169	..	303	303
1235	..	1825-26	..	90	90	..	227	227
1236	..	1826-27	..	75	75	..	197	197
1237	..	1827-28	..	94	94	..	168	168
1238	..	1828-29	..	93	93	..	166	166
1239	..	1829-30	..	72	72	..	172	172
1240	..	1830-31	..	72	72	..	154	154
		Total ..	..	1,155	..	..	2,035	..
		Average ..	..	115	115	..	203	203
1241	..	1831-32	111	62	86	178	125	151
1242	..	1832-33	227	134	180	281	120	200
1243	..	1833-34	378	236	307	495	342	418
1244	..	1834-35	300	161	230	431	297	364
1245	..	1835-36	189	123	56	310	231	270
1246	..	1836-37	134	84	109	207	143	175
1247	..	1837-38	155	96	145	203	140	171
1248	..	1838-39	174	116	145	235	167	201
1249	..	1839-40	208	137	172	259	194	226
1250	..	1840-41	161	107	134	301	211	256
		Total ..	2,037	1,256	..	2,900	1,970	..
		Average ..	204	126	165	290	197	243

Chief Articles of Produce for a series of years.—(Continued).

—(*Continued.*)

16			17			18		
Lamp Oil Seeds.			Horse Gram.			Linseed Oil Seeds or Nurvulu.		
Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
..	153	153	..	151	151	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	86	86	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	107	107	..	..	..
..	182	182	..	164	164	..	..	..
..	159	159	..	144	144	..	..	..
..	191	191	..	174	174	..	..	..
..	206	206	..	133	133	..	..	..
..	135	135	..	176	176	..	..	..
..	111	111	..	119	119	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	82	82	..	..	..
..	1,137	..	..	1,336	..	..	..	..
..	162	162	..	134	134	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	121	121	..	200	200
..	..	..	..	185	185	..	86	86
..	146	146	..	175	175	..	257	257
..	..	..	..	141	141	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	97	97	..	189	189
..	129	129	..	94	94	..	238	238
..	220	220	..	139	139	..	334	334
..	163	163	..	157	157	..	343	343
..	169	169	..	175	175	..	323	323
..	184	184	..	137	137	..	373	373
..	1,011	..	..	1,421	..	..	2,343	..
..	168	168	..	142	142	..	260	260
..	207	207	..	146	146	..	253	253
..	196	196	..	141	141	..	236	236
..	157	157	..	161	161	..	236	236
..	213	213	..	209	209	..	309	309
..	220	220	..	163	163	..	251	251
..	139	139	..	91	91	..	228	228
..	109	109	..	88	88	..	178	178
..	119	119	..	109	109	..	219	219
..	129	129	..	97	97	..	247	247
..	123	123	..	77	77	..	211	211
..	1,612	..	..	1,282	..	..	2,368	..
..	161	161	..	128	128	..	267	267
141	108	124	116	67	91	211	164	187
209	169	189	250	181	165	356	293	324
240	225	232	345	287	316	394	404	399
204	169	186	210	177	293	302	329	315
138	108	123	135	106	120	203	209	206
140	100	120	118	92	105	249	203	226
185	137	161	142	101	121	274	231	252
227	165	196	150	112	131	307	246	276
200	133	166	161	127	144	217	..	217
167	107	137	160	120	140	227	182	204
1,851	1,421	..	1,787	1,370	..	2,740	2,261	..
185	142	163	179	137	158	274	251	262

No. 11.—*Statement showing the Prices of Grain and*

Years.		Per Burva.					
		19			20		
		Salt.			Cleaned Cotton.		
Fuslies.	A D.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1211.. ..	1801-02	..	..	..	55	..	55
1212.. ..	1802-03	..	..	..	..	..	..
1213.. ..	1803-04	..	..	..	..	..	..
1214.. ..	1804-05	..	..	..	..	..	..
1215.. ..	1805-06	..	..	..	..	..	..
1216.. ..	1806-07	..	..	..	..	..	..
1217.. ..	1807-08	100	..	100	..	..	..
1218.. ..	1808-09	107	..	107	..	..	..
1219.. ..	1809-10	..	..	..	71	..	71
1220.. ..	1810-11	..	..	..	66	..	66
	Total ..	207	..	..	192	..	..
	Average ..	103	..	103	64	..	64
1221.. ..	1811-12	..	..	..	70	..	70
1222.. ..	1812-13	..	..	..	75	..	75
1223.. ..	1813-14	..	200	200	73	..	73
1224.. ..	1814-15	..	200	200	79	..	79
1225.. ..	1815-16	..	125	125	78	..	78
1226.. ..	1816-17	..	138	138	..	..	..
1227.. ..	1817-18	..	160	160	96	26	61
1228.. ..	1818-19	..	169	169	108	..	108
1229.. ..	1819-20	..	150	150	137	..	137
1230.. ..	1820-21	..	100	100	40	..	40
	Total ..	..	1,242	..	756	26	..
	Average ..	..	155	155	84	26	55
1231.. ..	1821-22	..	113	113	..	..	..
1232.. ..	1822-23	..	121	121	..	..	..
1233.. ..	1823-24	..	112	112	81	..	81
1234.. ..	1824-25	..	101	101	79	..	79
1235.. ..	1825-26	..	92	92	63	..	63
1236.. ..	1826-27	..	109	109	56	..	56
1237.. ..	1827-28	..	121	121	57	..	57
1238.. ..	1828-29	..	157	157	54	..	54
1239.. ..	1829-30	..	153	153	46	..	46
1240.. ..	1830-31	..	124	124	44	..	44
	Total ..	..	1,208	..	480	..	..
	Average ..	..	120	120	60	..	60
1241.. ..	1831-32	..	119	119	40	..	40
1242.. ..	1832-33	..	120	120	72	..	72
1243.. ..	1833-34	..	125	125	74	..	74
1244.. ..	1834-35	..	128	128	79	..	79
1245.. ..	1835-36	137	129	133	78	..	78
1246.. ..	1836-37	137	233	185	72	..	72
1247.. ..	1837-38	150	125	137	69	..	69
1248.. ..	1838-39	150	125	137	66	..	66
1249.. ..	1839-40	..	..	..	..	..	..
1250.. ..	1840-41	150	125	137	50	..	50
	Total ..	724	1,229	..	600	..	..
	Average ..	144	136	140	66	..	66

Chief Articles of Produce for a series of years.—(Continued.)

Years.		Per Burva.					
		21			22		
		Indigo.			Tobacco.		
		Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.
Fuslies.	A.D.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1211.. ..	1801-02	..	..	..	..	69	69
1212.. ..	1802-03	..	..	..	..	45	45
1213.. ..	1803-04	..	..	..	..	45	45
1214.. ..	1804-05	..	..	..	..	49	49
1215.. ..	1805-06	..	..	..	..	29	29
1216.. ..	1806-07	..	..	..	..	38	38
1217.. ..	1807-08	..	..	..	..	63	63
1218.. ..	1808-09	..	..	..	..	26	26
1219.. ..	1809-10	687	..	687	..	34	34
1220.. ..	1810-11	638	..	638	..	42	42
	Total ..	1,325	..	..	..	440	..
	Average ..	662	..	662	..	44	44
1221.. ..	1811-12	615	..	615	..	..	..
1222.. ..	1812-13	834	..	834	..	..	..
1223.. ..	1813-14	1,231	..	1,231	..	35	35
1224.. ..	1814-15	1,074	..	1,074	..	46	46
1225.. ..	1815-16	800	..	800	..	47	47
1226.. ..	1816-17	..	..	..	..	74	74
1227.. ..	1817-18	754	..	754	..	64	64
1228.. ..	1818-19	727	..	727	..	64	64
1229.. ..	1819-20	615	..	615	..	69	69
1230.. ..	1820-21	..	..	..	..	76	76
	Total ..	6,650	..	..	..	495	..
	Average ..	831	..	831	..	62	62
1231.. ..	1821-22	..	..	..	..	54	54
1232.. ..	1822-23	..	..	..	..	51	51
1233.. ..	1823-24	1,477	..	1,477	..	..	..
1234.. ..	1824-25	739	..	739	..	62	62
1235.. ..	1825-26	..	..	..	..	..	..
1236.. ..	1826-27	..	..	..	..	..	..
1237.. ..	1827-28	..	..	..	..	..	..
1238.. ..	1828-29	..	..	..	..	..	..
1239.. ..	1829-30	..	..	..	..	..	..
1240.. ..	1830-31	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	2,216	..	..	..	167	..
	Average ..	1,108	..	1,108	..	56	56
1241.. ..	1831-32	..	..	..	..	30	30
1242.. ..	1832-33	..	..	..	..	50	50
1243.. ..	1833-34	..	..	..	..	81	81
1244.. ..	1834-35	..	..	..	..	58	58
1245.. ..	1835-36	..	..	..	36	54	45
1246.. ..	1836-37	..	..	..	33	51	42
1247.. ..	1837-38	..	..	..	35	60	47½
1248.. ..	1838-39	..	..	..	38	60	49
1249.. ..	1839-40	..	..	..	33	..	33
1250.. ..	1840-41	..	..	..	40	54	47
	Total ..	..	..	..	215	498	..
	Average ..	..	..	..	36	55	46

No. 11.—*Statement showing the Prices of Grain and other*

Years.			Per 23 Rice, 1st Sort.			Per 24 Rice, 2nd Sort.		
			Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.
Fuslies.		A.D.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1251	..	1841-42	338	367	352	185	188	186
1252	..	1842-43	342	296	319	175	158	166
1253	..	1843-44	296	300	298	163	178	170
1254	..	1844-45	300	302	301	161	171	166
1255	..	1845-46	346	383	364	223	249	236
1256	..	1846-47	..	400	400	..	250	250
1257	..	1847-48	327	377	352	210	222	216
1258	..	1848-49	..	350	350	..	202	202
1259	..	1849-50	294	350	317	181	181	181
1260	..	1850-51	271	350	310	156	183	169
		Total ..	2,514	3,475	..	1,454	1,982	..
		Average ..	314	434	374	182	198	190
1261	..	1851-52	258	183	220	144	152	148
1262	..	1852-53	236	317	276	138	178	158
1263	..	1853-54	313	330	321	211	250	238
1264	..	1854-55	356	341	348	251	281	266
1265	..	1855-56	409	379	394	263	296	279
1266	..	1856-57	375	341	358	237	270	253
1267	..	1857-58	..	..	..	..	..	..
1268	..	1858-59	324	120	222	307	299	303
1269	..	1859-60	269	263	266	225	231	278
1270	..	1860-61	307	285	296	276	275	275
		Total ..	2,847	2,559	..	2,052	2,232	..
		Average ..	316	284	300	228	248	238
1271	..	1861-62	357	331	344	341	321	331
1272	..	1862-63	396	371	383	388	362	375
1273	..	1863-64	388	423	405	356	401	378
1274	..	1864-65	380	387	383	345	367	356
1275	..	1865-66	365	416	390	341	395	368
1276	..	1866-67	454	486	470	423	459	441
1277	..	1867-68	384	388	386	357	371	364
1278	..	1868-69	355	377	366	332	368	350
1279	..	1869-70	340	389	365	323	382	353
1280	..	1870-71	278	360	319	288	348	318
		Total ..	3,697	3,928	3,811	3,494	3,774	3,634
		Average ..	369	392	381	349	377	363
From.	To.	From. To.						
1211	1220	1801-02..1810-11	..	395	395	282	339	310
1221	1230	1811-12..1820-21	354	402	378	274	326	300
1231	1240	1821-22..1830-31	408	430	419	270	296	283
1241	1250	1831-32..1840-41	429	375	402	253	262	257
1251	1260	1841-42..1850-51	314	434	374	182	198	190
1261	1270	1851-52..1860-61	316	284	300	228	248	238
1271	1280	1861-62..1870-71	369	392	381	349	377	363
		Total ..	2,190	2,712	2,649	1,838	2,046	1,941
		Average ..	365	387	378	262	292	277

Chief Articles of Produce for a series of years.—(Continued.)

GARCE.

25			26			27		
Paddy, 1st Sort.			Paddy, 2nd Sort.			Black Paddy.		
Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
83	88	85	76	85	80	71	75	73
76	76	76	70	68	69	66	61	63
75	83	79	68	77	73	63	61	62
76	86	81	72	79	75	64	61	62
106	122	114	101	114	107	88	102	95
..	124	124	..	120	120	92	107	100
100	105	102	95	96	95	90	86	88
..	95	95	..	81	81	82	72	77
83	85	84	73	72	72	70	63	66
73	85	79	66	77	71	66	69	67
672	949	..	621	869	..	752	757	..
84	95	90	78	87	82	75	76	76
68	86	77	62	71	66	59	70	64
72	85	78	65	68	66	60	66	63
108	120	114	99	102	100	100	102	101
132	136	134	126	112	119	118	111	114
151	151	151	142	133	137	126	125	125
123	131	127	109	90	99	93	90	91
..	..	..	..	..	..	118	..	118
147	156	151	140	149	144	146	120	133
130	130	130	108	114	111	113	144	133
145	141	143	130	133	131	125	129	127
1,076	1,136	..	981	972	..	1,058	957	..
119	126	123	109	108	108	106	106	106
170	160	165	162	156	159	151	150	150
190	178	184	184	173	278	171	163	167
154	206	180	171	195	183	158	189	193
181	189	185	164	191	177	134	146	140
173	197	185	161	190	175	142	147	144
219	234	226	198	224	211	133	..	132
183	181	182	170	170	170	170	170	227
169	176	173	157	171	164	156	164	162
161	182	172	153	176	165	..	..	157
130	171	151	136	160	148	..	..	173
1,730	1,874	1,803	1,656	1,806	1,830	1,215	1,129	1,646
173	187	180	165	180	183	151	161	164
..	142	142	120	140	130	..	128	128
150	132	141	126	131	128	..	115	115
94	135	114	115	120	118	..	118	118
118	131	124	109	109	109	97	103	100
84	95	90	78	87	82	75	76	76
119	126	123	109	108	108	106	106	106
173	187	180	165	180	183	151	161	164
738	948	914	822	875	858	429	807	807
123	135	130	117	125	122	107	115	115

No. 11.—*Statement showing the Prices of Grain and other*

Years.			Per 28 Cholum or Jonna.			Per 29 Raggi.		
			Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.
Fuslies.		A.D.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1251..	..	1841-42	97	76	86	85	63	74
1252..	..	1842-43	78	65	71	76	54	65
1253..	..	1843-44	75	85	80	71	44	57
1254..	..	1844-45	85	64	74	79	59	69
1255..	..	1845-46	130	137	133	114	110	112
1256..	..	1846-47	126	146	136	107	120	113
1257..	..	1847-48	135	111	123	109	96	102
1258..	..	1848-49	116	96	106	102	82	92
1259..	..	1849-50	95	84	89	82	77	79
1260..	..	1850-51	91	94	92	77	79	78
		Total ..	1,028	958	..	902	784	..
		Average ..	103	96	100	90	78	84
		1851-52	83	103	93	71	90	80
1261..	..	1852-53	86	99	92	70	83	76
1262..	..	1853-54	164	151	157	137	133	85
1263..	..	1854-55	175	155	165	150	130	140
1264..	..	1855-56	183	202	192	167	174	170
1265..	..	1856-57	122	125	123	107	116	111
1266..	..	1857-58	159	..	159	140	..	140
1267..	..	1858-59	191	172	181	170	137	153
1268..	..	1859-60	181	137	159	134	129	131
1269..	..	1860-61	188	148	168	154	136	145
1270..	..	Total ..	1,532	1,292	..	1,300	1,128	..
		Average ..	153	129	141	130	125	127
1271..	..	1861-62	193	171	182	169	137	153
1272..	..	1862-63	201	195	198	182	165	173
1273..	..	1863-64	202	216	208	178	189	183
1274..	..	1864-65	180	182	181	157	161	159
1275..	..	1865-66	192	192	192	164	164	164
1276..	..	1866-67	232	264	248	207	194	200
1277..	..	1867-68	218	223	188	171	180	188
1278..	..	1868-69	175	169	147	142	145	154
1279..	..	1869-70	171	164	148	149	149	..
1280..	..	1870-71	190	182	141	148	145	150
		Total ..	1,954	1,958	1,833	1,667	1,629	1,524
		Average ..	195	195	183	166	162	169
From.	To.	From. To.						
1211..	1220..	1801-02..1810-11	..	137	137	..	113	113
1221..	1230..	1811-12..1820-21	..	152	152	..	122	122
1231..	1240..	1821-22..1830-31	..	147	147	..	112	112
1241..	1250..	1831-32..1840-41	134	126	130	118	107	112
1251..	1260..	1841-42..1850-51	103	96	100	90	78	84
1261..	1270..	1851-52..1860-61	153	129	141	130	125	127
1271..	1280..	1861-62..1870-71	195	195	183	166	162	169
		Total ..	585	982	990	504	819	839
		Average ..	146	140	141	126	117	179

Chief Articles of Produce for a series of years.—(Continued.)

GARCE.

30			31			32		
Cumboo or Sazza.			Aruga.			Varuga.		
Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
83	57	70	..	48	48	..	62	62
77	54	65	..	42	42	..	54	54
..	34	34	..	33	33	..	43	43
102	58	80	..	44	44	..	58	58
133	110	121	..	82	82	..	110	110
131	120	125	..	90	90	..	120	120
123	97	110	..	71	71	..	96	96
112	82	97	..	60	60	..	81	81
94	77	85	..	52	52	..	72	72
92	79	85	..	58	58	..	78	78
947	768	..	..	580	..	..	774	..
106	77	91	..	58	58	..	77	77
84	90	87	..	65	65	..	88	88
90	86	88	..	65	65	..	80	80
166	139	152	..	100	100	..	126	126
150	148	149	..	107	107	..	135	135
176	181	178	..	112	112	..	156	156
105	117	111	..	89	89	..	111	111
138	..	138	..	..	..	..	..	..
197	150	173	..	103	103	..	138	138
180	132	156	..	80	80	..	..	..
182	141	161	..	100	100	..	..	..
1,468	1,184	..	..	821	..	..	834	..
147	131	139	..	91	91	..	119	119
..	160	160	..	120	120	..	..	..
..	179	179	..	137	137	..	171	171
..	197	197	..	127	127	..	..	..
..	174	174	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	199	199	..	..	..	..	..	..
98	114	106	..	..	..	..	99	99
206	197	..	136	136	..	190	190	..
156	155	..	124	124	..	149	149	..
164	164	..	128	128	..	..	..	..
175	163	..	128	128	..	..	..	..
799	1,702	1,014	516	900	384	339	609	270
159	170	169	129	128	128	169	152	135
..	173	173	..	85	85	..	104	104
..	125	125	..	92	92	..	120	120
..	113	113	..	84	84	..	112	112
114	109	112	45	74	58	..	105	105
106	77	91	..	58	58	..	77	77
147	131	139	..	91	91	..	119	119
159	170	169	129	128	128	169	152	135
526	898	922	174	612	596	169	789	772
131	128	131	87	87	85	169	112	110

No. 11.—*Statement showing the Prices of Grain and other*

PER

Years.		33 Korra.			34 Green Gram or Pesalu.		
		Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.
Fuslies.	A.D.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1251.. ..	1841-42	..	..	..	169	120	144
1252.. ..	1842-43	..	..	..	130	78	104
1253.. ..	1843-44	..	..	..	125	82	103
1254.. ..	1844-45	..	..	..	161	120	140
1255.. ..	1845-46	..	..	..	235	210	222
1256.. ..	1846-47	..	..	..	219	240	229
1257.. ..	1847-48	..	..	..	185	124	154
1258.. ..	1848-49	..	..	..	153	95	124
1259.. ..	1849-50	..	..	..	121	77	99
1260.. ..	1850-51	..	..	..	142	92	117
	Total ..	..	..	..	1,640	1,238	..
	Average ..	..	..	..	164	124	144
1261.. ..	1851-52	..	..	..	150	114	132
1262.. ..	1852-53	..	77	77	184	129	156
1263.. ..	1853-54	..	..	..	283	222	252
1264.. ..	1854-55	..	..	..	307	257	282
1265.. ..	1855-56	..	..	..	244	198	221
1266.. ..	1856-57	..	..	..	227	180	203
1267.. ..	1857-58	..	..	..	242	..	242
1268.. ..	1858-59	..	..	..	239	166	202
1269.. ..	1859-60	..	..	..	220	..	220
1270.. ..	1860-61	..	..	..	254	..	254
	Total ..	..	77	..	2,350	1,266	..
	Average ..	..	77	77	235	181	208
1271.. ..	1861-62	..	..	..	..	..	..
1272.. ..	1862-63	..	..	..	..	223	223
1273.. ..	1863-64	..	..	..	..	..	..
1274.. ..	1864-65	..	..	..	360	..	360
1275.. ..	1865-66	..	..	..	..	..	..
1276.. ..	1866-67	..	..	..	..	..	..
1277.. ..	1867-68	..	..	..	..	..	..
1278.. ..	1868-69	..	..	..	..	..	..
1279.. ..	1869-70	..	..	..	..	..	..
1280.. ..	1870-71	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	..	..	360	223	583
	Average ..	..	..	..	360	223	291
From. To.	From. To.						
1211..1220..	1801-02..1810-11	..	88	88	..	180	180
1221..1230..	1811-12..1820-21	..	115	115	..	117	117
1231..1240..	1821-22..1830-31	..	105	105	..	175	175
1241..1250..	1831-32..1840-41	..	160	160	257	203	230
1251..1260..	1841-42..1850-51	..	..	..	164	124	144
1261..1270..	1851-52..1860-61	..	77	77	235	181	208
1271..1280..	1861-62..1870-71	..	..	..	360	223	291
	Total ..	..	545	545	1,016	1,203	1,345
	Average ..	..	109	109	254	171	192

Chief Articles of Produce for aseri es of years.—(Continued.)

BURVA.

35			36			37		
Red Gram or Kundulu.			Menumulu or Oolundu.			Lamp Oil Seeds.		
Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
128	76	100	240	169	189	159	104	131
103	54	78	204	134	169	136	89	112
116	54	85	185	118	151	122	74	98
133	73	103	195	126	160	102	71	86
186	131	158	219	176	197	146	120	133
186	146	166	237	180	208	161	137	149
158	101	129	242	161	201	148	112	130
120	65	192	199	132	165	129	92	110
95	48	71	165	125	145	129	107	118
113	49	91	169	134	151	274	132	203
1,338	797	..	2,055	1,455	..	1,506	1,038	..
134	80	107	206	146	175	151	104	128
128	87	107	180	131	155	142	111	126
130	78	104	203	137	170	143	106	124
201	133	167	300	215	257	233	167	200
213	164	188	307	319	313	227	185	412
155	149	152	332	253	292	165	139	152
181	125	153	309	207	258	189	154	171
199	..	199	344	..	344	262	..	262
208	135	171	347	253	300	269	210	240
174	..	174	366	271	318	258	..	258
206	..	206	375	271	323	260	..	260
1,795	871	..	3,063	2,057	..	2,148	1,072	..
179	124	151	306	228	267	215	153	184
..	..	..	..	317	317	..	..	..
..	154	154	..	293	293	..	231	231
..	..	..	..	299	299	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	333	333	327	331	329
..	..	..	..	436	436	342	339	340
..	..	..	559	473	516	..	..	..
..	..	..	455	39	423	217	169	193
..	..	..	470	381	426	211	176	194
..	..	..	460	412	436	328	241	285
..	..	..	438	411	425	295	238	317
..	154	154	2,382	3,694	3,904	1,720	1,725	1,889
..	154	154	476	369	390	286	246	269
..	133	133	..	200	200	..	162	162
..	131	131	..	221	221	..	168	168
..	115	115	..	203	203	..	161	161
204	126	165	290	197	243	185	142	163
134	80	107	206	146	175	151	104	128
179	124	151	306	228	267	215	153	184
..	154	154	476	369	390	286	246	269
517	863	956	1,278	1,564	1,699	837	1,136	1,235
172	123	136	319	223	242	209	162	176

No. 11.—*Statement showing the Prices of Grain and other*

Years.		Per Garce.					
		38			39		
		Horse Gram.			Linseed Oil Seed or Nurvulu.		
		Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.
Fuslies.	A.D.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1251.. ..	1841-42	125	82	103	192	167	179
1252.. ..	1842-43	101	69	95	193	168	180
1253.. ..	1843-44	189	59	74	176	161	168
1254.. ..	1844-45	94	71	82	171	154	162
1255.. ..	1845-46	124	130	127	227	199	263
1256.. ..	1846-47	147	146	146	199	206	202
1257.. ..	1847-48	141	102	121	227	170	198
1258.. ..	1848-49	118	78	98	204	166	185
1259.. ..	1849-50	100	69	84	191	156	173
1260.. ..	1850-51	111	76	93	239	182	210
	Total ..	1,250	882	..	2,019	1,729	..
	Average ..	125	88	106	202	173	187
1261.. ..	1851-52	126	107	116	173	182	177
1262.. ..	1852-53	138	92	115	157	173	165
1263.. ..	1853-54	180	131	155	330	259	294
1264.. ..	1854-55	218	170	194	342	281	312
1265.. ..	1855-56	176	142	159	337	282	309
1266.. ..	1856-57	176	120	148	260	245	302
1267.. ..	1857-58	227	..	227	344	..	344
1268.. ..	1858-59	222	164	193	320	285	302
1269.. ..	1859-60	189	148	168	340	..	340
1270.. ..	1860-61	241	169	205	417	..	417
	Total ..	1,893	1,243	..	3,020	1,707	..
	Average ..	189	138	163	302	244	273
1271.. ..	1861-62	241	174	208	..	..	..
1272.. ..	1862-63	197	141	169	..	379	379
1273.. ..	1863-64	235	204	220	..	345	345
1274.. ..	1864-65	255	255	255	..	415	415
1275.. ..	1865-66	273	272	273	..	434	434
1276.. ..	1866-67	416	342	379	..	..	..
1277.. ..	1867-68	215	200	208	380	367	374
1278.. ..	1868-69	227	190	209	314	351	333
1279.. ..	1869-70	276	218	247	479	374	427
1280.. ..	1870-71	219	175	197	397	343	370
	Total ..	2,554	2,171	2,365	1,570	3,008	3,077
	Average ..	255	217	236	392	3,760	384
From. To.	From. To.						
1211..1220..	1801-02..1810-11	..	134	134	..	..	..
1221..1230..	1811-12..1820-21	..	142	142	..	260	260
1231..1240..	1821-22..1830-31	..	128	128	..	267	267
1241..1250..	1831-32..1840-41	179	137	158	274	251	262
1251..1260..	1841-42..1850-51	125	88	106	202	173	187
1261..1270..	1851-52..1860-61	189	138	163	302	244	273
1271..1280..	1861-62..1870-71	265	217	236	392	376	384
	Total ..	748	984	1,067	1,170	1,571	1,633
	Average ..	187	140	152	292	261	272

Chief Articles of Produce for a series of years.—(Continued.)

Years.		Per Burva.					
		40			41		
		Salt.			Cleaned Cotton.		
		Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.
Fuslies.	A.D.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1251.. ..	1841-42	150	125	137	46	..	46
1252.. ..	1842-43	150	125	137	48	..	48
1253.. ..	1843-44	150	150	150	44	..	44
1254.. ..	1844-45	150	134	142	43	..	43
1255.. ..	1845-46	150	133	141	43	..	43
1256.. ..	1846-47	..	137	137	..	..	..
1257.. ..	1847-48	150	137	143	46	..	46
1258.. ..	1848-49	..	137	137	..	..	..
1259.. ..	1849-50	150	137	143	50	..	50
1260.. ..	1850-51	150	137	143	67	..	67
	Total ..	1,200	1,352	..	387	..	..
	Average ..	150	135	142	48	..	48
1261.. ..	1851-52	150	136	143	49	..	49
1262.. ..	1852-53	150	137	143	52	..	52
1263.. ..	1853-54	150	137	143	62	..	62
1264.. ..	1854-55	150	137	143	61	..	61
1265.. ..	1855-56	150	134	142	63	..	63
1266.. ..	1856-57	150	134	142	60	..	62
1267.. ..	1857-58	..	..	..	..	..	..
1268.. ..	1858-59	150	129	139	..	84	84
1269.. ..	1859-60	171	159	165	66	80	73
1270.. ..	1860-61	178	150	164	58	42	50
	Total ..	1,399	1,253	..	471	206	..
	Average ..	155	139	147	59	69	64
1271.. ..	1861-62	215	195	205	88	54	71
1272.. ..	1862-63	215	197	206	218	125	171
1273.. ..	1863-64	215	197	205	311	273	292
1274.. ..	1864-65	215	197	205	222	206	214
1275.. ..	1865-66	221	205	213	196	167	181
1276.. ..	1866-67	246	220	233	131	146	138
1277.. ..	1867-68	240	224	232	107	86	97
1278.. ..	1868-69	240	227	234	138	110	124
1279.. ..	1869-70	262	256	259	173	131	152
1280.. ..	1870-71	277	272	275	134	126	130
	Total ..	2,346	2,290	2,266	1,718	1,424	1,570
	Average ..	234	229	226	171	142	157
From. To.	From. To.						
1211..1220..	1801-02..1810-11	103	..	103	64	..	64
1221..1230..	1811-12..1820-21	..	155	155	84	26	55
1231..1240..	1821-22..1830-31	..	120	120	60	..	60
1241..1250..	1831-32..1840-41	144	136	140	66	..	66
1251..1260..	1841-42..1850-51	150	135	142	48	..	48
1261..1270..	1851-52..1860-61	155	139	147	59	69	64
1271..1280..	1861-62..1870-71	234	229	226	171	142	157
	Total ..	786	914	1,013	552	837	514
	Average ..	157	152	144	78	279	73

No. 11.—*Statement showing the Prices of Grain and other Chief Articles of Produce for a series of years.*—(Continued.)

Years.		Per Burva.					
		42			43		
		Indigo.			Tobacco.		
Fuslies.	A.D.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.	Nellore.	Ongole.	Average.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1251.. ..	1841-42	..	..	..	41	50	45
1252.. ..	1842-43	..	..	..	41	50	45
1253.. ..	1843-44	..	..	..	49	46	47
1254.. ..	1844-45	..	..	..	36	35	35
1255.. ..	1845-46	..	..	..	49	40	44
1256.. ..	1846-47	..	..	..	50	40	45
1257.. ..	1847-48	..	..	..	50	34	42
1258.. ..	1848-49	..	..	..	42	36	39
1259.. ..	1849-50	..	..	..	40	39	39
1260.. ..	1850-51	..	..	..	39	35	37
	Total ..	..	..	..	437	405	..
	Average ..	..	..	..	44	40	42
1261.. ..	1851-52	..	..	..	38	52	45
1262.. ..	1852-53	..	..	..	36	53	45
1263.. ..	1853-54	..	..	..	43	68	55
1264.. ..	1854-55	..	..	..	47	63	55
1265.. ..	1855-56	623	..	623	38	65	52
1266.. ..	1856-57	..	..	..	55	73	64
1267.. ..	1857-58	..	..	..	55	..	55
1268.. ..	1858-59	..	..	..	40	60	50
1269.. ..	1859-60	..	..	..	62	41	51
1270.. ..	1860-61	810	906	858	67	..	67
	Total ..	1,433	906	..	481	475	..
	Average ..	716	906	811	48	59	54
1271.. ..	1861-62	969	1,146	1,057	..	59	59
1272.. ..	1862-63	860	..	860	..	51	51
1273.. ..	1863-64	..	775	775	..	..	..
1274.. ..	1864-65	889	1,048	968	..	..	..
1275.. ..	1865-66	792	908	850	..	..	..
1276.. ..	1866-67	620	800	710	..	..	..
1277.. ..	1867-68	820	920	870	..	..	..
1278.. ..	1868-69	980	1,120	1,050	..	..	..
1279.. ..	1869-70	960	1,120	1,040	..	..	..
1280.. ..	1870-71	740	840	790	..	..	..
	Total ..	7,630	8,677	8,970	..	101	110
	Average ..	847	964	897	..	55	55
From. To.	From. To.						
1211..1220..	1801-02..1810-11	662	..	662	..	44	44
1221..1230..	1811-12..1820-21	831	..	831	..	62	62
1231..1240..	1821-22..1830-31	1,108	..	1,108	..	56	56
1241..1250..	1831-32..1840-41	..	..	..	36	55	46
1251..1260..	1841-42..1850-51	..	..	..	44	40	42
1261..1270..	1851-52..1860-61	716	906	811	48	59	54
1271..1280..	1861-62..1870-71	847	964	897	..	55	55
	Total ..	4,164	1,870	4,309	128	371	359
	Average ..	832	935	861	42	53	51

No. 12.—*Statement showing the Particulars of Cultivation, &c., for a series of years in the District of Nellore.*

Years.		Circar Ayacut.		Total Holding.		Waste remitted.		Remaining Cultivation.					
								Dry.		Wet.		Garden.	
		Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Fuslies.	A. D.	Acres.	rs.	Acres.	rs.	Acres.	rs.	Acres.	rs.	Acres.	rs.	Acres.	rs.
1260	1850-51	..	..	411,240	13,99,657	46,490	2,62,208	260,745	4,42,629	85,602	5,35,137	18,403	1,59,683
1261	1851-52	..	..	412,604	13,98,765	34,489	1,96,205	162,138	4,43,728	97,412	5,99,969	18,385	1,58,863
1262	1852-53	..	..	412,284	13,89,943	42,424	2,08,206	256,028	4,33,878	96,453	5,98,768	17,379	1,49,091
1263	1853-54	..	..	379,291	12,59,065	92,322	4,38,924	222,508	3,81,334	48,611	3,04,606	15,850	1,34,201
1264	1854-55	..	..	381,490	12,23,984	50,478	2,61,328	242,365	4,08,919	72,057	4,41,224	16,587	1,12,513
1265	1855-56	..	..	408,403	12,84,651	28,131	1,28,211	261,069	4,37,881	101,399	6,20,789	17,804	97,770
1266	1856-57	872,681	23,61,323	449,528	13,84,367	34,959	1,55,776	291,197	4,86,713	105,188	6,41,062	18,184	1,00,816
1267	1857-58	872,681	23,61,323	455,468	12,75,794	67,955	2,79,040	292,405	4,90,093	77,585	4,09,757	17,523	96,904
1268	1858-59	872,681	23,61,323	487,950	13,61,910	35,759	1,28,514	319,679	5,33,564	113,975	5,97,828	18,537	1,02,004
1269	1859-60	872,681	23,61,323	514,324	13,23,470	23,337	1,00,498	351,877	4,90,969	120,490	6,29,467	18,620	1,02,536
1270	1860-61	872,681	23,61,323	546,193	13,27,553	37,161	1,67,651	391,956	5,28,391	95,992	5,07,483	21,084	1,24,028
1271	1861-62	1,071,194	22,45,373	544,569	13,23,953	26,920	1,30,810	395,811	5,35,665	100,080	5,29,646	21,758	1,27,832
1272	1862-63	1,071,194	22,45,373	575,978	13,96,945	30,632	1,47,741	417,664	5,69,599	105,588	5,49,563	22,094	1,30,042
1273	1863-64	1,071,194	22,45,373	640,603	15,31,836	22,300	1,18,439	470,369	6,33,247	123,137	6,43,422	24,797	1,36,728
1274	1864-65	1,071,194	22,45,373	694,155	16,34,925	26,156	1,33,997	515,513	6,94,623	127,921	6,71,531	24,565	1,34,774
1275	1865-66	1,071,194	22,45,373	735,847	16,26,526	27,633	1,41,419	569,414	7,60,706	138,800	7,24,401	..	..
1276	1866-67	1,255,929	23,44,030	800,421	17,03,308	19,334	25,298	613,401	8,07,260	167,686	8,10,750	..	..
1277	1867-68	1,255,929	23,44,030	845,441	17,28,640	34,342	1,53,145	650,320	8,36,725	160,779	7,38,770	..	..
1278	1868-69	1,255,929	23,44,030	879,661	17,70,336	35,529	1,59,025	679,587	8,66,666	164,545	7,44,645	..	..
1279	1869-70	1,255,929	23,44,030	930,711	18,12,501	18,285	79,885	727,475	9,02,255	184,951	8,30,362	..	..
1280	1870-71	1,255,929	23,44,030	961,432	18,11,471	13,136	55,599	760,714	9,14,384	187,582	8,41,488	..	..

No. 12.—*Statement showing the Particulars of Cultivation, &c., for a series of years in the District of Nellore.*—(Continued.)

Years.			Remaining Cultivation.—(*Continued.*)						Additional Assessment.	Second Crop Assessment.	Sundry Items.	Total.	Deduct Remission.	Remaining Ryotwar.
			Total.											
			Actual Cultivation.		Waste charged.		Total.							
			Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.						
			14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Fuslies.		A. D.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1260	.. ..	1850-51 ..	346,444	11,07,703	18,306	29,746	364,750	11,37,449	..	26,415	2,21,166	13,85,030	20,285	13,64,745
1261	.. ..	1851-52 ..	358,745	11,64,327	19,370	38,233	378,115	12,02,560	..	33,196	3,49,943	15,85,699	9,087	15,76,612
1262	.. ..	1852-53 ..	353,417	11,55,902	16,443	25,835	369,860	11,81,737	22,148	11,142	3,55,727	15,70,754	52,092	15,18,662
1263	.. ..	1853-54 ..	280,198	8,10,598	6,771	9,543	286,969	8,20,141	19,620	6,470	3,12,607	11,58,838	2,48,204	9,10,634
1264	.. ..	1854-55 ..	319,345	9,45,841	11,667	16,815	331,012	9,62,656	5,926	5,866	3,20,724	12,95,172	24,801	12,70,371
1265	.. ..	1855-56 ..	363,168	11,30,383	17,104	26,057	380,272	11,56,440	11,679	5,093	2,17,692	13,91,174	1,03,204	12,87,970
1266	.. ..	1856-57 ..	393,969	11,97,824	20,600	30,769	414,569	12,28,591	13,550	6,934	2,22,042	14,71,117	1,29,186	13,41,931
1267	.. ..	1857-58 ..	358,946	9,54,538	28,567	42,216	387,513	9,96,754	8,882	3,471	2,15,320	12,24,428	1,96,571	10,38,856
1268	.. ..	1858-59 ..	423,748	11,88,212	28,443	45,184	452,191	12,33,396	15,349	5,951	1,94,205	14,48,901	1,22,442	13,26,459
1269	.. ..	1859-60 ..	442,834	11,47,230	48,153	75,742	490,987	12,22,972	16,708	9,348	1,93,419	14,42,447	21,172	14,21,275
1270	.. ..	1860-61 ..	457,523	10,95,430	51,509	64,472	509,032	11,59,902	16,852	3,553	1,86,735	13,67,042	28,585	13,38,457
1271	.. ..	1861-62 ..	464,343	11,27,539	53,306	65,604	517,649	11,93,143	19,089	7,117	1,93,544	14,12,893	33,206	13,79,687
1272	.. ..	1862-63 ..	488,211	11,71,240	57,135	77,964	545,346	12,49,204	19,446	5,241	1,96,578	14,70,469	28,105	14,42,364
1273	.. ..	1863-64 ..	547,984	13,21,719	70,319	91,678	618,303	14,13,397	22,087	7,920	2,18,009	16,61,413	54,600	16,06,813
1274	.. ..	1864-65 ..	592,453	13,96,543	75,546	1,04,385	667,999	15,00,928	27,897	7,140	..	15,35,965	404	15,35,561
1275	.. ..	1865-66 ..	621,881	13,66,199	86,333	1,18,908	708,214	14,85,107	22,027	6,612	..	15,13,746	346	15,13,400
1276	.. ..	1866-67 ..	683,778	14,91,365	97,309	1,26,645	781,087	16,18,010	25,697	5,686	..	16,49,393	1,269	16,48,124
1277	.. ..	1867-68 ..	699,539	14,34,923	111,560	1,40,572	811,099	15,75,495	21,000	2,930	..	15,99,425	25,817	15,73,608
1278	.. ..	1868-69 ..	709,953	14,35,962	134,179	1,75,349	844,132	16,11,311	24,065	11,215	..	16,46,591	18,476	16,28,115
1279	.. ..	1869-70 ..	768,388	15,33,484	144,038	1,99,133	912,426	17,32,617	34,238	12,367	..	17,79,222	9,543	17,69,679
1280	.. ..	1870-71 ..	799,658	15,59,475	148,638	1,96,397	948,296	17,55,872	48,519	15,657	..	18,20,048	12,064	18,07,984

No. 13.—*Statement showing the Cultivation for a series of years in the District of Nellore, inclusive of Fussel Jasti and Tirva Jasti.*

Years.	Dry.		Wet.		Garden.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
1853-54 ..	216,016	3,73,626	48,410	3,03,379	15,773	1,33,593	280,199	8,10,598
1854-55 ..	231,142	3,94,868	71,800	4,39,614	16,403	1,11,359	319,345	9,45,841
1855-56 ..	245,747	4,18,382	99,991	6,16,266	17,430	95,735	363,168	11,47,155
1856-57 ..	293,710	5,02,675	108,631	9,69,053	18,339	1,02,514	420,680	12,74,242
1857-58 ..	295,083	5,02,744	82,543	4,37,353	17,795	98,811	395,421	10,38,908
1858-59 ..	292,697	4,96,042	112,812	5,91,837	18,239	1,00,333	423,748	12,09,512
1859-60 ..	308,788	4,40,446	116,208	6,08,565	17,837	98,219	442,833	11,73,286
1860-61 ..	341,920	4,72,091	95,377	5,04,089	20,266	1,19,250	457,523	11,15,835
1861-62 ..	344,179	4,79,204	99,143	5,24,445	21,021	1,23,890	464,343	11,53,745
1862-63 ..	364,322	5,09,269	102,406	5,35,227	21,483	1,26,744	488,211	11,95,927
1863-64 ..	403,583	5,58,337	120,413	6,30,799	23,988	1,32,583	547,894	13,51,726
1864-65 ..	444,778	6,14,277	124,495	6,54,960	23,180	1,27,306	592,453	14,31,580
1865-66 ..	487,444	6,63,547	134,437	7,02,652	..	..	621,881	13,94,838
1866-67 ..	522,252	7,03,140	161,526	7,88,225	..	..	683,778	15,22,748
1867-68 ..	544,229	7,20,061	155,310	7,14,862	..	..	699,539	14,58,853
1868-69 ..	552,516	7,47,594	157,437	7,23,648	..	..	709,953	14,71,242
1869-70 ..	594,698	7,86,617	173,690	7,93,472	..	..	768,388	15,80,089
1870-71 ..	622,134	11,081	177,524	8,12,570	..	..	799,658	16,23,651

No. 14.—*Statement showing the Cultivation of Sugar-cane, Cotton, and Indigo in the District of Nellore for a series of years.*

Years.		Sugar-cane.				Cotton.				Indigo.			
		Extent.	Assessment.			Extent.	Assessment.			Extent.	Assessment.		
Fuslies.	A.D.	Acres.	Rs.	A.	P.	Acres.	Rs.	A.	P.	Acres.	Rs.	A.	P.
1261 ..	1851-52 ..	27	219	0	0	7,747	11,208	0	0	..	..	..	..
1262 ..	1852-53 ..	7	95	0	0	16,706	18,339	0	0	28,855	89,548	0	0
1263 ..	1853-54 ..	5	63	0	0	2,785	5,181	0	0	16,991	47,944	0	0
1264 ..	1854-55 ..	1	13	0	0	3,955	6,064	0	0	13,714	38,614	0	0
1265 ..	1855-56 ..	3	27	0	0	3,513	4,360	0	0	11,253	30,128	0	0
1266 ..	1856-57 ..	8	183	0	0	14,126	15,921	0	0	19,627	60,190	0	0
1267 ..	1857-58 ..	22	340	0	0	14,106	10,839	0	0	16,553	55,499	0	0
1268 ..	1858-59 ..	24	347	0	0	14,975	12,992	0	0	20,553	59,426	0	0
1269 ..	1859-60 ..	12	169	0	0	13,104	12,760	0	0	27,968	67,186	0	0
1270 ..	1860-61 ..	12	172	0	0	13,729	13,807	0	0	14,443	39,020	0	0
1271 ..	1861-62 ..	14	169	0	0	17,425	18,006	0	0	20,614	59,111	0	0
1272 ..	1862-63 ..	6	72	0	0	20,398	21,121	0	0	22,407	59,181	0	0
1273 ..	1863-64 ..	4	64	0	0	28,362	32,460	0	0	17,762	50,468	0	0
1274 ..	1864-65 ..	9	117	0	0	45,782	53,151	0	0	13,822	36,657	0	0
1275 ..	1865-66 ..	20	222	0	0	34,915	37,105	0	0	13,781	35,634	0	0
1276 ..	1866-67 ..	23	191	0	0	37,004	35,830	0	0	17,169	36,918	0	0
1277 ..	1867-68 ..	32	329	0	0	33,385	34,571	0	0	13,541	32,770	0	0
1278 ..	1868-69 ..	22	217	0	0	28,201	21,838	0	0	18,531	42,663	0	0
1279 ..	1869-70 ..	11	112	0	0	17,093	18,990	0	0	42,604	1,02,277	0	0
1280 ..	1870-71 ..	9	70	0	0	20,015	18,952	0	0	49,779	1,02,214	0	0

No. 15.—*Statement showing the Total Value of Trade in the District of Nellore for a series of years.*

Official Years.	Value of Imports.			Value of Exports.			Value of Re-exports.	Gross Duty.
	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1850-51.. ..	16,428 8 1	3,472 15 0	19,901 7 1	40,593 15 2	.. .. ..	40,593 15 2	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
1851-52.. ..	1,17,589 4 2	1,60,635 8 9	2,78,224 12 11	43,908 13 7	.. .. ..	43,908 13 7	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
1852-53.. ..	53,183 13 11	1,20,601 6 5	1,73,785 4 4	73,322 3 1	.. .. ..	73,322 3 1	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
1853-54.. ..	58,765 0 11	2,21,716 12 9	2,80,481 13 8	54,604 13 1	.. .. ..	54,604 13 1	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
1854-55.. ..	1,28,133 14 8	1,84,255 8 9	3,12,489 7 5	20,675 8 9	31 4 0	20,706 12 9	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
1855-56.. ..	1,89,591 2 1	1,79,090 13 8	3,68,681 15 9	86,921 12 11	3,663 0 0	90,584 12 11	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
1856-57.. ..	1,02,052 5 4	3,06,242 2 9	4,08,294 8 1	60,077 14 11	6,780 0 0	66,857 14 11	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
1857-58.. ..	91,224 12 8	2,46,649 1 1	3,37,973 13 9	2,60,718 1 11	45,590 9 9	3,06,308 11 8	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
1858-59.. ..	1,60,231 5 10	6,21,046 7 3	7,81,278 1 1	4,78,868 4 9	93,869 3 1	5,72,737 7 10	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
1859-60.. ..	1,54,394 5 2	3,90,292 6 2	5,44,686 11 4	4,84,197 3 3	94,915 2 4	5,79,112 5 7	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
1860-61.. ..	2,27,151 0 6	5,79,745 15 10	8,06,897 0 5	5,53,850 10 7	53,941 3 4	6,07,791 13 11	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
1861-62.. ..	58,146 0 8	4,58,576 1 5	4,16,722 2 1	5,82,737 11 1	77,364 9 3	6,60,102 4 4	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
1862-63.. ..	2,01,963 9 9	7,09,402 11 2	9,11,366 4 11	7,92,125 2 3	74,009 14 9	8,66,135 1 0	.. .. ..	2 4 2
1863-64.. ..	4,29,845 5 8	5,78,012 13 6	1,07,458 3 2	7,96,655 1 11	2,60,658 14 10	8,87,313 7 6	.. .. ..	263 13 1
1864-65.. ..	3,53,706 7 4	4,08,491 11 2	7,62,198 2 6	3,17,930 5 7	1,49,474 12 5	4,67,405 2 0	.. .. ..	15 4 9
1865-66.. ..	1,41,438 15 10	6,28,190 15 4	7,69,629 15 2	6,72,269 1 11	1,11,638 1 0	7,83,907 2 11	.. .. ..	41 0 8
1866-67.. ..	1,42,665 11 3	9,36,569 15 1	10,79,235 10 4	6,95,887 14 11	1,45,614 15 10	8,41,502 14 9	.. .. ..	122 3 2
1867-68.. ..	2,23,105 12 8	6,61,252 7 8	8,83,358 4 4	6,37,681 1 8	75,173 11 5	7,09,814 13 7	.. .. ..	367 13 1
1868-69.. ..	1,97,247 13 3	6,93,609 8 4	8,93,847 [illegible] 7	7,37,963 12 4	42,825 0 0	7,80,788 12 4	7,290 0 0	208 6 7
1869-70.. ..	2,36,177 1 8	5,71,047 7 2	8,07,224 [illegible] 10	5,72,694 1 11	60,399 11 0	6,33,093 12 11	1,323 0 0	.. .. ..

No. 16.—*Statement showing the Value of Export Trade, with Particulars of Articles in the District of Nellore, for a series of years.*

No.	Articles.	Official Years. 1850-51.			1851-52.			1852-53.			1853-54.			1854-55.			1855-56.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1	Grains	38,607	3	6	32,964	10	10	54,127	5	4	50,616	9	3	15,486	11	4	56,170	7	11
2	Articles useful for human consumption.	3,686	12	0	2,503	10	2	4,747	4	7	2,348	7	0	6	0	3	12,690	14	9
3	Seeds	27	15	6	1,774	0	7	2,995	0	3	537	12	3	2,625	7	5	2,970	13	5
4	Wood	..	..	..	200	5	1	832	4	7	1,062	6	8	31	4	4	3,387	12	3
5	Oils	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Metals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,663	0	0
7	Thread	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	4	0
8	Coir or Flax ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	406	8	0
9	Medicinal Plants and Articles.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Sundry Articles.	3,272	0	2	6,485	1	11	10,620	5	3	48	9	11	1,633	9	6	11,249	9	7

No.	Articles.	1856-57.			1857-58.			1858-59.			1859-60.			1860-61.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1	Grains	42,226	3	3	33,142	7	9	1,23,815	4	4	2,28,445	7	5	2,25,456	14	9
2	Articles useful for human consumption.	8,185	12	6	66,574	14	4	9,280	4	2	32,480	3	8	26,566	7	4
3	Seeds	7,280	7	4	99,132	4	2	2,14,266	7	1	1,12,504	3	9	1,84,415	4	3
4	Wood	1,353	13	9	1,698	10	4	2,573	7	6	2,782	3	10	2,097	15	8
5	Oils	..	..	..	6,098	4	0	24,862	11	9	5,794	7	10	8,528	5	0
6	Metals	6,780	0	0	45,590	9	9	93,869	7	1	94,915	2	4	53,941	10	4
7	Thread	175	0	0	7,529	6	0	12,695	6	0	9,653	10	0	12,139	14	0
8	Coir or Flax ..	..	..	..	14,250	13	6	14,880	5	9	12,486	1	0	15,302	12	8
9	Medicinal Plants and Articles.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,552	8	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Sundry Articles.	951	10	1	56,200	7	10	74,941	8	9	80,251	13	9	79,146	0	11

No. 16.—*Statement showing the Value of Export Trade, with Particulars of Articles in the District of Nellore for a series of years.*—(Contd.)

No.	Articles.	Official Years.																											
		1861-62.			1862-63.			1863-64.			1864-65.			1865-66.			1866-67.			1867-68.			1868-69.			1869-70.			1870-71.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Grains	1,75,169	4	3	2,98,616	0	6	1,00,519	5	1	1,17,419	5	8	4,60,378	9	7	3,95,888	8	9	3,37,771	3	8	2,78,012	7	5	4,11,483	12	0	2,14,496	12	0
2	*Articles useful for human consumption.*	*11,700*	*4*	*8*	*21,712*	*13*	*7*	*14,189*	*12*	*1*	*10,870*	*6*	*6*	*26,501*	*5*	*4*	*48,349*	*2*	*9*	*32,298*	*1*	*11*	*18,594*	*12*	*0*	*13,937*	*0*	*4*	*21,994*	*12*	*0*
3	Seeds	2,79,581	7	5	3,69,143	3	7	2,11,656	11	10	1,24,640	2	4	1,75,044	6	9	1,79,895	10	7	2,09,753	1	4	3,71,634	4	11	1,12,333	7	11	97,133	6	0
4	Wood	5,189	2	4	7,232	2	6	5,301	5	2	3,529	11	4	1,019	13	3	4,410	5	8	5,756	5	4	1,002	0	0	1,784	8	0	645	4	6
5	Oils	11,906	7	7	20,147	6	3	9,269	8	2	19,931	6	9	4,958	11	0	24,681	6	7	5,279	0	0	11,056	0	0	6,817	8	0	3,956	12	0
6	Metals	77,364	9	3	74,009	14	9	2,62,883	1	9	1,33,260	0	5	1,14,171	1	0	1,35,614	15	10	75,173	11	5	42,825	0	0	60,395	11	0	23,066	0	0
7	Thread	10,155	6	6	34,698	8	0	4,711	0	0	4,454	5	4	12,068	8	0	3,034	8	0	1,814	8	0	2,247	0	0	4,323	0	0	516	0	0
8	Coir or Flax ..	13,798	3	8	27,519	14	11	43,832	6	2	33,347	12	8	17,734	14	1	16,510	11	0	18,599	13	4	21,973	2	0	9,408	1	0	9,028	15	3
9	Medicinal Plants and Articles.	..	..	..	99	11	5	51	4	0	389	9	4	0	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	0	0	2	0	0
10	Sundry Articles.	74,237	6	8	2,30,182	10	9	2,32,072	5	4	2,07,614	9	6	21,921	1	5	23,116	2	7	23,566	6	7	33,311	14	0	28,244	12	8	37,957	13	2

No. 17.—*Statement showing the Value of Import Trade with Particulars of Articles in the District of Nellore for a series of Years.*

No.	Articles.	Official Years. 1850-51.			1851-52.			1852-53.			1853-54.			1854-55.			1855-56.			1856-57.			1857-58.			1858-59.			1859-60.			1860-61.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Grains ..	6,479	13	9	1,03,034	14	10	38,542	13	8	48,000	2	4	1,09,753	9	2	1,52,291	10	7	80,519	14	11	69,119	10	1	1,12,416	1	10	1,10,646	2	7	1,78,587	1	4
2	Articles useful for human consumption.	118	13	0	284	15	1	3,145	13	5	157	6	7	3,841	7	4	14,647	6	10	1,176	1	10	5,067	10	0	4,405	4	6	2,757	6	3	1,879	1	6
3	Seeds ..	1	3	6	393	12	0	22	1	7	111	14	8	990	2	11	2,413	9	10	1,647	9	0	62	5	3	2,649	11	7	592	6	0	1,155	10	10
4	Wood ..	2,449	3	3	30,067	2	1	2,950	2	3	2,978	11	4	1,794	0	3	2,861	15	1	4,364	3	10	3,519	5	0	8,251	11	3	8,700	0	8	16,158	3	2
5	Oils ..	34	0	0	100	0	0	50	0	0	16	4	0	25	0	0	579	2	3	92	10	10	..	..	..	133	12	0	..	..	..	26	4	0
6	Metals ..	3,472	15	0	1,60,635	8	9	1,20,601	6	5	2,21,716	12	9	1,84,255	8	9	1,79,090	13	8	3,06,242	2	9	2,46,649	1	1	6,21,046	7	3	7,90,292	6	2	5,79,745	15	11
7	Thread ..	91	0	0	173	0	0	865	0	0	219	0	0	855	0	0	5,613	10	0	1,811	0	0	1,100	0	0	6,099	0	0	7,149	0	0	4,205	0	0
8	Coir or Flax.	6,252	10	5	8,400	14	4	5,273	11	9	5,816	10	0	3,548	0	3	3,811	13	8	5,291	5	9	5,225	1	3	13,850	5	7	10,799	4	7	13,846	1	9
9	Articles for Medicine.	329	11	3	352	3	3	294	2	7	159	14	9	3,657	10	7	1,544	7	7	2,522	7	5	229	9	4	4,237	6	3	7,521	0	5	2,401	9	7
10	Sundry Articles.	672	10	11	1,781	6	7	2,040	0	8	1,305	1	3	3,659	0	2	5,429	6	3	4,626	15	9	6,901	3	9	8,188	0	10	6,215	0	6	8,892	0	4

No. 17.—*Statement showing the Value of Import Trade with Particulars of Articles in the District of Nellore for a series of Years.*—(Contd.)

No.	Articles.	Official Years.																											
		1861-62.			1862-63.			1863-64.			1864-65.			1865-66.			1866-67.			1867-68.			1868-69.			1869-70.			1870-71.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Grains	26,170	13	11	1,37,967	15	4	3,85,562	7	8	2,82,637	13	2	72,648	14	0	81,474	10	2	1,81,604	6	2	1,28,550	12	0	1,79,953	0	0	1,79,825	0	0
2	Articles useful for human consumption.	2,370	2	10	3,129	4	10	3,945	5	4	8,724	6	6	3,801	0	0	9,170	5	0	4,351	13	1	5,051	13	0	8,810	14	0	6,582	8	0
3	Seeds	4,891	13	4	627	8	0	4,560	0	8	10,930	14	4	17,149	4	0	10,075	4	3	2,408	12	0	1,830	5	8	2,292	6	0	2,217	6	0
4	Wood	4,756	7	4	13,934	13	11	8,807	5	10	18,846	7	8	10,247	14	0	12,746	13	0	11,086	4	0	20,868	0	0	23,258	8	2	14,514	12	0
5	Oils	..	..	..	80	5	11	67	9	4	1,932	0	5	1,859	12	0	1,064	8	0	135	2	8	30	0	0	8	0	0	109	0	0
6	Metals	4,58,576	1	5	7,09,402	11	2	5,87,612	13	6	4,08,491	11	2	6,28,190	15	4	9,09,446	3	1	6,61,255	7	8	6,80,612	8	4	5,71,067	7	2	4,33,958	4	0
7	Thread	802	0	0	15,704	12	0	4,500	8	0	2,873	4	0	8,976	0	0	4,458	0	2	2,943	5	0	6,247	8	0	7,446	0	0	8,817	0	0
8	Coir or Flax ..	13,191	2	6	18,447	1	2	2,880	11	0	16,527	0	1	12,058	14	0	17,756	9	8	14,746	7	9	25,424	3	7	10,445	4	0	5,962	12	0
9	Articles for Medicine.	588	10	9	806	10	6	1,116	9	9	884	0	0	1,151	0	0	534	12	0	664	4	0	923	12	0	1,656	4	6	1,154	0	0
10	Sundry Articles.	5,374	12	2	11,264	6	3	7,546	0	0	10,240	9	2	5,918	5	0	31,808	9	0	4,375	6	0	5,927	15	0	2,214	13	0	3,913	9	0

No. 18.—*Statement showing the Number and Tonnage of Vessels arrived at and departed from the District of Nellore for a series of years.*

Official Years.	Arrivals.								Departures.								
	Square-rigged				Native Craft.		Total.			Square-rigged				Native Craft.		Total.	
	Steamers.		Ships.							Steamers.		Ships.					
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.		No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1850-51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1850-51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1851-52	..	..	..	..	22	961	22	961	1851-52	..	..	..	..	20	778	20	778
1852-53	..	..	..	..	43	2,935	43	2,935	1852-53	..	..	..	..	45	3,118	45	3,118
1853-54	..	..	..	..	2	62	2	62	1853-54	..	..	..	..	38	2,194	38	2,194
1854-55	..	..	..	..	5	236	5	236	1854-55	..	..	..	..	70	3,646	70	3,646
1855-56	..	..	19	2,200	10	842	29	3,042	1855-56	..	..	..	..	54	2,519	54	2,519
1856-57	..	..	..	..	2	147	2	147	1856-57	..	..	..	..	23	1,177	23	1,177
1857-58	..	..	..	..	43	3,947	43	3,947	1857-58	..	..	8	995	75	4,693	83	5,688
1858-59	..	..	3	429	32	2,065	35	2,494	1858-59	..	..	3	429	66	4,492	69	4,921
1859-60	..	..	4	1,480	28	1,478	32	2,958	1859-60	..	..	3	1,250	78	3,351	81	4,601
1860-61	..	..	3	446	12	659	15	1,105	1860-61	..	..	3	446	96	4,583	99	5,029
1861-62	..	..	3	137	42	2,535	45	2,672	1861-62	..	..	2	137	73	3,521	75	3,658
1862-63	..	..	..	..	73	9,671	73	9,671	1862-63	..	..	..	..	95	11,326	95	11,326
1863-64	..	..	4	258	225	25,386	229	25,644	1863-64	..	..	..	..	214	25,030	214	25,030
1864-65	..	..	2	70	254	31,169	256	31,239	1864-65	..	..	..	..	259	25,998	259	25,998
1865-66	..	..	1	72	278	30,128	279	30,200	1865-66	..	..	..	..	266	27,641	266	27,641
1866-67	..	..	..	..	281	29,414	281	29,414	1866-67	..	..	..	..	271	28,631	271	28,631
1867-68	..	..	1	69	324	27,006	325	27,075	1867-68	..	..	..	..	346	29,176	346	29,176
1868-69	..	..	3	123	333	30,591	336	30,714	1868-69	..	..	..	..	336	31,733	336	31,733
1869-70	..	..	..	..	351	30,870	351	30,870	1869-70	..	..	..	..	359	31,649	359	31,649
1870-71	..	..	1	156	601	49,604	602	49,760	1870-71	..	..	2	312	605	41,464¾	607	41,776¾

No. 19.—*Abstract Statement showing the Administration of Civil Justice for a series of years in the Nellore District in the Civil Court and Munsiffs' Courts.*

Years.	Number of Suits		Particulars of the Suits instituted during the year.						Value of the Property at issue in the Suits pending at the close of the year.	Appeals.		Applications for execution of Decrees.		Petitions.	
	Instituted.	Disposed of.	For Land Rent and Revenue.	Land.	Real Property, such as Houses, &c.	Debts, Wages.	Caste, Religion, &c.	Indigo, Sugar, Silk, &c.		Preferred.	Disposed of.	Preferred.	Disposed of.	Preferred.	Disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1863	2,890	3,026	96	128	120	2,500	1	45	RS. 99,041 A. 7 P. 10	160	150	1,320	1,263	6,349	6,234
1864	2,125	2,114	111	160	159	1,666	4	25	73,240 10 4	131	117	2,176	2,114	6,514	6,432
1865	3,773	3,861	81	162	114	3,364	4	48	93,156 2 5	134	108	2,565	2,511	5,978	5,739
1866	3,695	4,082	101	202	90	3,214	12	76	12,186 11 10	160	87	2,413	2,349	7,104	6,979
1867	4,181	4,486	99	91	145	3,785	6	55	1,48,986 2 0	180	98	2,326	2,258	5,864	5,695
1868	4,937	4,746	157	133	131	4,439	7	70	1,62,594 0 0	219	157	2,083	2,080	6,378	6,236
1869	5,041	5,183	185	39	248	4,497	..	72	1,20,470 8 9	181	198	2,387	2,382	6,894	6,763
1870	3,223	4,934	451	13	474	4,071	..	334	.. .. ..	167	220	1,682	1,286	5,726	6,574

No. 20.—*Statement showing the Administration of Criminal Justice for a series of years in the Nellore District.*

Years.	Offences against the Person.		Offences against Property with Violence.		Offences against Property without Violence.		Malicious Offences against Property.		Forgeries, &c.		Offences against Revenue Laws.		Miscellaneous.		Number of Accidental Deaths	Number of Suicides.
	Number of Persons apprehended.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons apprehended.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons apprehended.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons apprehended.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons apprehended.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons apprehended.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons apprehended.	Number of Persons convicted.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1863	190	76	611	190	1,259	618	147	39	..	..	25	20	666	539	335	74
1864	2,382	762	316	94	1,455	728	329	59	11	3	73	63	4,242	2,234	372	54
1865	2,511	689	401	192	1,105	615	242	37	16	4	60	43	3,900	2,272	373	88
1866	3,260	781	577	308	1,439	827	612	137	23	10	148	109	5,432	3,275	394	98
1867	3,271	754	355	193	1,252	822	647	100	13	3	236	132	5,705	3,659	446	76
1868	3,534	658	243	128	1,235	825	602	122	10	- 2	244	199	5,208	3,432	407	89
1869	3,726	639	225	145	1,200	883	464	56	21	..	227	171	4,479	2,859	421	90
1870	2,985	446	213	161	1,145	815	710	145	10	5	167	126	4,438	3,067	428	79

No. 20A.—*Statement showing Trials in the Session Court of Nellore for a series of years.*

Years.	Offences against the Person.		Offences against Property with Violence.		Offences against Property without Violence.		Malicious Offences against Property.		Forgeries, &c.		Offences against Revenue Laws.		Miscellaneous.		Number of Accidental Deaths.	Number of Suicides.
	Number of Persons apprehended.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons apprehended.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons apprehended.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons apprehended.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons apprehended.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons apprehended.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons apprehended.	Number of Persons convicted.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1865 ..	9	9	53	53	13	13	..	..	4	4	..	..	47	47	..	..
1866 ..	2	2	54	54	15	15	..	..	4	4	..	..	33	33	..	..
1867 ..	10	10	14	14	7	7	1	1	1	1	..	..	22	22	..	..
1868 ..	9	9	10	10	6	6	1	1	4	4	1	1	13	13	..	..
1869 ..	3	3	18	18	7	7	..	..	1	1	..	..	18	18	..	..
1870 ..	55	37	39	38	9	9	3	1	1	..	..	..	7	6	..	..

No. 21.—*Statement showing the Salt Sales, and the Revenue derived therefrom, in the District of Nellore during the last ten years, or from Fusli* 1268 (*A.D.* 1858-59) *to Fusli* 1277 (*A.D.* 1867-68).

Monopoly Price.	Rupees 120 per Garce, or Rupee 1 per Indian Maund.								Rupees 135 per Garce, or Rupee 1-2-0 per Indian Maund.			
Stations.	Fusli 1268 (A.D. 1858-59).								Fusli 1269 (A.D. 1859-60).			
	Home.		Inland.		Export.		Total Sales.		Home.		Inland.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Kanuparti ..	6,475	6,475	61,540	60,940	..	..	68,015	67,415	5,713	6,258	37,389	41,837
Padarti	24,413	24,413	112,050	1,10,190	..	..	136,463	1,34,603	26,026	28,988	89,623	98,251
Pakala	51,197	51,197	24,100	42,100	..	..	93,297	93,297	45,916	50,975	38,116	42,668
Tummalapenta ..	9,322	9,322	219	219	..	..	9,541	9,541	10,082	11,154	1,163	1,295
Iskapalli	16,612	16,612	31,040	31,040	192,560	28,884	240,212	76,536	14,424	16,026	34,969	39,125
Gogulapalli ..	15,096	15,096	39,709	39,709	..	..	54,805	54,805	16,712	18,562	35,558	39,258
Gangapatnam ..	18,036	18,036	..	..	..	..	18,036	18,036	21,511	23,959	1,230	1,384
Kristnapatam ..	26,994	26,994	16,673	16,673	15,700	2,355	59,367	46,022	23,692	26,372	16,972	18,621
Dugarazupatam ..	19,502	19,502	14,611	14,611	..	..	34,113	34,113	19,713	21,865	12,497	13,731
Tada	15,820	15,820	75,938	75,938	..	..	91,758	91,758	13,497	15,019	58,194	64,499
Ramapuram ..	212	212	6,243	6,243	..	..	6,455	6,455	275	307	6,091	6,721
Sannapugunta ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,03,679	2,03,679	400,123	3,97,663	208,260	31,239	812,062	6,32,581	197,561	2,19,485	331,802	3,67,390

No. 21.—*Statement showing the Salt Sales, and the Revenue derived therefrom, in the District of Nellore during the last ten years, or from Fusli* 1268 (*A.D.* 1858-59) *to Fusli* 1277 (*A.D.* 1867-68).—(Continued.)

Monopoly Price.	Rupees 135 per Garce, or Rupee 1-2-0 per Indian Maund.—(*Continued.*)				Rupees 165 and Rupees 180 per Garce, or Rupee 1-8-0 per Indian Maund.							
Stations.	Fusli 1269 (A.D. 1859-60).—(*Continued.*)				Fusli 1270 (A.D. 1860-61).							
	Export.		Total Sales.		Home.		Inland.		Export.		Total Sales.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Kanuparti	..	..	43,102	48,095	3,537	3,998	133,793	1,44,915	..	..	137,330	1,48,913
Padamti	..	..	115,649	1,27,239	31,472	37,137	150,365	1,70,147	..	..	181,837	2,07,284
Pakala	..	..	84,032	93,643	47,601	56,211	53,472	61,266	..	..	101,073	1,17,477
Tummalapenta ..	..	..	11,245	12,449	10,309	12,168	1,832	2,061	..	..	12,141	14,229
Iskapalli	142,647	21,397	192,040	76,548	15,421	18,347	46,348	52,592	172,550	25,882	234,319	96,821
Gogulapalli	26,755	4,013	79,025	61,833	18,773	22,300	33,552	37,988	..	..	52,325	60,288
Gangapatnam ..	..	..	22,741	25,343	14,322	16,916	341	383	..	..	14,662	17,299
Kristnapatam ..	24,940	3,741	65,604	48,734	34,561	41,058	15,472	17,845	17,700	2,655	67,733	61,558
Dugarazupatam ..	..	..	32,210	35,596	22,755	26,843	8,491	10,415	..	..	31,246	37,258
Tada	..	..	71,691	79,518	12,273	14,434	65,725	76,579	..	..	77,998	91,013
Ramapuram	..	..	6,366	7,028	313	366	7,781	9,440	..	..	8,094	9,806
Sannapugunta ..	..	..	..	..	525	614	1,296	1,458	..	..	1,820	2,072
Total ..	194,342	29,151	723,705	6,16,026	211,862	2,50,392	518,467	5,85,089	190,250	28,537	920,579	8,64,018

No. 21.—*Statement showing the Salt Sales, and the Revenue derived therefrom, in the District of Nellore during the last ten years, or from Fusli* 1268 (*A.D.* 1858-59) *to Fusli* 1277 (*A.D.* 1867-68).—(Continued.)

Monopoly Price.	Rupees 180 per Garce, or Rupee 1-8-0 per Indian Maund.—(*Continued.*)											
Stations.	Fusli 1271 (A.D. 1861-62).—(*Continued.*)								Fusli 1272 (A.D. 1862-63).			
	Home.		Inland.		Export.		Total Sales.		Home.		Inland.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Kanuparti ..	6,045	9,068	111,862	1,60,954	..	..	117,907	1,70,022	8,066	12,099	162,348	2,32,362
Padarti	38,989	58,483	111,042	1,63,592	..	..	150,031	2,22,075	43,622	65,433	194,433	2,81,029
Pakala	46,344	69,517	20,347	29,801	8,092	1,214	74,783	1,00,532	48,790	73,185	44,656	65,274
Tummalapenta ..	9,999	14,999	1,676	2,513	..	..	11,675	17,512	9,985	14,977	5,570	8,265
Iskapalli	13,212	19,817	16,186	24,010	108,000	16,200	137,398	60,027	19,583	29,375	30,890	45,525
Gogulapalli ..	21,388	32,082	42,621	63,662	..	..	64,009	95,744	20,107	30,161	26,607	39,640
Gangapatnam ..	10,648	15,972	462	693	..	..	11,110	16,665	10,745	16,117	195	293
Kristnapatam ..	37,048	55,572	29,846	44,139	..	..	66,894	99,711	38,389	57,584	39,872	58,368
Dugarazupatam ..	14,401	21,600	5,307	7,960	..	..	19,708	29,561	16,492	24,738	4,231	6,347
Tada	13,309	19,964	48,218	72,057	..	..	61,527	92,021	11,931	17,897	42,730	63,826
Ramapuram ..	526	789	15,850	23,775	..	..	16,376	24,564	490	735	16,389	24,583
Sannapugunta ..	2,311	3,467	5,516	8,274	..	..	7,827	11,741	4,901	7,351	8,594	12,801
Total ..	214,220	3,21,330	408,933	6,01,430	116,092	17,414	739,245	9,40,175	233,101	3,49,652	576,515	8,38,313

No. 21.—*Statement showing the Salt Sales, and the Revenue derived therefrom, in the District of Nellore during the last ten years, or from Fusli* 1268 (*A.D.* 1858-59) *to Fusli* 1277 (*A.D.* 1867-68).—(Continued.)

Monopoly Price.	Rupees 180 per Garce, or Rupee 1-8-0 per Indian Maund.—(*Continued.*)											
Stations.	Fusli 1272 (A.D. 1862-63).—(*Continued.*)				Fusli 1273 (A.D. 1863-64).							
	Export.		Total Sales.		Home.		Inland.		Export.		Total Sales.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Kanuparti	..	..	170,414	2,44,461	11,133	16,699	113,771	1,62,737	..	..	124,904	1,79,436
Padarti	..	..	238,055	3,46,462	46,273	69,410	171,750	2,46,105	..	..	218,023	3,15,515
Pakala	5,160	774	98,606	1,39,233	50,660	75,990	38,037	55,886	..	..	88,697	1,31,876
Tummalapenta	..	..	25,555	23,242	11,649	17,474	4,291	6,346	..	..	15,940	23,820
Iskapalli	..	..	50,473	74,900	19,619	29,429	18,905	27,458	7,400	1,110	45,924	57,997
Gogulapalli	..	..	46,714	69,801	17,774	26,661	29,946	43,299	..	..	47,720	69,960
Gangapatnam	..	..	10,940	16,410	13,448	20,172	563	844	..	..	14,011	21,016
Kristnapatam	..	..	78,261	1,15,952	38,749	58,124	22,544	32,736	..	..	61,293	90,860
Dugarazupatam ..	..	..	20,723	31,085	19,830	29,745	6,988	10,302	..	..	26,818	40,047
Tada	..	..	54,661	81,723	13,791	20,687	47,682	70,983	..	..	61,473	91,670
Ramapuram	..	..	16,879	25,318	400	600	8,619	12,928	..	..	9,019	13,528
Sannapugunta	..	..	13,495	20,152	12,266	18,398	3,342	5,014	..	..	15,608	23,412
Total ..	5,160	774	814,776	11,88,739	255,592	3,83,389	466,438	6,74,638	7,400	1,110	729,430	10,59,137

No. 21.—*Statement showing the Salt Sales, and the Revenue derived therefrom, in the District of Nellore during the last ten years, or from Fusli* 1268 (*A.D.* 1858-59) *to Fusli* 1277 (*A.D.* 1867-68).—(Continued.)

Monopoly Price.	Rupees 180 per Garce, or Rupee 1-8-0 per Indian Maund.—(*Continued.*)								Raised towards the close of this year to Rupees 202½ per Garce, or Rupee 1-11-0 per Indian Maund.							
Stations.	Fusli 1274 (A.D. 1864-65).								Fusli 1275 (A.D. 1865-66).							
	Home.		Inland.		Export.		Total Sales.		Home.		Inland.		Export.		Total Sales.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Kanuparti ..	15,760	23,550	155,066	2,21,889	..	..	170,826	2,45,439	11,852	18,254	134,219	1,93,898	..	..	146,071	2,12,152
Padarti ..	41,349	62,023	247,542	3,54,393	..	..	288,891	4,16,416	43,923	66,865	145,314	2,09,146	..	..	189,237	2,76,011
Pakala	48,561	72,842	40,591	58,906	..	..	89,152	1,31,748	48,501	74,888	58,332	85,678	..	..	106,833	1,60,566
Tummalapenta...	17,014	25,521	6,170	8,805	..	..	23,184	34,326	11,974	17,961	7,366	10,509	..	..	19,340	28,470
Iskapalli ..	15,231	22,847	21,503	31,265	4,880	732	41,614	54,844	13,214	20,465	11,891	17,477	102,452	15,368	127,557	53,310
Gogulapalli ..	19,007	28,510	35,690	51,915	..	..	54,697	80,425	30,143	47,362	25,993	40,065	..	..	56,136	87,427
Gangapatnam ..	17,313	25,970	58	87	..	..	17,371	26,057	6,321	9,482	..	..	..	..	6,321	9,482
Kristnapatam ..	30,288	45,432	14,497	21,115	..	..	44,785	66,547	45,314	70,706	6,751	10,191	..	..	52,065	80,897
Dugarazupatam..	20,232	30,348	1,857	2,786	..	..	22,089	33,134	19,398	30,157	286	429	..	..	19,684	30,586
Tada	19,790	29,685	42,227	62,710	..	..	62,017	92,395	22,405	34,768	35,439	54,875	..	..	57,844	89,643
Ramapuram ..	365	547	17,608	26,413	..	..	17,973	26,960	927	1,390	18,878	28,137	..	..	19,805	29,527
Sannapugunta ..	10,840	16,260	775	1,162	..	..	11,615	17,422	14,173	21,655	1,854	2,833	..	..	16,027	24,488
Total ..	255,750	3,83,535	583,584	8,41,446	4,880	732	844,214	12,25,713	268,145	4,13,953	446,323	6,53,238	102,452	15,368	816,920	10,82,559

No. 21.—*Statement showing the Salt Sales, and the Revenue derived therefrom, in the District of Nellore during the last ten years, or from Fusli* 1268 (*A.D.* 1858-59) *to Fusli* 1277 (*A.D.* 1867-68).—(Continued.)

Monopoly Price.	Rupees 202½ per Garce, or Rupee 1-11-0 per Indian Maund.											
Stations.	Fusli 1276 (A.D. 1866-67).								Fusli 1277 (A.D. 1867-68).			
	Home.		Inland.		Export.		Total Sales.		Home.		Inland.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Kanuparti	14,990	25,295	105,077	1,71,445	..	..	120,067	1,96,740	16,795	28,342	174,002	2,81,681
Padarti	46,808	78,148	129,108	2,10,195	..	..	175,916	2,88,343	43,314	73,092	88,136	1,42,351
Pakala	53,051	89,524	56,867	94,546	..	..	109,918	1,84,070	48,314	81,530	23,325	38,753
Tummalapenta ..	13,559	22,881	2,283	3,751	..	..	15,842	26,632	8,675	14,639	74	125
Iskapalli	2,924	4,912	11,981	19,408	38,027	5,704	52,932	30,024	64,340	87,467	33,693	47,304
Gogulapalli	36,053	60,839	21,261	35,878	..	..	57,314	96,717	2,902	4,897	1,659	2,799
Gangapatnam ..	9,482	15,941	..	..	..	..	9,482	15,941	14,514	22,066	1,772	2,695
Kristnapatam ..	52,003	87,755	5,666	9,460	..	..	57,669	97,215	37,771	63,739	4,197	6,880
Dugarazupatam ..	19,086	32,208	..	..	..	..	19,086	32,208	16,314	27,530	22	37
Tada	23,459	39,587	39,738	66,450	..	..	63,197	1,06,037	23,501	39,556	52,436	87,372
Ramapuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sannapugunta ..	10,415	17,575	818	1,380	..	..	11,233	18,955	1,099	1,854	14,051	23,711
Total ..	281,830	4,74,665	372,799	6,12,513	38,027	5,704	692,656	10,92,882	277,539	4,44,712	393,367	6,33,708

No. 21.—*Statement showing the Salt Sales, and the Revenue derived therefrom, in the District of Nellore during the last ten years, or from Fusli* 1268 (*A.D.* 1858-59) *to Fusli* 1277 (*A.D.* 1867-68).—(Continued.)

Monopoly Price.	Rupees 202½ per Garce, or Rupee 1-11-0 per Indian Maund.—(*Continued.*)											
Stations.	Fusli 1277 (A.D. 1867-68).—(*Continued.*)				Fusli 1278 (A.D. 1868-69).							
	Export.		Total Sales.		Home.		Inland.		Export.		Total Sales.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Kanuparti	..	..	190,797	3,10,023	18,445	31,126	143,432	2,33,030	..	..	161,877	2,64,156
Padarti	..	..	131,450	2,15,443	39,641	66,894	155,581	2,42,217	..	..	195,222	3,09,111
Pakala	..	..	71,639	1,20,283	55,404	93,494	34,063	56,064	..	..	89,467	1,49,558
Tummalapenta	..	..	8,749	14,764	17,211	29,044	71	120	..	..	17,282	29,164
Iskapalli	1,800	270	99,833	1,35,041	25,486	43,008	4,745	7,906	5,040	546	35,271	51,469
Gogulapalli	..	..	4,561	7,696	25,131	42,409	4,132	6,871	..	..	29,263	49,280
Gangapatnam	..	..	16,286	24,761	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kristnapatam	..	..	41,968	70,619	46,887	79,122	685	1,156	..	..	47,572	80,278
Dugarazupatam	..	..	16,336	27,567	29,743	50,191	..	..	..	..	29,743	50,191
Tada	..	..	75,937	1,26,928	23,004	38,819	28,567	48,004	..	..	51,571	86,823
Ramapuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sannapugunta	..	..	15,150	25,565	2,940	4,961	16,108	12,182	..	..	19,048	32,143
Total ..	1,800	270	672,706	10,78,690	283,892	4,79,067	387,384	6,22,550	5,040	546	676,316	11,02,164

No. 21.—*Statement showing the Salt Sales, and the Revenue derived therefrom, in the District of Nellore during the last ten years, or from Fusli* 1268 (*A.D.* 1858-59) *to Fusli* 1277 (*A.D.* 1867-68).—(Continued.)

Monopoly Price.	The price was raised in this year (October 1869) to Rupees 240 per Garce, or Rupees 2 the Indian Maund.								Rupees 240 per Garce, or Rupees 2 per Indian Maund.							
Stations.	Fusli 1279 (A.D. 1869-70).								Fusli 1280 (A.D. 1870-71).							
	Home.		Inland.		Export.		Total Sales.		Home.		Inland.		Export.		Total Sales.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Kanuparti ..	21,129	41,252	124,538	2,38,820	..	..	145,667	2,80,072	20,810	41,620	111,048	2,13,456	..	..	131,858	2,55,076
Padarti	40,422	77,684	80,471	1,54,677	..	..	120,893	2,32,361	43,104	86,208	109,900	2,14,040	..	..	153,004	3,00,248
Pakala	57,585	1,10,261	42,905	81,770	..	..	100,490	1,92,031	58,352	1,16,704	34,187	68,374	..	..	92,539	1,85,078
Tummalapenta ..	19,272	36,793	2,376	4,663	..	..	21,648	41,456	13,058	26,116	..	..	..	..	13,058	26,116
Iskapalli	8,670	17,340	3,463	6,926	..	..	12,133	24,266	11,526	23,052	4,041	8,082	..	..	15,567	31,134
Gogulapalli ..	32,161	61,103	3,525	6,789	..	..	35,686	67,892	31,218	62,436	3,000	6,000	..	..	34,218	68,436
Gangapatnam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kristnapatam ..	48,184	92,947	2,984	5,963	..	..	51,168	98,910	56,113	1,12,226	3,496	6,992	..	..	59,609	1,19,218
Dugarazupatam ..	24,439	46,295	82	164	..	..	24,521	46,459	20,233	40,466	240	480	..	..	20,473	40,946
Tada	26,934	52,418	26,302	49,882	..	..	53,236	1,02,300	29,154	58,308	30,015	60,030	..	..	59,169	1,18,338
Ramapuram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sannapugunta ..	922	1,803	11,819	22,811	..	..	12,741	24,614	1,147	2,294	16,564	23,128	..	..	17,711	35,422
Total ..	279,718	5,37,896	298,465	5,72,465	..	..	578,183	11,10,361	284,715	5,69,430	312,491	6,10,582	..	..	597,206	11,80,012

No. 22.—*Statement showing the Annual Expenditure of Public Works in the District of Nellore from* 1801-02 *to* 1870 (*Fusli* 1211 *to* 1279.)

Years.		Establishment.			Buildings.			Irrigation Works.			Roads.			Miscellaneous.			Total.		
A.D.	Fuslies.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1801-02	1211	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37,557	1	4
1802-03	1212	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,388	11	9
1803-04	1213	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,194	7	5
1804-05	1214	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,799	3	11
1805-06	1215	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,721	10	4
1806-07	1216	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,996	14	10
1807-08	1217	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,511	3	9
1808-09	1218	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,586	11	6
1809-10	1219	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,644	4	7
1810-11	1220	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,602	3	9
1811-12	1221	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,642	11	5
1812-13	1222	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,726	2	7
1813-14	1223	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47,611	15	9
1814-15	1224	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42,153	0	6
1815-16	1225	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,096	7	4
1816-17	1226	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,855	7	11
1817-18	1227	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,967	11	2
1818-19	1228	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,756	9	7
1819-20	1229	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,377	1	7
1820-21	1230	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,144	15	0
1821-22	1231	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,913	3	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1822-23	1232	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1823-24	1233	..	..	..	..	..	..	60,360	2	9	13,499	4	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
1824-25	1234	..	..	..	1,339	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1825-26	1235	..	..	..	..	..	..	38,402	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1826-27	1236	7,097	0	5	10,730	15	8	57,073	8	3	44,520	2	0	3,114	8	0	1,22,536	2	4
1827-28	1237	5,118	14	3	3,812	4	3	39,397	12	3	33,172	10	9	312	1	2	81,813	10	8
1828-29	1238	2,341	8	10	9,925	13	11	18,974	15	6	16,360	0	6	825	4	4	48,427	10	7
1829-30	1239	2,530	5	11	6,086	7	10	28,803	3	0	3,243	15	3	185	4	5	40,849	4	5
1830-31	1240	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1831-32	1241	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1832-33	1242	3,636	4	11	6,997	10	5	27,107	7	3	4,419	1	0	2,025	11	8	44,186	3	3
1833-34	1243	3,951	3	2	1,653	4	6	66,983	8	6	21,609	1	3	2,404	7	5	96,601	8	10
1834-35	1244	3,809	14	8	2,094	15	6	31,850	15	6	17,720	0	11	3,149	0	2	58,624	14	9
1835-36	1245	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1836-37	1246	3,781	0	9	896	2	0	21,072	10	3	6,497	7	9	296	14	6	32,543	3	3

No. 22.—*Statement showing the Annual Expenditure of Public Works in the District of Nellore from* 1801-02 *to* 1870 (*Fusli* 1211 *to* 1279).—(Continued.)

Years.		Establishment.			Buildings.			Irrigation Works.			Roads.			Miscellaneous.			Total.		
A.D.	Fuslies.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1837-38..	1247	3,475	1	2	1,754	13	4	18,209	1	0	1,762	10	9	229	6	0	25,431	0	3
1838-39..	1248	3,530	0	0	26,684	8	5	33,602	9	6	23,729	11	9	13	9	6	87,560	7	2
1839-40..	1249	3,393	9	4	1,036	15	10	31,615	14	9	4,369	0	0	..	..	..	4,043	7	8
1840-41..	1250	3,674	9	11	1,031	14	0	43,535	3	9	33,650	7	3	429	0	0	82,321	2	11
1841-42..	1251	3,058	0	8	3,706	9	5	32,420	5	6	843	0	9	410	8	6	40,438	8	10
1842-43..	1252	3,009	7	9	1,374	2	3	38,349	14	0	3,726	11	0	1,666	4	0	48,126	7	0
1843-44..	1253	3,525	1	6	640	0	11	12,123	2	9	4,958	10	6	17	3	4	20,264	3	0
1844-45..	1254	2,658	5	8	1,710	7	4	26,692	0	9	3,295	10	9	45	6	9	34,401	15	3
1845-46..	1255	2,959	10	9	1,824	13	11	32,517	7	6	1,440	2	3	1,624	12	10	40,366	15	3
1846-47..	1256	2,956	3	6	8,325	8	9	24,661	0	9	832	5	9	1,913	6	1	38,688	8	10
1847-48..	1257	2,995	10	6	3,459	3	0	42,990	11	1	39	0	4	1,190	3	6	50,674	12	5
1848-49..	1258	2,252	7	2	3,989	7	3	49,668	0	9	408	4	11	1,955	1	4	59,273	5	5
1849-50..	1259	3,180	11	5	4,383	7	7	37,239	13	6	428	0	0	982	12	3	46,214	12	9
1850-51..	1260	3,169	15	7	4,435	13	10	19,273	0	9	..	..	..	65	14	1	..	..	..
1851-52..	1261	3,167	15	3	3,148	3	6	28,222	14	8	..	..	..	1,596	15	7	..	..	..
1852-53..	1262	3,246	1	9	14,848	5	9	34,045	1	6	2,099	3	3	88	14	2	54,327	9	8
1853-54..	1263	3,304	4	9	4,602	7	1	70,898	7	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1854-55..	1264	3,168	1	10	9,052	13	0	71,956	3	11	895	0	0	1,479	1	10	86,551	4	7
1855-56..	1265*	40,000	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,222	15	3	149	2	0	..	..	..
1856-57..	1266*	61,056	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1857-58..	1267	61,056	0	0	8,178	0	0	1,47,968	0	0	67,718	0	0	112	0	0	2,85,032	0	0
1858-59..	1268	60,788	0	0	5,277	0	0	2,94,257	0	0	54,167	0	0	1,672	0	0	4,16,161	0	0
1859-60..	1269	69,908	0	0	7,158	0	0	2,20,241	0	0	90,659	0	0	1,047	0	0	3,89,013	0	0
1860-61..	1270	81,608	0	0	7,176	0	0	2,51,659	0	0	53,186	0	0	8,909	0	0	4,02,538	0	0
1861-62..	1271	61,056	0	0	7,405	0	0	1,32,198	0	0	81,903	0	0	..	..	..	2,82,562	0	0
1862-63..	1272	62,094	0	0	8,607	0	0	84,365	0	0	76,633	0	0	..	..	..	2,31,699	0	0
1863-64..	1273	45,871	0	0	5,619	0	0	78,493	0	0	85,231	0	0	..	..	..	2,15,214	0	0
1864-65..	1274	56,236	0	0	7,662	0	0	61,103	0	0	1,00,469	0	0	4,808	0	0	2,30,278	0	0
1865-66..	1275	47,092	0	0	10,728	0	0	42,793	0	0	84,745	0	0	35	0	0	1,85,393	0	0
1866-67..	1276	52,699	0	0	7,752	0	0	52,251	0	0	92,834	0	0	1,647	0	0	2,07,183	0	0
1867-68..	1277	52,630	0	0	5,204	0	0	1,31,574	0	0	80,255	0	0	3,290	0	0	2,72,953	0	0
1868-69..	1278	54,576	0	0	39,601	0	0	1,43,497	0	0	1,02,656	0	0	6,670	0	0	3,47,009	0	0
1869-70..	1279	55,919	0	0	8,358	0	0	90,434	0	0	66,416	0	0	531	0	0	2,21,658	0	0
1870-71..	1280	53,072	0	0	14,422	0	0	1,24,191	0	0	45,314	0	0	2,306	0	0	2,39,305	0	0

* Accounts not available.

No. 23.—*Statement showing the Progress of Education for a series of years in the District of Nellore.*

Years.	Government Schools.		Schools maintained by Rate.		Aided Schools.		Schools under Simple Inspection.		Total.		Candidates for Matriculation and First Arts Examination.		Candidates for Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination.		Candidates for Special Test Examination.	
	Number.	Number of Pupils.	Number.	Number of Pupils.	Number.	Number of Pupils.	Number.	Number of Pupils.	Number.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Applicants.	Number passed.	Number of Applicants.	Number passed.	Number of Applicants.	Number passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1863-64	..	..	..	..	1	88	13	393	14	481	..	* ..	..	Years. 1863 — No. 1	†	Years. 1863 — No. 3
1864-65	..	..	1	45	17	437	55	980	73	1,462	..	1	†	1864 — 8		1864 — 9
1865-66	..	..	3	139	38	811	77	1,284	118	2,234	..	2	173	1865 — 20	†	1865 — 28
1866-67	..	..	4	170	53	650	148	2,845	205	3,665	..	1	133	1866 — 20	86	1866 — 33
1867-68	..	..	4	174	62	1,714	160	2,703	226	4,591	..	1	†	1867 — 25	†	1867 — 29
1868-69	1	87	5	206	86	1,987	188	3,330	280	5,610	..	..	93	1868 — 17	..	1868 — 36
1869-70	1	62	5	194	117	2,616	179	2,439	302	5,316	..	3	84	1869 — 10	..	1869 — 28
														1870 — 4	128	1870 — 49

* There being no schools of First Arts standard, the passed candidates shown in this column are Matriculates.

† Information not available.

CHAPTER XXIX.

STATISTICS ACCORDING TO FORMS OF STATISTICAL COMMITTEE.

I.—Statistics of Physical, Political, and Fiscal Geography.

A.—*Physical Geography.*

1. Area, cultivated and uncultivated, and communications.
2. Character of the surface.
3. Climate.

B.—*Political Relations (none).*

C.—*Civil Divisions of British Territory.*

D.—*Population.*

E.—*Fiscal.*

1. The Survey and Settlement.
2. Surveyed and assessed areas in acres.
3. Varieties of tenure held direct from Government.
4. Varieties of tenure not held direct from Government.
5. Register of transfers.
6. Land Revenue.

II.—Statistics of Protection.

A.—*Legislative (none).*

B.—*Judicial.*

1. Judicial tribunals, original and appellate.
2. Offences reported, persons tried, convicted, and acquitted.
3. General result of criminal trials.
4. Punishment inflicted by various crime tribunals.
5. Result of appeal and revision in criminal cases.
6. Number and description of civil suits.
7. Value of suits disposed of.
8. Result of trial of civil suits.
9. Business of the Court and Revenue Appellate Courts.
10. Execution of the decrees of the Court and Revenue Courts.
11. Use of juries and assessors.
12. Statement of deeds registered in Registrar's Office.

C.—*Prisons.*

1. Number and distribution of prisoners.
2. Sickness and mortality, &c., of prisoners.
3. Employment and earnings of working prisoners.
4. Establishment and cost of the prisons.
5. Sex, age, previous conviction, and education of prisoners.
6. Religion, races, and classes of prisoners.
7. Previous trades, professions, and social relations of prisoners.

D.—*Police.*

1. Police force entertained.
2. Distribution of Regular Police Force.
3. Religion, races, height, weight, &c., of men of Regular Police.
4. General result of Police operations in regard to each great class of crime.

E.—*Military (none).*

F.—*Marine (none).*

III.—Statistics of Production and Distribution.

A.—*Finance.*

1. Gross and nett revenue.
2. Expenditure from nett income.
3. Cash receipts and disbursements of the treasuries.

B.—*Public Works.*

1. Expenditure of money in Public Works Department.
2. Income and expenditure of reproductive works.

C.—*Railway (none).*

D.—*Agriculture.*

1. Crops cultivated in acres.
2. Stock.
3. Rates of rent and produce.

E.—*Prices of Produce and Labor.*

1. Produce.
2. Labor.

F.—*Mines and Quarries.*

G.—*Manufactures.*

I.—*Coinage and Currency.*

1. Coinage (none).
2. Paper Currency (no Office of Issue).

K.—*Charitable Institutions.*

IV.—Statistics of Institutions.

A.—*Ecclesiastical.*

Return of Religious Institutions.

B.—*Education.*

1. University Examinations.
2. Educational Institutions.

C.—*Scientific and Literary.*

1. Scientific and Literary Societies.
2. The Press.

V.—Statistics of Life.

1. Births, deaths, and marriages.
2. Diseases treated and death for each class of disease in dispensaries and hospitals.
3. Vaccine operations.

I.—Statistics of Physical, Political, and Fiscal Geography.

A.—Physical Geography.

1.—*Area, cultivated and uncultivated, and Communications.*

	Principal Geographical Divisions of Territory.	Total Area in Square Miles.				Unappropriated Culturable Waste in Acres.			Communications, Mileage of		
		Government Cultivated.	Government Waste.		Total Number of Zemindaries, &c.	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at the close of the year.	Water, distinguishing Navigable Rivers and Canals.	Made Roads, Imperial and 1st and 2nd Class District.	Rail Roads.
			Cultivable.	Uncultivable.							
1	Gudur	95	146	243	817·79	169,962	76,522	93,440			
2	Rapur	73	82	380	518·86	100,464	47,984	52,480			
3	Nellore	160	146	243	638·32	235,515	143,355	92,160			
4	Atmakur	183	83	296	618·04	174,944	121,824	53,120			
5	Kavali	86	94	176	548·46	120,316	60,156	60,160			
6	Udayagiri	62	80	249	625·36	92,440	41,240	51,200			
7	Kandukur	181	150	144	781·08	223,732	127,732	96,000			
8	Kanigiri	59	144	101	744·40	132,398	40,238	92,160			
9	Ongole	204	254	74	789·07	303,930	141,370	162,560			
		1,103	1,179	1,906		1,553,701	800,421	753,280			
	Unsurveyed tract near Eastern Ghaut belonging to Rapur, Udayagiri, and Kanigiri ..	..	..	..	553·09	..	..	..	..	422 Miles.	None.
	Zemindaries.										
	Venkatagiri	..	..	..	456·50	..	..	..			
	Polur	..	..	..	442·00	..	..	..			
	Darsi	..	..	..	588·00	..	..	..			
	Podile	..	..	..	631·00	..	..	..			
					8751·75						

N.B.—The area of all zemindaries, mootahs, inams, &c., is included in this statement as well as the ryotwary lands. It exhibits the entire area within the limits of the district.

I.—Statistics of Physical, Political, and Fiscal Geography.

A.—Physical Geography.

2.—*Character of the Surface.*

Nature of different Tracts.	Names, Area, and Physical Description of each Tract.	Where situated; in British or Native Territory.	Prevailing Soils, Minerals, and Products.
Mountains and elevated Tracts ..	Eastern Ghauts, Viligondah, extending from north to south, separating Nellore from Cuddapah and Kurnool. Highest point 3,000 feet, Udayagiri Droog 200 feet.	Western boundary of District; all in British Territory.	Lower formation gneiss; upper quartzose.
Plains	From the Western Ghauts to the sea, diversified by low hills.	Do. do.	Gneiss, quartzose, laterite alluvial, iron-stone, copper, mica garnets.
Forests	Chiefly on the Western Ghauts	Do. do.	A variety of woods used in house-building and furniture.
Rivers	Pennair, Swarnamukhi, Manneru, Paleru, Mussi, Gundlakamma, Kalingaadi.	Do. do.	
Lakes	Pulicat Lake	Do. do.	
Marshes	Salt-water marshes exist along the sea coast.	Do. do.	Salt.

I.—Statistics of Physical, Political, and Fiscal Geography.

A.—Physical Geography.

3.—*Climate.*

Places at which Observations taken, and year for which taken.	Rainfall in Inches.				Average Temperature in the Shade.									Prevailing Winds.		
					May.			July.			December.					
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Sun-rise.	2 P.M.	Sun-set.	Sun-rise.	2 P.M.	Sun-set.	Sun-rise.	2 P.M.	Sun-set.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
1870.																
Gudur	4·65	11·20	17·95	33·80												
Rapur	4·62	16·53	19·55	40·70												
Nellore	4·40	19·2	20·35	43·77												
Devaroyapalli	7·70	9·20	13·70	30·60												
Kavali	4·80	19·20	24·90	48·90												
Udayagiri	3·91	3·29	10·65	17·85												
Kandukur	2·95	17·70	17·20	37·85												
Kanigiri	1·20	9·60	13·95	24·75												
Ongole	3·80	18·50	18·60	40·90												
Darsi	8·35	17·19	6·85	32·39					No record.							
Venkatagiri	0·43	1·74	2·15	4·32												
Padarti	3·95	17·25	21·25	42·45												
Pakala	0·50	26·40	20·65	47·55												
Iskapalli	3·5	22·70	16·30	42·5												
Krishnapatam	4·10	20·40	17·25	41·75												
Tada	5·60	21·79	19·45	46·84												
Ramayapatnam	4·01	16·25	21·0	41·26												
Monapalem	6·83	18·35	20·90	46·8												
General Average	4·15¾	15·90½	16·81⅜	36·87¾										January and February N.E. and E., March and April S.E. and S., May W. and S.W.	June and July W., August variable, September W. veering round to N.	N., N.E.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

C.—Civil Division of British Territory.

District.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with Population.	Number of Villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum Distance in Miles of Villages from nearest Court.	Average Distance in Miles of Villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total Cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue. Land.	Revenue. Gross.
Nellore	Nine Revenue Talugs and four Zemindary Divisions. Three Civil Divisions each, with a District Munsiff's Court.	8,341¼	1,168,664	Nellore .. .. Population 22,851 Ongole .. .. do. 6,882	Villages 868 and Hamlets 760. Number reduced to Clubbed Survey Villages 698. Zemindary Villages 972.	1 Civil Judge, 3 District Munsiffs, 6 Revenue Judges.	4 Full-Power Magistrates, 5 First-Class Magistrates, 15 Second-Class Magistrates.	30 Miles.	15 Miles.	1,265	Rs. 1,45,609	Rs. 23,10,658	Rs. 36,68,288

I.—Statistics of Physical, Political, and Fiscal Geography.

D.—*Population.*

Taluqs.	Inhabited Houses.			Population.						Classification of Population.										
	Number of Masonry Dwellings.	Number of dwellings of all kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.	Number per Square Mile.	European, Indian, and Mixed Classes.		Natives.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.	Prevailing Languages.
						Male.	Female.			East other										
1. Gudur ..	67	18,731	18,798	33,805	31,955	15,258	13,766	94,784	113	..	..	..	90,648	4,136	..	..	3,322	66,180	28,604	Telugu.
2. Rapur ..	28	10,749	10,777	19,094	17,453	8,372	7,349	52,268	81	..	..	..	50,203	2,065	..	..	2,340	37,235	15,033	
3. Nellore ..	2,991	27,060	30,051	48,458	48,519	24,039	21,590	142,606	224	283	..	..	131,019	11,304	..	..	3,922	84,569	58,037	
4. Atmakur..	372	18,398	18,770	33,622	31,212	13,653	12,284	90,771	182	288	..	..	84,835	5,648	..	..	1,190	63,005	27,766	
5. Kavali ..	57	13,293	13,350	23,841	21,899	10,423	9,173	65,336	76	1	..	..	62,883	2,452	..	..	21,165	45,650	19,686	
6. Udayagiri..	923	16,348	17,271	32,929	30,011	15,297	13,346	91,583	106	15	..	..	85,617	5,951	..	..	401	57,463	34,120	
Total ..	4,438	104,579	109,017	191,749	181,049	87,042	77,508	537,348	132	587	..	..	505,205	31,556	..	..	13,340	354,102	183,246	
7. Kandukur..	755	23,301	24,056	45,190	42,386	19,003	17,491	124,070	170	29	..	..	119,271	4,770	..	..	1,219	81,916	42,154	
8. Kanigiri ..	220	15,101	15,321	24,882	22,687	14,047	11,677	73,293	74	37	..	..	69,666	3,590	..	..	620	42,862	30,431	
9. Ongole ..	5,712	20,315	26,027	46,511	44,890	22,209	19,723	133,333	160	239	..	..	128,432	4,662	..	..	1,462	86,832	46,501	
Total ..	6,687	58,717	65,404	116,583	109,963	55,259	48,891	330,696	129	305	..	..	317,369	13,022	..	..	3,301	211,610	119,086	
Grand Total..	11,125	163,296	174,421	308,332	291,012	142,301	126,399	868,044	131	892	..	..	822,574	44,578	..	..	16,641	565,712	32,332	
10. Venkatagiri.	2,819	53,541	56,360	104,373	99,133	51,705	45,409	300,620	142	412	..	..	288,368	11,840	..	..	4,968	185,072	115,548	
Total ..	13,944	216,837	230,781	412,705	390,145	194,006	171,808	1,168,664	133	1,304	..	..	1,110,942	56,418	..	..	21,609	750,784	417,880	

Emigration - or Immigration during the year.
30 Thirty (recorded under the Emigration Act).

I.—Statistics of Physical, Political, and Fiscal Geography.

E.—Fiscal.

2.—*Surveyed and Assessed Area in Acres.*

District.	Occupied.			Total.	Unoccupied.		Total Area assessed.	Assessment.			
	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.		Grazing Land Culturable.	Unculturable Waste.		Gross Amount.	Rate per Acre on Cultivation.	Rate per Acre on Culturable Land.	Rate per Acre on Total Area of Settlement.
	By Government Works.	By Private Individuals.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Nellore.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Fusli 1280.. *Occupied*.. ..	200,597	*	760,835	961,432	*	*	..	†1,811,471	‡1 14 2	*	*
Fusli 1280.. *Cultivated* ..	177,524	*	622,134	799,658	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Not known. † Assessment of occupied area. ‡ Rate per acre on occupied area.

I.—Statistics of Physical, Political, and Fiscal Geography.

E.—Fiscal.

3.—*Varieties of Tenure held direct from Government.*

Nature of Tenures.		Number of Estates.	Number of Villages.	Number of Holders or Share holders.	Gross Area in Acres.	Average Area of each Estate.	Average Assessment of each Estate.	Revenue Rate per Acre.	Supposed Nett Profit per Acre.
							Rs.	Rs. A. A.	Rs.
Great Zemindaries paying more than Rupees 50,000 revenue.	Held by individuals under law of primogeniture.	1	730	Not known.	Not known.	Not known.	Not known.	11 8 10	Not known.
	Held by individuals and families under ordinary law.	..	..	do.	do.	do.	do.	..	do.
Large Zemindaries paying more than Rupees 5,000 revenue.	Under law of primogeniture.	1	44	do.	do.	do.	do.	5 10 9	do.
	Under ordinary law.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small Zemindaries, Mootahs, &c., other than those of Cultivating Communities.		1	3	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Proprietary Cultivating Communities paying in common.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Proprietary Cultivators paying more than Rs. 100.		..	27	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Proprietary Cultivators paying separately, including all small Estates paying less than Rs. 100.		..	105	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Holders of revenue free tenures.	In perpetuity.	..	4	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
	For life.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Land-holders who have redeemed the revenue.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Purchase of waste lands		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		3	1103	..	..	..	..	..	..

N.B.—The portion of the Calastry Zemindary situated within this district is not included, as the peishcush for the whole Zemindary, Rupees 1,89,999, is paid into the North Arcot Treasury, as the greater portion of the Zemindary is situated in that district.

I.—Statistics of Physical, Political, and Fiscal Geography.

E.—Fiscal.

4.—Varieties of Tenure not held direct from Government.

Nature of Tenure.	Number of Holdings.	Average Area of each Holding.	Average Rent of each Holding.	Average Rent Rate per Acre.
Intermediate Holders between Zemindars and Ryots. (On permanent tenure.. / On farming leases ..)	No information.			
Ryots' Holding at fixed rates				
Ryots with right of occupancy at variable rates.				
Cultivating Tenants with no permanent rights..				
Holders of service grants				
Total ..				

I.—Statistics of Physical, Political, and Fiscal Geography.

E.—Fiscal.

5.—Register of Transfers.

Nature of Tenure transferred.	Number of Transfers recorded.			Average Area in Acres of each Holding transferred.			Remarks.
	By Voluntary Sale or Gift.	By Compulsory Sale.	By Inheritance.	By Voluntary Sale or Gift.	By Compulsory Sale.	By Inheritance.	
Great Zemindaries, complete..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No information.
Shares in do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Large Zemindaries	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Shares in do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Small Zemindaries	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Shares in do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Villages owned by Cultivating Communities	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Shares in do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Holdings of Proprietary Cultivators	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Intermediate Holdings of a transferable character ..	109	..	..	1,992	..	..	Shrotriam and inam transfers registered under Act XX. of 1866. Inams.
Holdings of Ryots at fixed rates.	613	23	218	61	12	85	
Holdings of Ryots with right of occupancy	3	..	..	378	..	..	
Revenue free tenures.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

E.—Fiscal.

6.—*Land Revenue.*

Description of Revenue.	Revenue last Year, 1869-70.				Revenue this Year, 1870-71.				Cost of Collection.	Nett Collections during the year.	Outstanding Balances.	Number of Sales for Arrears of Revenue.	Revenue of Estates sold.	Cause of Increase or Decrease of Revenue, with Explanation of any Items realized in addition to the Annual Assessed Revenue.
	Assessed.	Remitted.	Refunded.	Realized.	Assessed.	Remitted.	Refunded.	Realized.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
From settled Estates bearing Revenue in past years.														
Settled Estates added to Revenue Roll during present year.	4,24,881	..	..	3,91,508	4,25,045	..	..	4,12,060	..	..	12,985	..	..	
Settled Estates taken off Revenue Roll during present year.														
Collections from Government Estates.	17,69,678	..	..	14,93,715	18,07,985	..	..	14,03,103	..	..	4,04,882	..	..	
Income from Sale of Government Estates.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included in above.	3,13,256	..	..	1,90,830	3,18,784	..	..	1,81,063	..	..	1,37,721	..	..	
Total ..	25,07,815	..	..	20,76,053	25,51,814	..	..	19,96,226	..	..	5,55,588	..	..	

B.—Judicial Statement No. 1.

Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate, existing in the District of Nellore on the last day of the year 1870-71.

Class of Tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of Paid from Unpaid Judges.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Area of District in Square Miles.	Population of the District.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating Number of Judges in each and Jury or Assessors if any.	Judicial Powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed Qualification of Judges previous to Appointment.	Total Number of Judges. European. Covenanted.	Total Number of Judges. European. Commissioned Military Officers.	Total Number of Judges. European. Uncovenanted.	Total Number of Judges. Native.	Average Annual Salary of each Paid Judge. European.	Average Annual Salary of each Paid Judge. Native.	Average Annual Cost of Establishment of each Tribunal.	Executive or other Functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average Number of Days in the year devoted to Judicial Works.	Average Number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the Year. Criminal.	Number of Cases decided during the Year. Civil.	Number of Cases decided during the Year. Revenue.	Number of Cases decided during the Year. Appeal.
		Miles.										RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.							
Tribunals exercising Powers in two Departments.		8,751	1,160,664																		
Zillah Judge. Civil	1	..	..	1	One Judge.	Above 1,000 Rs. in Original Suits and in Appeals above 50 Rs. in cases involving moveable property.	..	1	..	..	..	28,000	..	8,088 0 0	..	191	..	..	34	..	220
Zillah Judge. Criminal...	..	..	..	..	One Judge aidedbytwo Assessors.	Offences punishable with imprisonment of more than 2 years and Appeals against the sentences of Magistrates with full powers.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	..	49	..	49	..	..	..
Tribunals exercising Powers in one Dept. District Munsiffs ..	3	..	..	3	Three Judges.	Within 1,000 Rs.	..	..	..	..	3	..	2,800	1,514 10 8	..	..	..	..	4,023	..	..
Village Munsiffs ..	65	..	..	..	..	Within 10 Rs.	..	..	..	..	65	..	..	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..	877	..	..
Magistrates of Full Powers exercising also Revenue powers.	4	..	..	4	..	Up to 2 years' imprisonment.	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	..	..	..	468	..	..	..
Sub-Magists. exercising 1st-class powers.	8	...	..	8	..	Up to 6 months' imprisonment.	..	1	..	..	7	..	..	.. .. ..	..	..	..	1,176	..	..	18
Sub-Magists. exercising 2nd-class powers.	12	..	..	12	..	Up to 1 month's imprisonment.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	..	..	..	3,034	..	..	..
Taluq Sheristadars exercising 2nd-class powers.	9	..	..	..	..	Exercise powers only in absence of Taluq Sub-Magistrate.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

II.—Statistics of Protection.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 2 (Criminal).

Statement of Offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted for each Offence in the District of Nellore during the year 1870.

Description of Offence.	Number of Cases pending at Close of last year.	Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or Discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Murder	1	..	14	11	3	..	Return of Sessions Court.
Robbery	1	..	24	2	22	..	
Dacoity	..	..	11	..	11	..	
Burglary	..	..	6	1	5	..	
Arson	..	..	2	1	1	..	
Other Offences ..	1	..	60	9	51	1	

II.—Statistics of Protection.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 3 (Criminal).

Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of Various Classes in the District of Nellore, 1870-71.

Class of Tribunal.	Number of Persons dealt with.					Persons disposed of.								
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial during the present year.			Total.	Discharged without Trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred		Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining at the end of year.	Average Number of Days during which each Case lasted.	Number of Witnesses who attended.
		By Arrest.	By Summons or Recognizance.	Received by Transfer.					To Commissioner.	To Dy. Commissioner.				
Court of Sessions.	4	112	2	..	118	..	24	93	..	..	..	1	9¼	441

II.—Statistics of Protection.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 4 (Criminal).

Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by various Criminal Tribunals in the District of Nellore in the years 1870-71.

Nature of Punishment.	Number of persons punished.								Remarks.
	By Village Officers.	By Unpaid Magistrates.	By Subordinate and Local Paid Magistrates.	By Full-power Magistrates of General Jurisdiction.	By Chief Magistrates of Districts.	By Sessions Courts.	By Judicial Commissioner's Court.	Total.	
Death	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	Sessions Court.
Fine	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	28	
Rigorous Imprisonment.	..	..	..	..	..	62	..	62	
								91	

II.—Statistics of Protection.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 5 (Criminal).

Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the District of Nellore during the year 1870-71.

Tribunal.	Number of Persons.						
	Number of Appellants or Persons whose Cases were called for.	Appeals rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Returned for New Trial or Further Investigation.	Pending.
Court of Sessions	13	..	10	..	3	..	..

II.—Statistics of Protection.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 6 (Civil).

Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted and disposed of in the Civil Courts of the Nellore District in the year 1870.

Description of Claim.	Pending.	Number of Cases instituted and disposed of in different Courts.										
		Small Cause Courts.		Tahsildars' and Honorary Assistant Commissioner's Courts.		District and Civil Judges' Courts.		Superior Courts.		Total.		
		Instituted.	Disposed of.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Suits.												
Money due on Contract. — On written promise for sum certain.	..	1,263	..	..	..	1,260	..	..	..	2,523	..	..
Money due on Contract. — On unwritten promise for sum certain.	..	236	..	..	..	69	..	..	..	305	..	..
Money due on Contract. — On account stated ..	..	221	..	..	..	143	..	..	..	364	..	..
Money due on Contract. — Money paid or received.	..	14	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	18	..	..
Money due on Contract. — For goods sold and delivered.	..	27	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	49	..	..
Rent	..	281	..	..	..	132	..	..	..	413	..	..
Recovery of personal property or value thereof.	..	62	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	112	..	..
Damages. — For injuries to person.	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	9	..	..
Damages. — Do. to property	..	3	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	27	..	..
Damages. — For defamation ..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..
Damages. — For other injuries not included in the above.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Damages. — For breaches of contract not included in the above.	..	13	..	..	..	54	..	..	..	67	..	..
Suits to compel specific performance of contract.	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
Suits to set aside contracts and obligation on account of fraud, mistake, or accident.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

II.—Statistics of Protection.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 6 (Civil).—(*Continued.*)

Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted and disposed of in the Civil Courts of the Nellore District in the year 1870.

Description of Claim.	Pending.	Number of Cases instituted and disposed of in different Courts.										
		Small Cause Courts.		Tahsildars' and Honorary Assistant Commissioner's Courts.		District and Civil Judges' Courts.		Superior Courts.		Total		
		Instituted.	Disposed of.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Suits.—(Contd.)												
Suits to compel or prevent particular acts by way of mandamus or injunction.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suits to settle partnership and other accounts.	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..
Admiralty and other suits relating to shipping.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Suits connected with religion and caste.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suits relating to administration of trusts and religious endowments.	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2 1	..	..
Suits relating to marriage, dower, and divorce.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
To establish or dispute adoption.	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
Regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other suits to declare or establish personal rights.	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	24	..	..
Suits to establish or contest wills.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Claims to inheritance. Under Hindu Law.	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	29	..	..
Claims to inheritance. Mahomedan Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Claims to inheritance. Any other Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindu widows.	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..
Suits relating to the revenue.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suits relating to mortgage of immoveable property.	..	..	..	..	..	294	..	..	..	294	..	..
Claims in right of pre-emption.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suits to resume or assess rent free-lands.	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	..
Regarding the relative rights of superior and inferior holders of land (other than rent suits).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suits for partition of immoveable property.	..	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	56	..	..
Regarding boundaries	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
Do. for or relating to real property not included in the above.	..	..	..	..	..	124	..	..	..	124	..	..

II.—Statistics of Protection.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 6 (Civil).

Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted and disposed of in the Civil Courts of Nellore District in the year 1870.

Description of Claim.	Pending.	Number of Cases instituted and disposed of in different Courts.										
		Small Cause Courts.		Tahsildars' and Honorary Assistant Commissioner's Courts.		District and Civil Judges' Courts.		Superior Courts.		Total.		
		Instituted.	Disposed of.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Revenue Court Cases.												
Claims connected with boundary and cultivation disputes, Regulation XII. of 1816, Section 4.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Claims to hereditary Offices or their emoluments, Regulation VI. of 1831, Section 3.	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Suits to establish or contest rights to enhancement or abatement of rent, or to determine amount of rent, Madras Act VIII. of 1865, Sections 8, 9, 10, and 11.	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..
Suits relating to ejectment, Section 12.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Regarding illegal execution, distraint, &c., Sections 5, 17, 20, 35, 36, 49, and 80.	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..

II.—Statistics of Protection.

B.—Judicial Statement 7 (Civil).

Statement showing the Value of Suits disposed of in the Civil Courts of the Nellore District in the year 1870-71.

Value of Suits.	Village Munsiff's.	Number of Suits disposed of in different Courts.				Total Value of Suits.
		Small Cause Courts.	Tahsildar's and Honorary Assistant Commissioner's Courts.	Civil Judge and District Courts.	Total.	
						Rs.
Not exceeding Rs. 5.	439	159	1	23	622	2,505
Do. „ 20.	438	839	10	95	1,382	16,867
Do. „ 100.	..	1,085	16	947	963	97,722
Do. „ 500.	..	..	3	783	786	1,58,906
Do. „ 5,000.	..	..	..	124	124	1,27,278
Do. „ 1,00,000.	..	..	..	2	2	17,038
Exceeding „ 1,00,000.	..	..	..	..	..	..

II.—Statistics of Protection.

B.—Judicial Statement 8 (Civil).

Statement showing the General of the Trial of Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Nellore District in the year 1870.

Class of Courts.	Number of Cases on File.			Cases withdrawn, transferred, or struck off without Trial or Decree.	Cases in which Decree passed.									Cases pending at the close of the year.	Average Number of Days during which each Case lasted.		Number of Summonses to Parties to appear in Person.	Number of Parties who appeared.	Number of Summonses to Witnesses other than Parties.	Number of Witnesses who appeared.	Number of Witnesses produced by the Parties.
					Without Contest in Court.					Contested Cases tried and decided in Court.											
										In Favor of Plaintiff.		In Favor of Defendants, Objectors, or Insolvents.									
	Remaining from last year.	Instituted.	Total.		*Ex parte.*	By Confession.	By Compromise and Consent.	By Arbitration.	Total.	In Whole.	In Part.		Total.		Contested.	Uncontested.					
Village Courts	166	857	1,023	198	157	60	144	..	559	270	..	48	318	146	134	100	..	..	..	..	..
Revenue Courts	..	37	37	8	1	..	2	..	11	8	..	18	26	..	66	50	..	..	..	..	..
District Munsiff. Ordinary ..	583	2,305	2,888	143	295	144	715	62	1,358	424	..	158	582	947	379	213	..	..	..	..	..
District Munsiff. Small	150	2,139	2,289	192	778	261	596	27	1,853	171	..	65	236	200	75	64	..	..	..	..	..
Civil Court	23	51	74	1	4	1	14	3	23	7	..	4	34	40	308	138	..	..	..	..	..

II.—Statistics of Protection.

B.—Judicial Statement 9 (Civil).

Statement showing the Business of the Civil Appellate Courts of the District of Nellore for the year 1870.

Class of Courts.	Cases on the File.			Appeals withdrawn, or transferred, struck off without trial.	Decided on Trial.			Remanded for further Investigation.	Total.	Cases pending at the end of the year.	Average Duration of each Appeal tried.
	Remaining of last year.	Instituted.	Total.		In Favor of Appellant. In Whole.	In Favor of Appellant. In Part.	In Favor of Respondent.				
Civil Court	261	167	428	..	44	31	138	7	220	208	..

II.—Statistics of Protection.

B.—Judicial Statement 10 (Civil).

Statement showing the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil Courts of the District of Nellore for the year 1870-71.

Class of Courts.	Number and Amount of Decrees passed during the Year.		Number of Applications for Execution.			Number and Amount of Decrees completely executed.		Number and Amount of Decrees partially executed.		Number and Amount of Cases in which there was no execution.		Number and Amount of Cases transferred.		Number and Amount of Cases pending at the end of the Year.		Number of Cases in which Specific Performance was enforced.	Number of Coercive Processes in Execution.				
	Number.	Amount.	Pending from last year.	Filed.	Total.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.		Sale of Real Property.	Sequestration of Real Property.	Sale of Personal Property.	Distraint of Personal Property.	Imprisonment.
		RS.					RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.						
District { Ordinary	..	..	160	1,740	1,900	956	..	655	..	..	..	..	..	289	..	..	118	377	233	504	614
Munsiff. { Small ..	..	..	55	1,050	1,105	713	..	385	..	..	..	..	..	107	..	..	13	25	91	275	408
Civil Court ..	..	..	13	74	87	59	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	10	10	11	6	23
Revenue Courts ..	..	..	..	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

II.—Statistics of Protection.

B.—Judicial Statement 11 (Civil).

Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts of the District of Nellore in the year 1871.

Class of Courts in which Juries or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Civil from Criminal Courts.	Established or Average Number of Jury or Assessors in each Case and Prescribed Qualifications	Number of Cases tried by Jury.	Number of Cases with Assessors.	Jury Trials.		Assessors' Trials.		Note showing in what Classes Juries & Assessors have been principally employed.
				Verdict in Favor of the Accused or Defendant.	Jury discharged without Verdict.	Number of Cases in which Judges agreed with Assessors.	Number of Cases in which Judges differed from Assessors.	
Courts of Session	2	..	49	..	..	44	5	Hindus, Mahomedans, and East Indians.

II.—Statistics of Protection.

B.—Judicial Statement 12.

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the District of Nellore for the year 1870-71.

Class of Registry Offices.	Number of Offices.	Number of Deeds registered.														Amount of Fees received.			Actual Cost of Registry Office.		
		Obligation for Payment of Money not secured on Real Property.					Receipts & Other Acquittances.		Leases.		Deeds of Sale or Mortgage of Real Property of value not exceeding Rs. 100.	Deeds of Gift of Real Property.	Deeds of sale or mortgage of same when Value exceeds Rs. 100.	Deeds affecting real property not included in above	Wills.	Authorities to adopt.						
		Not exceeding Rs. 20.	Not exceeding Rs. 200.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Exceeding Rs. 500.	Other Personal Contracts.	Not affecting Real Property.	Affecting Real Property.	For Terms not exceeding one year	For Terms exceeding One Year.											
																RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Sub-Registrar's Office.	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	368	18	955	57	3	..	3,420	14	0	1,638	0	1
Registrar's Office..	1	83					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,040	12	0	1,651	0	0
																	4,461	10	0	3,289	0	1

II.—Statistics of Protection.

C.—Prisons 1.

General Return showing Number and Distribution of Prisoners in the Prisons of the Nellore District for the year 1870-71.

Class of Jails.	Number of Jails.	Remaining from last year.	Number of Prisoners during the year.										Number of Prisoners on last day of the year.										Number of Punishments for Breaches of Jail Discipline.	
			Committed during present year.	Received from other Jails.	Total in Jail during the year.	Judicially released by acquittal, expiry of sentence, payment of fine, &c.	Released for Good Conduct.	Released on account of Sickness.	Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.	Escaped.	Died.	Executed.	Transferred to other Jails.	Average Number in Jail during the year.	Under Sentence of Transportation.	Under Sentence of Rigorous Imprisonment.				Under Sentence of Simple Imprisonment.			Under-trial.	Civil Prisoners.	Lunatic.	In Transit to other Jails.	By flogging.	Other Punishments.
															Life.	More than seven years.	More than two years.	More than six months.	Not more than six months.	More than seven years.	More than six months.	Not more than six months.						
Second-Class District Jail, Nellore ..	1	198	466	11	675	489	..	..	..	2	2	..	36	165·08	..	..	5	15	52	61	..	1	6	5	..	1	..	25	109

II.—Statistics of Protection.

C.—Prisons 2.

Statement showing the Sickness, Mortality, &c., of Prisoners in each Prison of the Nellore District during the year 1870-71.

Name of each Jail (Central, District, and Local Jails being classed in succession).	Rank of Medical or other Officer in Charge.	Average Percentage of Mortality during the last eight years (1861 to 1869).	Character of Jail and Jail Buildings (and state whether crowded or otherwise in present year).	Superficial Feet within Jail Wards to each Prisoner.	Cubic Feet in Wards to each Prisoner.	Daily Dietary of each Prisoner in lbs, distinguishing different kinds of Grain, &c.	Average Number in Jail during the year.	Average Weight. Of each Prisoner when sentenced.	Average Weight. Of each Prisoner released on Expiry of Sentence.	Average Weight. Of each Prisoner at beginning of the year.	Average Weight. Of each Prisoner at the end of the year.	Sick in Hospital. Remaining at end of last year.	Sick in Hospital. Received this year.	Sick in Hospital. Discharged cured or transferred.	Sick in Hospital. Remaining.	Sick in Hospital. Average in Hospital during the year.	Released on account of Sickness.	Died from all Causes.	Total died and released without Cure.	Percentage of Deaths to Average Strength.	Percentage to Average Strength of Deaths and Releases for Sickness taken together.
Second-Class District Jail, Nellore.	Zillah Surgeon.	6·7	The Jail is not crowded. The building known as the new Jail is in good condition, but the old is of indifferent materials, and has been condemned.	36	648	lbs. oz. Cholum* 1 8 Dholl .. 0 2 Mutton† 0 5 Tyre‡ .. 0 10 Ghee .. 0 ½ Tamarind 0 ½ Salt .. 0 ½ Curry-powder 0 ½ Vegetables 4 Onions 0 ½ Garlic .. grs. 30	163·98	M. S. C. 4·5 0 0	M. S. C. Not known.	M. S. C. M. S. C. Registers of weight were not kept at the commencement and end of the year.		4	117	117	2	3·65	..	2	2	1·21	1·21

* For the first seven days fresh admissions daily receive 12 oz. rice and 13 oz. dry grain. On every Sunday all prisoners, except those that were admitted oftener than once, receive 26 oz. of rice.

† Three days in a week.

‡ Four days in a week.

II.—Statistics of Protection.

C.—Prisons 3.

Statement showing the Employment and Earnings of Working Prisoners in the Prisons of the Nellore District in the year 1870-71.

Class of Jail.	Average Number of Prisoners liable to Labor during the year.																										
	Employed.				Intramural Manufactures.																						
	On Jail Service.	In Jail Gardens.	On Labor outside Jail.	Grass.	Cotton.	Rush.	Wool.	Extramural Labor paid for.	Bricks and Tile Clay.	Paper Material.	Wood.	Potters' Clay.	Oil Seeds.	Iron.	Typography and Lithography.	Grain.	Leather.	Miscellaneous.	Cloth Tailoring.	Precious Metals and Stones.	Basket Material.	Total.	In Solitary Cells.	Sick and Infirm.	Total.
Second-class District Jail, Nellore.	18,377	4,885	..	..	15,621	2,687	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,069	..	..	..	46,639	The Prisoners (14) placed in Solitary Cells were made to spin cotton, and are included under Intramural Manufactures.	8,826	55,465

II.—Statistics of Protection.

C.—Prisons 4.

Statement showing the Establishment and Cost of the Prisons of the Nellore District for the year 1870-71.

Class of Prison.	Establishment.							Expenditure during the Year.									
	Number of Jail Guards Regular.	Europeans.	Native Officers, Writers, &c.	Turnkeys.	Contingent and Occasional Guards.	Attached to Hospital.	Total.	Jail Guards of Regular Police or Military.			Establishment other than Guards.			Feeding, Contingent, Building, and other Expenses.			Total.		
								Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Second Class.	25	2	2	..	..	1	30	1,686	0	0	4,080	0	0	9,507	2	6	15,273	2	6

C.—Prisons 4.—(*Continued.*)

Class of Prison.	Expenditure during the Year.						Average Gross Cost of each Prisoner.																	
	Deduct Profit of Manufactures credited.			Nett Cost.			For Jail Guards.			For Establishment.			For Diet.			For Clothing and Bedding.			For Medicines, &c.			For Additions and Repairs to Jail.			For Miscellaneous Contingencies.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.
Second Class.	224	1	2	15,049	1	4	10	4	6	24	14	1	46	1	0	3	7	4	..	2	14	9	5	8	4	93	2	0

C.—Prisons 4.—(*Continued.*)

Class of Prisons.	Average Nett Cost of each Prisoner after deducting Profits credited.			Average Cost of Principal Articles of Diet during the year showing Number of Pounds obtained for one Rupee.						
				Wheat in lbs.	Rice in lbs.	Doll in lbs.	Gram in lbs.	Bajra in lbs.	Indian Corn in lbs.	Jowar in lbs.
	Rs.	A.	P.							
Second-Class District Jail, Nellore.	91	12	4	The articles were supplied by contractors at an average rate of 2 annas per head.						

II.—Statistics of Protection.

C.—Prisons 5.

Statement showing Sex, Age, Previous Convictions, and Education of Prisoners under Sentence in the Prisons of the Nellore District on the last day of the year 1870-71.

Class of Prisons.	Sex.			Age.								Number of Times convicted.					Education.							
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Under 12 Years.	12 and under 16 Years.	16 and under 20 Years.	20 to 30 Years.	30 to 40 Years.	40 to 50 Years.	50 to 60 Years.	Above 60 Years.	First Conviction	Second Conviction.	Third Conviction.	More than three Times convicted.	Uncertain.	Number who can read only.	Number who can read and write.	Number well educated.	Number of foregoing who received their Instruction in Jail.	Language and Character in which they read and write.			
																				English.	Telugu.	Tamil.	Hindustani.
Second-Class District Jail, Nellore.	130	10	140	1	2	23	47	47	12	6	2	92	31	9	8	..	7	16	1	10	..	22	1	1

II.—Statistics of Protection.

C.—Prisons 6.

Statement showing Religion, Races, and Classes of the Prisoners under Sentence in the Prisons of the Nellore District on the last day of the year 1870-71.

	Classes According to Religion, Races, &c.	Total Number of each Class.	Measured and Weighed.	Average of each Individual of each Class.			Physiognomy and Character of each Race and Class.
				Height.		Weight in Pounds.	
			Number	Feet.	Inches.		
I. According to Religion.	Hindus	127	127	5	4½	104·95	
	Mahomedans ..	13	13	5	7⅝	114·19	
	Christians ..	..	..	..	..	..	
II. According to Race.	Telugu	116	116	5	4¾	106·43	Neither black nor red.
	Tamil	9	9	4	10½	87·38	Dark or black.
	Mahomedan ..	13	13	5	7⅝	114·19	Red or yellow with beautiful features.
	Rajput	2	2	5	6½	98·25	
III. Hindus according to Caste.	Brahmins ..	8	8	5	2½	96·64	Fair.
	Komaties and Baries.	5	5	5	4⅝	101·2	
	Kapoos and Kammas.	9	9	5	5½	113·33	
	Gollas and Wudders.	18	18	5	4	109·83	Dark brown.
	Balijas	14	14	5	4½	104·62	
	Beyas	7	7	5	6½	106·42	
	Yerikulas and Dommaras.	6	6	5	4¾	101·75	
	Yanadies ..	25	25	5	5½	108·18	Dark.
	Pariahs	12	12	5	4¼	101·45	Black.
	Chucklers ..	6	6	5	3	101·66	
	Other Castes ..	17	17	5	3½	99·97	

II.—Statistics of Protection.

C.—Prisons. 7.

Statement showing Previous Trades, Professions, &c., and Social Relations of Prisoners under Sentence in the Prisons of the Nellore District on the last day of the year 1870-71.

Class of Prison.	Number of Individuals.																					
	Shop-keepers and Dealers.	Weavers and Manufacturers.	Coolies.	Priests.	Sepoys and Police Officers.	Cultivators.	Village Servants.	Domestic Servants.	Barbers.	Cartors.	Toddy Drawers.	Peons.	Fakeers and Beggars.	Doctors.	Cotton Cleaners.	Landholders.	Married Women.	Widows.	Unmarried Women.	Prostitutes.	Total.
Second-Class District Jail, Nellore.	2	5	75	1	3	15	2	2	1	1	1	2	16	1	1	2	4	4	1	1	140

II.—Statistics of Protection.

D.—Police 1.

Statement showing Strength of the Police Force entertained in the District of Nellore during the year 1870-71.

District.	Regular Organized Police, including Town Police, subject to Rules of Regular Police.																												Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police.				Total Number of Police, Regular and Irregular.	Grand Total Cost.		
	Total Number of all Grades during the year.					Detail of the Number at end of year.							Average Annual Pay				Total, including Contingencies.																					
	Remaining at end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.	Discharged or deserted.	Remaining at the end of present year.	European Officers.	Native Officers.	Men.		Number for whom Fire-arms are provided.	Number for whom Swords or other Cutting Instruments are provided.	Number for whom Batons are provided.	Of each European Officer.	Of each Native Officer.	Of each Foot Man.	Of each Mounted Man.	Paid by Imperial Government.			Paid by Individuals and Officers.			Paid by Local Funds.			Number of Men.	Average Number of Houses in each Man's Charge.	Average Emoluments of each Man.		By whom paid.	Total Cost.						
								Foot.	Mounted.																												
													RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.			RS.			RS.						
Nellore.	1,216	82	6	113	1,179	2	..	1,179	..	404	773	1,159	7,800	..	120	..	1,45,111	1	8	60	13	2	4,996	4	5	1,279	..	..	..	..	1,279	1,50,168	3	3		

D.—Police 1.—(*Continued.*)

| District. | Description of Police with the Several Grades. | | |

II.—Statistics of Protection.

D.—Police 2.

Statement showing Distribution of Regular Police Force in the District of Nellore on the last day of the year 1870-71.

1	2	3
General Distribution of Officers and Men.		
Armed Guards in Treasuries.	Guarding Jails.	At Head-Quarters of Districts (not on Police Duty and Absent on Leave.)
Inspectors.		
Deputy Inspectors.	Deputy Inspectors.	Inspectors, 1st Grade. 2
Chief Constables, 1st Grade.	Chief Constables, 1st Grade.	Inspectors, 2nd Grade. ..
Chief Constables, 2nd Grade.	Chief Constables, 2nd Grade.	Inspectors, 3rd Grade. 1
Foot Head Constables, 1st Grade.	Foot Head Constables, 1st Grade.	Inspectors, 4th Grade. 3
Foot Head Constables, 2nd Grade.	Foot Head Constables, 2nd Grade.	Deputy Inspectors. ..
Mounted Head Constables, 1st Grade.	Mounted Head Constables, 1st Grade.	Chief Constables, 1st Grade. ..
Foot Constables, 1st Grade.	Foot Constables, 1st Grade.	Chief Constables, 2nd Grade. ..
Foot Constables, 2nd Grade.	Foot Constables, 2nd Grade.	Head Constables, 1st Grade. 6
		Head Constables, 2nd Grade. 7
		Constables, 1st Grade. 24
		Constables, 2nd Grade. 46
		Mounted Head Constables, 1st Grade. ..
		Mounted Head Constables, 2nd Grade. ..
		Mounted Constables, 1st Grade. ..
		Mounted Constables, 2nd Grade. ..
		Mounted Constables, 3rd Grade. ..

D.—Police 2.—(*Continued.*)

4	5	6	7	8		9		10	11
General Distribution of Officers and Men.—(*Continued.*)	Number of Sub-Divisions under a European Officer.	Number of Sub-Divisions under a Native Officer.	Total Number of Police Posts.	Average of each European Officer's Charge.		Average of each Native Officer's Charge.		Average Distance of each Village from nearest Police Post.	Average Distance of each Post from the next on the Main Lines of Road.
				Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Miles. 5	Miles. 10
Remaining available. Inspectors, 1st Grade.	:	:	125	8,341	1,168,664	:	:		
Inspectors, 2nd Grade.	3	:							
Inspectors, 3rd Grade.	:	:							
Inspectors, 4th Grade.	2	4							
Inspectors, 5th Grade.	4	5							
Chief Constables, 2nd Grade.	:	:							
Head Constables, 1st Grade.	43	75							
Head Constables, 2nd Grade.	75	223							
Constables, 1st Grade.	223	630							
Constables, 2nd Grade.	630	:							
Mounted Head Constables, 1st Grade.	:	:							
Mounted Head Constables, 2nd Grade.	:	:							
Mounted Constables, 1st Grade.	:	:							
Mounted Constables, 2nd Grade.	:	:							
Mounted Constables, 3rd Grade.	:	:							

II.—Statistics of Protection.

D.—Police 3.

Statement showing Religion, Races, Height, Weight, &c., of the Men of the Regular Police of the Nellore District on the last day of the year 1870-71.

Classification according to Religion, Races, &c.		Average Age.															Average Height.						
		Europe.	Nellore.	Madras.	Madura.	Tinnevelly.	Mysore.	Vizagapatam.	Kurnool.	North Arcot.	Kistna.	Cuddapah.	Hyderabad.	Bellary.	Ganjam.	Trichinopoly.	Europe.	Nellore.	Madras.	Madura.	Tinnevelly.	Mysore.	Vizagapatam.
According to Religion.	Christians	43	32	39	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	39	5·5	5·5	5·5	..	..	..	5·6
	Hindus	..	32	32	32	33	30	35	..	25	34	32	..	31	32	32	..	5·5	5·5	5·5	5·5	5·4½	5·6
	Mahomedans	..	33	32	..	31	30	32	31	..	31	30	21	30	30	..	..	5·5	5·5	..	5·5	5·4½	5·6
Hindus according to Caste.	Brahmins	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·5	..	..	..	..	..
	Rajputs	..	30	30	..	..	31	31	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·5	5·5	..	..	5·4½	5·6
	Naidus	..	30	30	..	31	30	30	..	25	33	..	..	..	32	32	..	5·5	5·5	..	5·5	5·4½	5·6
	Moodaliars	..	..	26	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·5	5·5	..	..	..
	Rajoo	..	30	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·5	5·5	..	..	..	..
	Jangum	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·5	..	..	..	..	..
	Barber	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·5	..	..	..	..	..
	Toddy Drawer	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·5	..	..	..	..	..
	Yanady	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·5	..	..	..	..	..
	Weaver	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	5·5	..	..	..	..	..
	Golla	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·5	..	..	..	..	..
	Moothooracha	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·5	..	..	..	..	..
	Dhoby	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·5	..	..	..	..	..
	Satany	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·5	..	..	..	..	..
	Carpenter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dasary	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·5	..	..	..	..	..
	Pamoola	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·5	..	..	..	..	..
	Cumma	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·5	..	..	..	..	..
	Bogam	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·5	..	..	..	..	..
	Pariah	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	31	..	..	..	5·5	..	..	..	..	..
	Boya	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·5	..	..	..	..	..
	East Indians	..	45	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	42	..	..	..	..	38	..	5·5	..	..	..	..	5·6
	Mussulmans	..	33	32	..	31	30	32	31	..	30	30	21	30	30	..	..	5·5	5·5	..	5·5	5·4½	5·6
	Europeans	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·5	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—Police 3.—(*Continued.*)

Classification according to Religion, Races, &c.	Average Height.—(*Continued*).								Average Weight.													
	Kurnool.	North Arcot.	Kistna.	Cuddapah.	Hydera-bad.	Bellary.	Ganjam.	Trichino-poly.	Europe.	Nellore.	Madras.	Madura.	Tinne-velly.	Mysore.	Vizagapa-tam.	Kurnool.	North Arcot.	Kistna.	Cuddapah.	Hydera-bad.	Bellary.	Ganjam.	Trichino-poly.
According to Religion.																							
Christians	..	..	..	..	5·4	..	..	5·4	140	140	140	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	140
Hindus	..	5·7	5·6	5·5	..	5·4	5·6	5·4	..	140	140	135	130	135	140	..	135	140	135	..	130	135	140
Mahomedans ..	5·4	..	5·6	5·5	5·4	5·4	5·6	..	..	140	140	..	130	135	140	135	..	140	135	140	130	135	..
Hindus according to Caste.																							
Brahmins	..	5·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	135	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajputs	..	..	5·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	140	..	..	135	140	..	135	140	..	..	..	..	..
Naidoos	..	5·7	5·6	..	..	..	5·6	5·4	..	140	140	..	130	135	140	..	..	140	..	..	..	135	140
Moodaliars ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	135	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajoo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jangum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barber	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toddy Drawer ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yanady	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weaver	..	..	..	5·5	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135	..	..	..	..
Golla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moothooracha ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhoby	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Satany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carpenter	..	..	..	5·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135	..	..	..	..
Dasary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pamoola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cumma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bogam	..	..	5·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..
Pariah	..	..	..	..	5·4	5·4	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	130	..	..
Boya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Indians ..	..	..	5·6	..	..	..	..	5·4	..	140	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	140
Mussulmans ..	5·4	..	5·6	5·5	5·4	5·4	5·6	..	..	140	140	..	130	135	140	135	..	140	135	140	130	135	..
Europeans ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

II.—Statistics of Protection.

D.—Police 4.

Comparative Statement showing the Result of Police Operations in regard to each Great Class of Crime usually dealt with by the Police in the Nellore District during the year 1870-71.

No. of Heading.	Class of Crime.	Cognizable Cases reported.		Persons arrested without Warrant.							
				No. of Persons arrested.		Released without Trial.		Acquitted, including released on Appeal or at Sessions.		Ordered to find Security.	
		From 1st April 1870.	From 1st January to 31st March 1871.	From 1st April 1870.	From 1st January to 31st March 1871.	From 1st April 1870.	From 1st January to 31st March 1871.	From 1st April 1870.	From 1st January to 31st March 1871.	From 1st April 1870.	From 1st January to 31st March 1871.
1	Offences relating to the army and navy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Offences against public justice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Offences relating to coin and stamps	11	10	10	14	..	..	2	10	..	..
4	Murder for sake of robbery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Murder from other motives	5	3	10	9	..	..	1	..	..	..
6	Culpable homicide	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Suicide	56	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Other serious offences against the person not connected with attacks on property.	111	7	199	9	56	5	99	1	..	..
9	Public and local nuisances	7	..	41	..	..	..	17	..	..	..
10	Offences against property accompanied with personal violence or preparation for hurt.	15	8	20	9	..	..	3	2	..	..
11	Theft by house-breaking	221	62	140	46	..	..	36	6	..	..
12	Theft	634	169	549	162	..	..	126	39	..	..
13	Receiving stolen property	20	3	22	4	..	..	12	2	..	..
14	Mischief of a serious character	8	1	152	2	..	..	121	..	..	..
15	Belonging to a gang of dacoits, robbers, or thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Vagrancy and bad character	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
17	Breaches of special laws cognizable by police	713	425	969	587	..	..	79	19	..	..
18	Minor offences not cognizable by police, but prosecuted by information before magistrate.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D.—Police 4.—(*Continued.*)

No. of Heading.	Class of Crime.	Persons arrested without Warrant.—(*Contd.*) Finally convicted. From 1st April 1870.	Finally convicted. From 1st January to 31st March 1871.	Average No. of Days occupied in each Case. From 1st April 1870.	Average No. of Days occupied in each Case. From 1st January to 31st March 1871.	Cases prosecuted by Information before Magistrate. No. of Informations lodged. From 1st April 1870.	No. of Informations lodged. From 1st January to 31st March 1871.	No. of Persons arrested. From 1st April 1870.	No. of Persons arrested. From 1st January to 31st March 1871.	Number acquitted. From 1st April 1870.	Number acquitted. From 1st January to 31st March 1871.	No. ordered to find Security. From 1st April 1870.	No. ordered to find Security. From 1st January to 31st March 1871.	No. convicted. From 1st April 1870.	No. convicted. From 1st January to 31st March 1871.
1	Offences relating to the army and navy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Offences against public justice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Offences relating to coin and stamps	8	4	..	..	1	2	2	8	2	8	..	..	..	..
4	Murder for sake of robbery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Murder from other motives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Culpable homicide	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Other serious offences against the person not connected with attacks on property.	44	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Public and local nuisances	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Offences against property accompanied with personal violence or preparation for hurt.	17	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Theft by house-breaking	104	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Theft	423	123	..	..	184	27	169	49	35	13	..	..	134	36
13	Receiving stolen property	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Mischief of a serious character	31	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Belonging to a gang of dacoits, robbers, or thieves.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Vagrancy and bad character	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Breaches of special laws cognizable by police	890	568	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Minor offences not cognizable by police, but prosecuted by information before Magistrate	..	..	..	..	921	418	2,189	1,111	1,611	967	..	..	578	144

III.—Statistics of Production and Distribution.

A.—Finance 1.

Account of the Gross and Net Revenue for the Official Year 1870-71.

Sources of Income.	Gross Receipts.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Charges against Income.			Total.	Net Receipts.	Deficit.
			Charges of all Collections, including Cost of Salt and Opium and Cost of maintaining Reproductive Works.	Allowances and Assignments payable under Treaty and other Engagements.	Allowances to District and Village Officers and Inamdars and Charitable Grants.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	23,09,946	606	1,95,526	8,201	..	2,03,727	21,05,613	..
Forest	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	1,00,356	..	..	..	..	..	1,00,356	..
Tributes and Contributions from Native States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Territorial ..	24,10,302	606	1,95,526	8,201	..	2,03,727	22,05,969	..
Income Tax	99,191	305	745	..	..	745	98,141	..
Customs	4	..	3,311	..	..	3,311	..	3,307
Salt	11,41,223	..	60,989	..	..	60,989	10,80,234	..
Opium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stamps	45,670	564	3,663	..	..	3,663	41,443	..
Post Office	10,788	..	33,651	..	..	33,651	..	22,863
Electric Telegraph	739	..	7,911	..	..	7,911	..	7,172
Mint	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law and Justice	79,032	636	1,12,168	..	..	1,12,168	..	33,772
Police	6,536	..	1,45,609	..	..	1,45,609	..	1,39,073
Public Works	11,731	..	3,28,200	..	..	3,28,200	..	3,16,469
Marine	..	..	926	..	..	926	..	926
Military Refunds	930	..	50,524	..	..	50,524	..	49,594
Education	988	10	17,314	..	..	17,314	..	16,336
Interest	1,112	..	..	..	..	..	1,112	..
Miscellaneous	6,024	17	18,326	..	..	18,326	..	12,319
Total Imperial ..	14,03,968	1,532	7,83,337	..	..	7,83,337	12,20,930	6,01,831
Local Funds ..	2,12,788	...	61,280	..	..	61,280	1,51,508	..
Grand Total ..	40,27,058	2,138	10,40,143	8,201	..	3,43,344	35,78,407	6,01,831

III.—Statistics of Production and Distribution.

A.—Finance 2.

Account of Expenditure from the Net Income.

Subject of Expenditure.	Amount.		Cause of Increase or Decrease.
	Last year.	Present year.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil and Political Establishments	92,660	94,622	..
Civil Contingencies	11,155	10,537	..
Judicial Charges { Courts, &c.	94,330	1,01,694	..
Judicial Charges { Prisons	14,836	10,473	..
Police Charges	1,63,289	1,45,609	..
Military	55,120	50,524	..
Marine	970	926	..
Deficit—Post Office	37,742	33,651	..
Do. Electric Telegraph	10,024	7,911	..
Superannuation and Retired Allowances	22,862	25,875	..
Public Works	3,14,876	3,28,200	..
Education	16,196	17,314	..
Miscellaneous	17,492	18,326	..
Stationery and Printing	3,803	3,483	..
Ecclesiastical	473	1,055	..
Medical Services	12,703	15,285	
Total Imperial ..	8,68,531	8,65,485	..
Total Local ..	76,659	61,280	..
Grand Total ..	9,45,190	9,26,765	..
Surplus ..	..	..	..
Deficit* ..	..	..	..

* Balances of deficit as per Statement No. 1.

III.—Statistics of Production and Distribution.

A.—Finance 3.

Account of Cash Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasuries for 1870-71.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Cash Balance of last year ..	10,40,433	Expenditure, as per Statement No. 2	9,26,765
Net revenue, as per Statement No. 1.	35,78,407	Loans, Railways, and Interest..	658
Receipts on account of Loans and Railways	..	Advances	3,477
Receipts on account of Service Funds	5,559	Re-payment of Deposits ..	1,44,084
Re-payments of Advances ..	5,821	Do. of Prize Money ..	..
Deposits	1,67,443	Remittances	..
Prize Money	..	Bills of other Treasuries paid ..	4,84,398
Sale of Waste Land	..	Payments on account of other Governments..	4,26,041
Remittances	..	Total ..	19,85,423
Bills drawn on other Treasuries.	23,800		
Receipts from other Governments.	24,599	Cash at the end of year ..	28,60,639
Total ..	38,05,629		48,46,062
Grand Total ..	48,46,062	Grand Total ..	

III.—Statistics of Production and Distribution.

B.—Public Works 1.

Statement showing Expenditure of Money in the Public Works Department in the District of Nellore for the year 1870-71.

Class of Works.	Total Expenditure excluding Establishments.					Cost of Establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding Income.	Maintenance of works yielding Income.	Capital spent on works not yielding Income.	Maintenance of works not yielding Income.	Total.	
Civil.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Roads	..	..	2,695	42,619	45,314	
Bridges	..	..	..	..	..	
Canals	66,981	1,594	..	..	68,575	
Public Buildings	..	..	12,916	1,506	14,422	
Sanitaria..	..	..	..	..	..	
Tanks	7,123	34,324	..	..	41,447	
Embankments	..	843	..	..	843	
Anicuts	..	13,326	..	..	13,326	
Total ..	74,104	50,087	15,611	44,125	183,927	
		Establishment.				51,482
		Deduct portion chargeable to Local Funds at 10 per cent. on actual expenditure.				7,660
						43,822
		Add one-third of the salaries, &c., of the Superintending Engineer and his Establishment.				9,250
						53,072

III.—Statistics of Production and Distribution.

B.—Public Works 2.

Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of Reproductive Works in the Public Works Department in the Nellore District in the year 1870-71.

Name of Large Works, or Class of Minor Works.	Whether received from Native Government or wholly made by British Government.	Capital expended by British Government in previous years.	Receipts and Expenditure during the year.					Remarks showing the Present Condition and Prospects of the Work.
			Gross Income received in Cash.	Cost of Establishment.	Cost of Repairs and Maintenance.	Interest on Capital at 5 per cent.	Net Surplus or Deficit.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Pennair Delta Channels.	Some few channels & tanks existed under the Native Government which have been utilized in this project.	7,53,803	1,00,254	17,000	23,684	37,690	21,880	
Channel from the Venkataghorry River to Chennur Tank.	A channel existed under the Native Government now under improvement.	21,716	Not received from the Collector.	691	..	1,085	..	
Other Minor Irrigation Works.	Received from Native Government.	Not known.	8,93,648	17,691	30,521	..	8,45,436	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION

D.—AGRI

1 Crops culti

A.—*Government*

Taluqs.	Population.	Whether Government or Inam.	Arable Area in Acres.	Number of Acres under			
					Whereof under		
				Total Acres held in holding.	Food Grain.	Other Products.	Fallow and Waste.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gudur ..	82,185	Government ..	187,199	97,424	66,322	4,783	119,379
		Inam	29,867	29,867	11,028	536	11,604
Rapur ..	40,798	Government ..	106,159	62,034	54,268	4,811	47,359
		Inam	17,070	17,070	12,365	797	3,938
Nellore ..	129,360	Government ..	208,186	151,750	97,829	6,299	104,058
		Inam	35,869	35,869	19,783	1,755	14,331
Atmakur ..	75,803	Government ..	168,958	128,654	103,084	17,721	48,099
		Inam	28,119	28,119	22,276	3,563	2,281
Kavali ..	44,757	Government ..	154,202	75,124	61,667	8,534	87,075
		Inam	27,544	27,544	12,356	1,560	13,778
Udayagiri ..	37,687	Government ..	86,684	49,702	36,918	11,509	38,257
		Inam	15,193	15,193	10,364	2,789	2,040
Kandukur ..	86,428	Government ..	190,200	159,975	106,638	29,103	54,459
		Inam	37,989	37,989	23,019	4,027	10,943
Kanigiri ..	47,515	Government ..	133,777	54,282	34,726	10,943	88,108
		Inam	48,774	48,774	23,519	6,800	18,455
Ongole ..	126,471	Government ..	216,527	182,487	118,916	32,172	65,439
		Inam	87,413	87,413	50,964	11,246	25,203
* Total A. ..	671,004	Government ..	1,451,892	961,432	679,368	125,875	652,233
		Inam	327,838	327,838	185,704	33,073	102,573
Do. B. ..	84,301	Shrotriems ..	180,320	140,323	68,747	19,125	79,930
			1,960,050	1,429,593	933,819	178,073	834,736

B.—*Shrotriem*

Gudur ..	12,599	..	..	35,500	10,441	1,158	11,383
Rapur ..	11,470	..	..	9,947	8,513	759	17,666
Nellore ..	13,246	..	..	27,541	10,518	813	16,340
Atmakur ..	11,041	..	..	20,721	11,375	8,693	8,131
Kavali ..	7,488	..	..	10,701	7,924	1,324	12,426
Udayagiri ..	11,007	..	..	9,214	5,874	2,557	5,338
Kanigiri ..	3,263	..	..	10,849	4,265	1,222	5,362
Ongole ..	6,862	..	..	15,750	9,837	2,599	3,314
Total ..	76,976	..	..	140,323	68,747	19,125	79,930
Kandukur* ..	7,325	..	..	..	..	..	..
	84,301	..	..	..	..	..	..

* The return for Kandukur

AND DISTRIBUTION.

CULTURE.

vated in Acres.

Villages.

CROP AND FALLOW.

Food Grain.

Rice. One Crop irrigated.	Rice. Irrigated 2nd Crop.	Unirrigated.	Cholum or Jonna.	Wheat.	Raggi.	Varagu or Allu.	Cumboo or Sujjalu.	Doll.	Pesalu.	Varigulu.	Karamadi.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
39,598	712	1,002	12,629	..	5,047	3,236	2,419	102	301	..	202
8,269	131	148	1,462	..	312	412	221	..	78	..	17
4,471	279	1	38,417	..	2,049	6,982	1,782	..	179	..	..
1,580	30	..	8,740	..	394	1,407	159	..	25	..	..
81,213	499	97	6,485	..	4,986	2,036	550	..	570	168	664
16,515	3	9	1,104	..	1,332	416	34	..	186	..	46
13,106	1,273	12	60,851	..	10,472	18,701	7,551	6	1,950	6	48
3,853	432	29	16,023	..	992	1,568	599	..	109	..	18
17,718	687	61	32,353	..	2,558	5,851	1,449	..	795	153	4
3,071	75	..	7,057	..	178	1,780	79	..	109	..	..
414	80	..	21,475	..	1,258	7,870	4,605	..	44	11	..
234	41	..	7,181	..	233	2,239	288	..	2	15	..
11,488	447	152	53,873	..	1,473	9,520	10,479	299	294	16,811	..
1,443	..	..	11,843	..	273	3,794	2,095	360	240	2,189	..
295	162	..	8,809	..	2,035	7,923	10,329	..	..	432	..
158	..	..	6,286	..	714	8,580	4,317	..	..	404	..
2,517	126	3,506	28,404	9	2,530	1,171	14,656	1,373	2,716	59,644	..
391	12	1,032	15,457	..	501	708	3,763	574	421	27,264	..
170,820	4,245	4,531	262,796	9	32,408	63,290	53,820	1,780	6,849	77,195	918
35,514	724	1,218	75,153	..	4,929	20,909	11,555	934	1,170	29,872	81
16,535	45	120	25,938	..	4,752	11,274	4,436	1,108	339	3,707	55
222,869	5,014	7,169	363,887	9	41,089	95,473	69,811	2,822	8,358	110,774	1,054

Villages.

5,723	33	96	2,634	..	668	837	322	20	67	..	3
686	..	..	5,426	..	613	1,220	619	..	43	..	..
7,013	..	..	1,570	..	667	1,026	50	5	82	..	43
826	12	9	7,586	..	746	1,681	537	33	60	..	4
1,827	..	..	3,126	..	460	2,312	187	4	6	..	..
358	..	..	1,276	..	496	2,706	785	10	..	26	..
..	..	..	1,371	..	131	1,529	643	..	..	6	..
102	..	15	2,949	..	971	63	1,293	36	81	3,675	5
16,535	45	120	25,938	..	4,752	11,274	4,436	108	339	3,707	55
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

has not yet been received.

D.—Agri

Taluqs.	Population.	Whether Government or Inam.	Number of Acres under						
			Whereof under Food Grain.—(*Continued.*)					Other	
			Oolundu or Minumulu.	Korralu.	Bengal Gram.	Other Food Grain.	Total.	Sugar-cane.	Cotton.
			21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Gudur ..	82,185	Government ..	64	10	..	..	65,322	..	7
		Inam	..	..	3	..	11,058	..	..
Rapur ..	40,798	Government ..	92	16	..	..	54,268	..	245
		Inam	30	..	..	..	12,365	..	5
Nellore ..	129,360	Government ..	465	..	96	..	97,829	1	46
		Inam	137	..	1	..	19,783	..	..
Atmakur ..	75,803	Government ..	46	31	99	201	113,852	..	3,136
		Inam	20	6	2	268	23,919	..	370
Kavali ..	44,757	Government ..	23	4	..	11	61,667	..	1,098
		Inam	..	7	..	..	12,356	..	22
Udayagiri ..	37,687	Government ..	1	916	..	244	[illegible]918	..	2,754
		Inam	..	112	..	19	10,364	..	391
Kandukur ..	86,428	Government ..	56	1,739	21	6	106,638	..	181
		Inam	20	762	..	..	23,020	..	..
Kanigiri ..	47,515	Government ..	..	3,956	..	815	34,726	5	789
		Inam	..	2,019	..	1,041	23,519	1	784
Ongole ..	126,471	Government ..	176	1,905	183	..	118,916	..	1,422
		Inam	233	503	105	..	50,964	..	336
Total A ..	671,004	Government ..	923	8,577	399	1,277	690,137	6	9,678
		Inam	440	3,409	11	1,328	187,347	1	1,907
B ..	84,301	Shrotriems ..	88	1,245	16	365	69,023	..	1,030
			1,451	13,231	526	2,970	946,507	7	12,616

* This is exclusive of the

B.—Shrotriem

Gudur ..	12,599	..	29	..	..	9	10,441	..	3
Rapur ..	11,470	..	6	..	..	..	8,513	..	51
Nellore ..	13,246	..	33	..	..	29	10,518	..	..
Atmakur ..	11,041	..	13	45	15	84	11,651	..	682
Kavali ..	7,488	..	2	..	..	..	7,924	..	154
Udayagiri ..	11,007	..	..	102	..	115	5,874	..	140
Kanigiri ..	3,263	..	..	459	..	126	4,265	..	..
Ongole ..	6,862	..	5	639	1	2	9,837	..	..
Total ..	76,976	..	88	1,245	16	365	69,023	..	1,030
Kandukur† ..	7,325	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	84,301	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

† The return for Kandukur

CULTURE.—(*Continued.*)

CROP AND FALLOW.—(*Continued.*)

Products.

Indigo.	Oil-seed.	Horse Gram.	Cocoanut Topes.	Betel Gardens.	Aricanut Topes.	Cheyroot and other Dyeing Roots.	Tobacco.	Chillies.	Plantain Trees.	Other Products.	Total.
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
113	1,445	223	13	124	..	30	586	1,146	10	1,086	4,783
19	113	37	4	5	..	6	28	150	4	170	536
454	2,938	586	6	18	..	..	180	97	5	276	4,811
3	651	120	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	11	787
739	1,789	991	23	120	..	31	247	518	21	1,773	6,299
153	392	152	10	26	..	..	142	63	14	803	1,750
7,079	6,141	1,541	28	85	..	..	324	214	61	593	19,202
727	1,749	442	1	12	..	..	17	19	3	601	3,941
2,592	2,345	1,739	49	19	..	..	99	220	20	353	8,534
272	335	572	..	..	..	..	..	52	1	306	1,560
2,146	2,505	4,042	..	23	..	..	8	4	1	26	11,509
275	445	1,521	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	154	2,789
12,904	7,789	7,477	3	26	..	67	171	160	10	315	29,103
453	1,462	1,655	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	447	4,027
844	2,267	6,965	..	17	..	..	14	9	..	33	10,943
256	1,663	4,082	..	8	..	..	1	5	..	..	6,809
15,582	8,296	3,206	86	14	..	8	418	459	1	2,680	32,172
2,390	4,201	2,195	..	2	..	..	24	78	..	1,930	11,246
42,453	35,515	26,770	208	446	..	136	2,053	2,827	129	7,135	127,350
4,548	11,101	10,776	15	56	..	6	217	379	22	4,422	33,451
3,577	7,226	5,686	27	16	..	6	660	670	14	328	*19,240
50,578	53,842	43,232	250	518	...	148	2,930	3,876	165	11,885	180,047

Kandukur Taluq.

Villages.—(*Continued.*)

67	267	96	14	4	..	6	96	506	5	94	1,158
6	400	173	..	..	..	..	129	..	..	..	759
53	244	240	9	1	..	..	33	70	9	154	813
2,967	3,211	1,458	..	..	..	..	374	54	..	62	8,808
86	661	392	4	..	..	..	5	22	..	..	1,324
398	692	1,315	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	1	2,557
..	496	722	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	1,222
..	1,255	1,290	..	..	..	..	22	15	..	17	2,599
3,577	7,226	5,686	27	16	..	6	660	670	14	328	19,240
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

has not yet been received.

III.—Statistics of Production and Distribution.

D.—Agriculture 2.

Stock.

Taluqs.	Cows and Bullocks.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Sheep and Goats.	Pigs.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.
Gudur	*43,534	No information.	No information.	..	†27,530	No information.	No information.	7,778	..
Rapur	23,345			..	63,375			4,276	..
Nellore	55,285			..	20,996			11,209	..
Atmakur	36,100			..	86,904			9,203	..
Kavali	17,833			..	27,968			4,411	..
Udayagiri ..	12,897			..	48,387			2,558	..
Total ..	188,994	..	..	..	275,160	..	..	39,435	..
Kandukur ..	31,043	..	..	..	43,998	..	..	7,676	..
Kanigiri	12,619	..	..	..	42,772	..	..	3,117	..
Ongole	43,904	..	..	..	36,408	..	..	9,733	..
Total ..	87,566	..	..	..	123,178	..	..	20,526	..
Grand Total ..	276,560	..	..	..	398,338	..	..	59,961	..

* This includes tilling cattle besides cows as per Jummabandi Accounts for fusli 1276.

This does not include the zemindari tracts or shrotriem villages, of which we have no returns.

† Only sheep, as per Jummabandi Accounts.

D.—Agriculture 3.

Rates of Rent and Produce.

Taluqs.	Average Rent per Acre for Land suited for																							
	Rice.			Inferior Grains.			Indigo.			Cotton.			Opium.			Oil-seeds.			Fibres.			Sugar.			Tobacco.			Raggi.			Cholum or Javery.			Veragoo.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Gudur	5	0	0	..	..	..	5	0	0	2	0	0	..	..	..	2	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Rapur	5	4	2	1	6	10	5	14	2	1	6	10	..	..	..	1	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	13	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore	6	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	..	..	..	1	0	0	5	0	0	..	..	..	6	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atmakur ..	9	0	0	..	..	..	2	8	0	1	1	0	..	..	..	1	1	0	2	2	0	..	..	..	3	0	0	2	13	0	1	4	0	1	1	0
Kavali	5	8	0	5	8	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	..	..	..	1	0	0	1	0	0	..	..	..	3	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Udayagiri ..	5	1	9	0	15	9	4	2	0	0	15	9	..	..	..	0	15	9	3	10	0	..	..	..	6	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kandukur ..	5	15	0	1	9	0	2	0	0	1	8	0	..	..	..	1	10	0	1	10	0	..	..	..	3	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kanigiri ..	7	5	2	..	..	..	0	12	6	0	12	6	..	..	..	0	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	6	0	12	6	0	12	6	0	12	6
Ongole	3	8	3	1	8	9	1	12	7	1	8	1	..	..	..	1	2	8	1	3	1	..	..	..	3	0	6	2	9	1	1	10	10	1	15	1
General Average.	5	13	7	2	2	9	3	1	11	1	5	9	..	..	..	1	3	7	2	6	10	..	..	..	4	5	9	2	8	8	1	6	10	1	7	2

D.—Agriculture 3.—(*Continued.*)

Taluqs.	Average Rent per Acre for Land suited for—(*Continued.*)																							
	Vargaloo.			Horse Gram.			Cumboo or Buy-roo.			Korrulu.			Karamadies.			Chillies.			Gingely Oil-seeds.			Oolundu or Black Gram.			Bengal Gram.			Green Gram.			Chamalu.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Gudur	..	..	..	2	0	0	4	0	0	..	..	..	2	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	..	..	..
Rapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atmakur	..	..	..	1	0	0	2	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	0	..	..	..
Kavali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Udayagiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kandukur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kanigiri	..	..	..	0	12	6	0	12	6	0	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	12	6	0	12	6	..	..	..	0	12	6	0	12	6
Ongole	..	..	..	1	4	7	1	10	3	1	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
General Average	..			1	4	3	2	1	8	1	2	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	1	6	3	1	6	3	2	0	0	1	11	2	0	12	6

D.—Agriculture 3.—(*Continued.*)

Taluqs.	Average Produce of Land per Acre in lbs.																								
	Rice.	Inferior Food Grains.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Opium.	Oil-seeds.	Fibres.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Tea.	Coffee.	&c.	Horse Gram.	Raggi.	Cholum or Javery.	Veragoo.	Vargalu.	Cumboo or Buyroo.	Korralu.	Gingely Oil-seeds.	Wheat.	Karamadies.	Chillies.	Green Gram.	Oolundu or Black Gram.	Bengal Gram.
Gudur	2,240	..	24	30	..	448	..	..	1,920	..	..	..	300	2,200	448	1,680	..	1,120	..	2,240	..	224	1,440	336	336	600
Rapur	2,360	354	19	94	..	177	..	..	2,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore	840	1,010	24	50	..	336	50	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atmakur ..	4,480	..	20	160	..	1,866	240	..	3,200	..	..	..	1,493	5,600	1,866	3,733	..	4,480	..	..	..	..	..	933	..	..
Kavali	3,733	2,313	80	40	..	1,120	200	..	1,600	..	..	373	373	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Udayagiri ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kandukur ..	1,462	562	12	125	..	450	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kanigiri ..	560	..	80	100	..	224	..	..	2,240	..	..	..	112	2,800	112	128	224	1,680	112	112	..	..	..	56	56	..
Ongole	1,792	364	24	60	..	364	..	..	960	..	..	..	364	1,792	560	672	896	672	560	..	560	..	..	..	..	..
General Average.	2,183	920	35	82	..	623	163	..	1,740	..	..	373	528	3,098	746	1,553	560	1,988	336	1,176	560	224	1,440	441	196	600

III.—Statistics of Production and Distribution.

E.—*Price of Produce and Labor at the end of the year* 1866-67.—1.

| Taluqs. | Price of Produce per Maund of 80 lbs. | | |

III.—Statistics of Production and Distribution.

E.—*Labor* 2.

Taluqs.	Wages per Diem.		Cart per Day.	Camel per Day.	Donkeys per Score per Day.	Boat per Day.
	Skilled.	Unskilled.				
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Gudur	0 2 0	0 1 4	0 12 0	.. .. ..	1 8 0	1 0 0
Rapur	0 2 0	0 1 4	0 12 0	.. .. ..	2 8 0	.. .. ..
Nellore	0 6 0	0 2 0	1 0 0	.. .. ..	2 8 0	1 0 0
Atmakur	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 12 0	.. .. ..	2 8 0	.. .. ..
Kavali	0 3 0	0 1 8	0 12 0	.. .. ..	1 4 0	.. .. ..
Udayagiri ..	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 8 0	.. .. ..	1 4 0	.. .. ..
Kandukur ..	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 12 0	.. .. ..	2 0 0	.. .. ..
Kanigiri	0 2 0	.. .. ..	0 14 0	.. .. ..	1 0 0	.. .. ..
Ongole	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 12 0	.. .. ..	1 8 0	6 0 0
General Average..	0 3 4	0 1 9	0 12 3	.. .. ..	1 12 5	2 10 8

III.—Statistics of Production and Distribution.

F.—*Mines and Quarries.*

Where situated.	Mineral produced.	Number of Mines.	Annual Produce.	Remarks.
Udayagiri ..	Copper ..	..	..	Not worked now.
Kavali				
	Iron	..	..	Collected on various places, chiefly sand.
	Laterite ..	..	..	Abounds throughout the district.
Nellore	Gneiss ..	..	..	This is often mistaken for granite; a good building stone.

III.—Statistics of Production and Distribution.

G.—*Manufactures.*

—	Class of Manufacture.										
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other Fibres.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and Copper.	Buildings.	&c.	&c.
Number of mills and large manufactories.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Private looms or small works	..	14,729	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of workmen in large works. Male ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of workmen in large works. Female...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of workmen in small works or independent artizans ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of European Superintendents in large works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Value of block in large works..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estimated annual outturn of all works.	..	lbs. 1,325,167 rs. 9,32,974	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III.—Statistics of Production and Distribution.

K.—*Charitable Institutions.*

Class and Objects of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Average Number of Persons daily aided.	Number aided in year.	Income.				Number of Institutions which afford Relief.			In what shape Relief is given.
				Paid by Government.	From Endowment. In Land.	From Endowment. In Money.	Subscriptions and Donations.	In-door.	Out-door.	General.	
				rs.			rs.				
Langarkhana..	1	136	49,055	2,940	..	..	372	..	..	..	In cash and raw rice.
Civil Dispensary.	1	12	4,464	711	..	..	1,800	..	..	..	By medicine, food, and clothing.
Branch Dispensary.	1	17	6,153	1,200	..	..	1,365	..	..	..	By medicine.
Dispensary at Ongole.	1	..	..	720 Building Grant. 980	..	..	980	..	..	..	Do.

IV.—Statistics of Instruction.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of Religious Institutions of various Denominations in the Province of Nellore in the year 1866.

Professions.	Number of Churches or Institutions.	Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of Persons attending Worship.	Income. Paid by Government.			From enjoyed Property. In Land.			In Money.			From Fees and Offerings.		
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Hindus	1,154	869	1,110,942	1,841	11	9	42,458	1	8	9,840	12	10	2,807	5	11
Mahomedans ..	120	150	56,418	842	2	9	12,315	4	2	1,480	11	2	9	12	0
Christians. Roman Catholic	9	1	635	..	..	..	244	11	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Christians. Church of England.	1 Church. 1 School.	1	avge. 50	*130	0	0	145	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Christians. American Baptist	3	5	280	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Christians. Free Church of Scotland.	1 Hall. 1 School	1	21	3,696	6	9	..	..	..	400	0	0	4,913	5	3
Christians. German Lutheran.†	6	8	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* To Ministers .. .. Rs. 100
To Clerk 15
Two Lascars at Rupees 7 each 14
Stationery 1
Total .. 130

† There is a parsonage belonging to the church, which is at present re-let for Rupees 5 per mensem.

‡ Supported by Hermansburgh Mission, Germany.

IV.—Statistics of Instruction.

B.—Education 1.

Result of Examination of the University of Madras for the year 1870-71.

Name of Examination.	Number of Affiliated Colleges.	Number of their Students.	Number of Candidates.	Average Age.	Educated in Government Schools.	Educated in Private Schools.	Religion. Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans	Others.	Passed 1st Division.	Passed 2nd Division.	Passed 3rd Division.	Net Cost to State.
Entrance Examination... ..	1	226	13	..	13		..	13	..	..	..	5	..	..
First Examination in Arts.														
B. A. Examination														
M. A. do. ..														
B. L. do. ..	..	..	..	..	None.									
L. L. do. ..														
L. M. S. do. ..														
B. M. do. ..														
M. D. do. ..														

IV.—Statistics of Instruction.

B.—Education 2.

General Statement of Educational Institutions in the District of Nellore for the year 1870-71.

	Government Institutions.												Private Institutions, aided and unaided.														
					Teachers.		Income.			Number of Persons instructed in			Class.						Income.			Number of Persons instructed in					
	Number.	Number of Students on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Average Age.	Christian.	Other.	Public Funds.	Fees.	Total.	English.	Vernacular.	General.	General.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Total.	Average Attendance Daily.	From Endowments.	From Fees.	From Government Grants	English.	Vernacular.	General.	Grand Total Schools.	Grand Total Average Attendance.	Proportion of Attendance to Population.
							RS.	RS.	RS.										RS	RS.	RS.						
Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	None.															
Schools ..	1	..	62	..	1	2	1,045	350	1,390	..	..	62	1	228	1	3	242	5,008	..	9,377	6,967	..	3,775	1,233	243	5,070	..
Girls' Schools..		..	..	..	None.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	3	108	..	84	300	22	86	..	3	108	..
Normal Schools.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	None.															

IV.—Statistics of Instruction.

C.—Scientific and Literary 1.

Scientific and Literary Societies, 1870-71.

Name.	Objects.	From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Members.			Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
						Male.	Female.	Juvenile.			
Nellore Reading Room and Library	..	..	..	Rs. 18 per mensem.	Rs. 18	No register kept.			14	No.	2nd Nov. 1863.

IV.—Statistics of Instruction.

C.—Scientific and Literary 2.

The Press, 1866.

Number of Newspapers.				Periodicals.					Books published in the year.			
Daily.		Bi-Weekly.		Weekly.	Monthly.		Quarterly.		Yearly.		Occasionally.	
English.	Other Languages.	English.	Other Languages.	English.	Other Languages.	English.	Other Languages.	English.	Other Languages.	English.	Other Languages.	English.	Other Languages.	English.	Other Languages.
				The *Nellore District Gazette* published under the authority of the Collector and Magistrate in triglott, *i. e.*, in English and Telugu.								Number of Books.	Number of Copies.	Number of Books.	Number of Copies.

V.—Statistics of Life.

A.—Births, Deaths, and Marriages 1.

Return showing Births, Deaths, and Marriages among the Population of any Places or in any Classes in respect of which particulars may have been ascertained during the year, and the Average Age at which Deaths occurred in the District of Nellore during the year 1870-71.

Place or Class.	Population of Place or Class.	Number of Marriages during the year.	Number of Births during the year.	Number of Deaths during the year.	Average Age at time of Death.
Nellore District, including Zemindaries.—					
Hindus	1,110,941	..	15,286	15,845	50 years.
Mahomedans ..	56,419	..	504	512	
Christians ..	1,304	..	14	18	
Total ..	1,168,664	..	15,804	16,375	..

V.—Statistics of Life.

B.—Hospital Returns.

Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each Class of Disease in the Dispensaries and Hospitals of the District of Nellore in the year 1870-71.

Place and Class of Hospital.	Number of Cases of each Disease treated.																				Deaths from each Disease.																				
	Fever.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Cholera.	Rheumatism.	Syphilis.	Lepra.	Nerve Disease.	Chest Disease.	Abdomen Disease.	Eye Disease.	Ear Disease.	Genito Urinary.	Bone Disease.	Female Disease.	Skin Disease.	Injuries.	Other Disease.	Poisoning.	Total.	Fever.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Cholera.	Rheumatism.	Syphilis.	Lepra.	Nerve Disease.	Chest Disease.	Abdomen Disease.	Eye Disease.	Ear Disease.	Genito Urinary.	Bone Disease.	Female Disease.	Skin Disease.	Injuries.	Other Disease.	Poisoning.	Total.
Jail Hospital, Nellore.	54	5	1	..	2	6	..	3	7	4	..	1	6	..	..	16	2	10	..	117	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Police do. ...	60	8	3	..	19	7	1	3	3	13	12	2	12	1	..	34	2	14	1	195	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Civil Dispensary, Nellore.	365	90	104	6	431	123	3	203	123	778	57	221	360	5	7	1,094	148	312	37	4,464	5	2	3	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	7	5	..	29
Branch Dispensary.	107	16	20	1	443	11	1	58	49	1,053	26	285	35	1	..	3,773	195	51	29	6,153	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2

V.—Statistics of Life.

Vaccination 3.

Return of Vaccine Operations in the District of Nellore for the year 1870-71.

Names of Districts.	Number of Operators.	Persons treated.			Cost of Operations during the year.	Total Number of Successful Operations recorded to Date.	Remarks.
		Successful.	Unsuccessful and Unknown together.	Total.			
					Rs. A. P.		
Nellore District	11	8,017	653	8,670	2,313 9 2	8,017	The work of Municipalities and Zemindaries has not been recorded in the Office of Superintendent of Vaccination, Nellore District.
Nellore Municipality	1	..	..	..	.. .. ..	..	
Venkatagiri Zemindary	1	..	..	..	.. .. ..	..	

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